"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are generally fair, warmer, southerly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,379. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1897.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 98⅝c; cash corn, 35c; cash cotton, 6⅞c.

FOREIGN.—The report that Baron Fava, Italian Ambassador in Washington, has been recalled is denied in Rome. Jewels worth $150,000 found in the ruins of the Charity Bazaar fire in Paris have been sold at public auction. American and British residents of Belgium will hold meetings to consider the new law requiring foreigners to perform civil guard duty. The twenty-fifth anniversary of King Oscar's accession to the throne of Sweden and Norway was celebrated at Stockholm.—Pages 7 and 19.

Page 1.

Star Pointer defeated Joe Patchen in a race at Indianapolis yesterday in 2:01, establishing a new pacing race record.

George Waldron, a survivor of the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, was killed at Montreal Friday night by a blow with a cane in the hands of his wife.

A Broadway cable car and a green car, both well filled, collided at Broadway and Twenty-third Street last night, and two green car passengers were injured. Traffic was only slightly interrupted.

The defeat of Gen. Jeffreys's British force by Momunds is regarded as very serious at Simla, India. More troops are to be sent from England, and it is believed that the authorities fear trouble with more than the tribesmen.

Consuelo, the Duchess of Marlborough, gave birth to a son at Spencer House, London. She is a daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, and her wedding to the young Duke in St. Thomas's Church, this city, was the society event of 1895.

The Republican State Committee nominated United States Circuit Judge William J. Wallace for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. It also issued an address, in which voters were warned not to cast a vote for Mayor which is bound to be counted for Tammany Hall.

Patrick J. Gleason, Mayor of Long Island City, was nominated for Mayor of the Greater New York by a mass meeting last night in Cooper Union Hall. He read a speech accepting the nomination, and setting forth his views. He said there will be "no pent-up government" nere if he is elected. An electric battle-axe was exhibited over the stage.

Page 2.

Mayor Strong said that he had not refused to preside at the Low ratification meeting. He also thought that if the Citizens' Union was not so dictatorial the Republicans would indorse Low.

The Republican factional fight in Brooklyn is growing hotter daily. Timothy L. Woodruff claims that the Platt wing will have a walkover at the primaries, but Sheriff Buttling says that Jacob Worth may yet have some surprises to show.

The lecture bureau of the Citizens' Union has prepared a number of addresses on the different public departments, illustrated by lantern views, showing the methods of administration. These lectures are now being delivered in various parts of the city, and others will be added during the campaign.

Page 4.

The First Special race at Gravesend yesterday was won by Ben Brush and the Flatlands Stakes by High Jinks. James R. Keene has bought Kingston from M. F. Dwyer for $25,000.

Page 7.

The report that a balloon, supposed to be Herr Andrée's, was sighted over Siberia is confirmed by the official Messenger of St. Petersburg.

Page 8.

Maurice L. Muhleman, Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer, said that the scheme by which the Bank of England would have in silver one-fifth of the bullion held against its note reserve is not a new proposition, and will not satisfy international bimetallists.

The prosecution in the case of Adolph L. Luetgert, on trial in Chicago for the murder of his wife, will close their case Tuesday. Counsel for the defense differed yesterday as to the admissibility of a certain line of testimony offered, and Justice Tuthill adjourned court until he could decide the disputed point, and to give the defense time to prepare their opening statement.

Page 9.

Gen. Lee gave the President his opinion of the situation in Cuba, and decided to go back to Havana for the present at his solicitation.

Page 12.

The President appointed Silas C. Croft Surveyor of Customs for the Port of New York and Charles M. Dickinson of Binghamton Consul General at Constantinople.

Foreign tailors and dressmakers may establish branch stores in New York in consequence of the new personal baggage import duty.

The bodies of Mrs. Susan Morris of Guttenberg, N. J., and Albert Timmerman of Leeds, N. Y., were recovered yesterday from the wreck of the steamboat Catskill.

Acting Chief McCullagh yesterday announced a shifting of Captains to take place to-day. Eleven transfers were made. Capt. Chapman was sent from the Tenderloin to the Mercer Street Station. Capt. Sheehan will succeed him at the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Page 16.

United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday discharged the eleven Chinamen who were arrested several days ago on the charge of violating the Chinese Exclusion act.

City Treasurer Lucien Knapp of Long Island City was served with an order restraining him from disposing of $330,000 worth of bonds recently awarded to Farson, Leach & Co.

Page 13.

Henry W. Sage, who has given $1,250,000 in cash gifts to Cornell University, died in Ithaca at the age of eighty-three.

The Board of General Appraisers has decided that cattle re-imported after having been advanced in value in a foreign country are dutiable.

Augustus Cook, the actor, who is charged with assaulting his wife and her servant girl, was held without bail in the Harlem Court, to await the result of Mrs. Cook's injuries.

Gabriel Louis Chevalier, an employe of the Assay Office in the Sub-Treasury Building, refuses to pay his divorced wife alimony, claiming that the State courts have no jurisdiction over him, as he is employed in United States territory.

Henry Persky, a boy of eighteen, was accidentally locked in a store where he worked and had to remain there all night. He dreamed that he was attacked by a robber and fretted over the illusion so much that he became insane and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 3.
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TO ALTER ANNAPOLIS RULES.

The Report of the Board of Visitors Will Suggest Several Changes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A change in the curriculum and rules of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, will be recommended by the Board of Visitors in its forthcoming report, soon to be laid before the Secretary of the Navy. The report will recommend that candidates for admission be nominated in September and enter the academy the following May, or five months ahead of the customary date, Oct. 1.

It is proposed that they shall be examined at the naval stations nearest their homes instead of at Annapolis, and that the two years' cruise which at present is required of all cadets before they are given the rank of ensign be abolished.

Another important departure from the present system is in the suggestion that instead of following divergent lines of study, according to whether they are to be engineers or to follow the line at the end of three years, all the cadets shall take the engineer course in the fourth year.

Rockwood's Artistic Cabinet Photographs, $6 per dozen. Ground floor, 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

P. J. GLEASON NOMINATED

Named for Mayor of Greater New York by Mass Meeting in Cooper Union.

UNDER A FLAMING BATTLE AXE

Said that He Wants to Meet Seth Low in Discussion—Drank Kumyss Instead of Tea in the City Hall—If Elected, Would Have No Pent-Up Government.

A slight but chilling frost came last night upon the budding boom of Patrick J. Gleason, now Mayor of Long Island City, for the Mayoralty of Greater New York. The occasion was the first public meeting of the campaign, held in the large hall of Cooper Union, in behalf of Mayor Gleason, the first announced candidate. He was formally informed of his own candidacy and announced his purpose to be elected, if possible, and, if elected, to be a model Mayor and a pattern for all statesmen.

The hall can hold more than 3,000 persons. The meeting was called for 8 o'clock. At 7:15 the extreme front seats were occupied by a fond and faithful delegation from Long Island City, which had come over early to avoid the rush and be sure of good places. These citizens sat and shivered expectantly in the semi-darkness while the band from the north stoop beat and blared eager invitation to the neighborhood.

By 8 o'clock the hall was three-fourths filled. There were dismal wastes of empty chairs on each side and toward the rear. The many policemen on duty innocently exasperated Mayor Gleason's friends by incessantly repeating to the people lingering about the doors "Walk in; there's seats a plenty."

There was much enthusiasm, but it was limited. A grand spectacular climax had been arranged, for when Mayor Gleason walked on the stage a United States flag suspended over the entrance was suddenly pulled down, revealing a gigantic battle axe blazing in electric lights of white, red, and blue, while the band, which had been brought inside, played harder than ever. The cheering and applause were long and loud, but they were not general. It was notable that elderly men with gray heads led in the demonstrations in all parts of the hall, but the mass of the audience declined to be enthused.

Wished to Make Trouble.

One rather tough-looking man toward the back of the hall seemed disposed to make trouble. He shouted a vociferous "No!" when the resolutions indorsing Mayor Gleason were put, causing some laughter, and at a later period demanding to know the candidate's position on silver. Then he was hissed and hooted down. The audience was not hostile to the Mayor. It was impassive, interested, ready to be amused.

It was composed almost entirely of working people, including a few women. The Gleason partisans did their best and cheered at every opportunity, but even they were depressed by the monotonous, stumbling reading of their favorite's speech, and they could not warm the house. The only indication of real life in the Gleason movement was during the extemporaneous speech after the manuscript had been laid aside. Then the laughter was sometimes hearty and general, but the applause never was.

It was nearly 8:30 before Robert Blissert, organizer of the Central Labor Union, appeared on the platform to open the meeting. Mr. Blissert made a short introductory speech, in which he said:

"We have met here to-night on as important an occasion as any body of men ever met on even in this historic hall. There are various candidates for Mayor in the field, and there will be a great many more; but the question for us to consider is who has the experience, who has the judgment, and who has the wisdom and is best able to deal with the great questions that must of necessity arise in a city so large as New York is about to be?

"I know how much more pleasant it will be here when New York has shaken off the trammels of party politics, and thrown overboard the old hacks who have misgoverned us in the past, and when we have selected a man who, having been twice tried in a neighboring city, has at all times been found up to the mark."

He then introduced Francis H. Van Vechten, who presided. Mr. Van Vechten said:

"This meeting is the nucleus of a movement that, I trust, is destined to grow and so culminate as to land in the office of Mayor of Greater New York the Hon. Patrick J. Gleason." [Applause.]

Mr. Van Vechten called for the resolutions nominating Mayor Gleason, and they were read as follows by the Secretary of the meeting, John Kerwin:

"Whereas, The Hon. Patrick J. Gleason, generous hearted and fearless, now our Mayor of Long Island City, commends himself to our support, as a conscientious, capable, and experienced public officer, thoroughly informed on municipal affairs, sincerely interested in the success of the new city, independent of corporations, and unaffected by political clamor in the performance of his duties, and unselfish in his sympathy with the toiling masses in their labor and their burdens. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we nominate the Hon. Patrick J. Gleason as our candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York and pledge him our earnest support and that of thousands of our fellow-citizens toward his election."

Mr. Gleason's Speech.

The resolutions were adopted with only one dissentient voice, and Mr. Gleason, rising and greeted by prolonged cheering, came forward and read his speech of acceptance. He read with great embarrassment and difficulty. Some long words he jumbled so they became inarticulate, and some he omitted altogether, making sad havoc with the typewritten copy. "Contradistinction" became "contradiction," and "paramount" was read as "p'r'mount." Among other things he read:

"I sincerely appreciate the honor of being selected by such a large number of my fellow-citizens as their candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York. I also regret that there are other citizens who appear so bound by mere party ties that they fail to realize that the people in separating municipal elections from State and National elections intended that political issues affectng the latter should not influence or dominate their action in local affairs.

"While we cannot forget that the Mayor may be required to carry out the provisions of the law passed by the Legislature contrary to his views and wishes and objectionable to many citizens, yet in many such cases the execution of such a mandate may be tempered by wise discretion and good common sense, so as to render the enforcement less difficult. Even a good law may become odious if enforced in a manner obnoxious to the people—and it is therefore that I have never justified a police officer in becoming a spy and violating a law in order to entrap others.

"I am in favor of municipal ownership in valuable franchises, and there is no reason if we can supply water why we cannot also furnish light and get rid of the gas monopoly, controlled as it is by a combination which has been powerful enough to protect itself in the Legislature for years against all efforts to secure fair dealing with the public.

"In the matter of local improvements such as opening, paving, and sewering streets, laying out parks, erecting school buildings and like work, there may be some jealousy in the different boroughs as to the amount of appropriations for such purposes within their respective limits. [Cheers.]

"It may perhaps be natural for the several distinct communities forming the Greater New York to desire to secure for their special localities all the benefits possible and expectant upon the consolidation being effected, while, at the same time, it may be difficult to decide where such improvements are now most needed or will be the most advantageous to the whole city.

"If the people are true to their own interests, the result cannot be doubtful, as proper candidates will be elected. I have faith in the patriotism and good sense of our citizens in general, and do not believe that they will permit the control of Greater New York to pass into the hands of other than those who regard its welfare and prosperity as paramount to all other objects and purposes.

"As you have chosen me to represent you in this election, I feel bound to accede to your wishes and perform my share of the work, which should also receive the support of every good citizen."

When Mayor Gleason had finished reading his written speech, he folded the paper impatiently as if it restrained him and said:

His Impromptu Remarks.

"I have been before the public for twenty-five years, and this is the first speech I ever read in my life. [Cheers.] Only a few days ago I seen the learned Seth Low's writings criticised, and I feel that I am not as well prepared to place a document before the public as Mr. Low is; but I prepared this at my own dictation of my knowledge of what should be done for this great city. As you are aware, I was one of the parties to make the connection of the three municipalities. I was the first Mayor to sign it. I wanted to get out of politics, [cheers,] and I thought it would be a good way to get out by making the connecting link with Greater New York, and let other people run my municipality over there. [Laughter.]

"But I found myself confronted by the biggest battle of my life. [A voice: "You are ready for it!"] I am not afraid of any criticism my opponents may make. I am prepared to meet them in any hall in this city. From this night forward, with the army of soldiers that I see before me, [laughter,] with an army of petitioners, and with the cheering voices I get as I go among the people, whether because of my good services in the past or because of the abuse of my enemies—I know not what—I am here before you, asking for your support from this day forward to election day. [Cheers.]

"I am prepared to meet even Mr. Low [cheers], and ["Croker," shouted a voice] I am further prepared to meet any other organization man they may nominate. I should like to meet them on my knowledge of the abuses of the government.

"I was for thirty days in the Mayor's office and I didn't get tea nor tiger there. [Cheers.] I was sick, but I took my own medicine there—it was kumyss. [Laughter.] I was not too sick to look after the charter.

"I know the needs of the city. If I am elected, you will not have a Mayor hollering, 'What shall we do with our children, we have no schools.' There are 30,000 of your children in this city that can't be admitted to your schools, and 20,000 in Brooklyn, and I know I have 4,000 in my own city.

No Corporation Man.

"I am no corporation man. The money you spend in riding on the cars all goes to Philadelphia. All your railroads are owned in Philadelphia. I said I was not a corporation man; but I was a whole corporation by myself once. I used to drive a cart, [Laughter.] Politicians will tell you the city can't run the railroads. The Government runs the postal system, and New York and Brooklyn run successfully a railroad across the bridge, [Cheers.] You would have one-and-one-half-cent street car fares if the city owned the railroads, [Cheers.]

"I thank you for your nomination," he concluded, abruptly, and turned to leave the platform.

"Go ahead," shouted the audience.

"You will have enough of me later on," replied Mr. Gleason [Long cheers.]

"Three cheers for Patrick J. Gleason," called out a man in front, standing up and waving his hat. The audience gave them.

"And d—n his enemies," added the man in front.

"What about the excise law?" asked a voice from the rear.

"That question is fully discussed in my speech. Read it," said Mr. Gleason.

"I would not throw open the doors of the liquor saloons," he continued. "I opposed the Raines law before the Governor. ("Good boy, Pat.")

"But it is a law, signed by the Governor and passed by the Republicans. They are responsible for it. [Cheers.] I am accused of letting them do as they please in Long Island City, [laughter,] and that we were liberal to people who come from New York. [Laughter.] I am not responsible for the law. I told John Raines if he ever came to Long Island City we would give him only salt water. [Laughter.]

"But elect me, and there will be no pent-up Government in the Greater New York." [Laughter and cheers.]

Chairman Van Vechten closed the meeting by telling the audience to put an "X" under the sign of the battle axe on the municipal ticket.

A BALAKLAVA HERO KILLED.

One of the "Noble Six Hundred" Dies at the Hands of His Wife in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Sept. 18.—George Waldron, one of the two survivors of the "Noble Six Hundred" on this continent, who was in the famous charge at Balaklava, died in this city last night as the result of a blow on the head with a cane struck by his wife. The only remaining Balaklava veteran in America is John Harris, a resident of Washington.

Waldron was a hero of many battles, and two silver medals which he wore at all times attested his bravery. One is a Turkish medal bearing the word "Crimea," three cannon, and the flags of Britain, France, Sardinia, and Turkey on one side, and on the other an inscription in Arabic characters. The other is an English medal inscribed with the word "Crimea," and bearing the likeness of Queen Victoria. On the ribbon to which it hung were four clasps inscribed respectively "Alma," "Balaklava," "Inkerman," and "Sebastopol."

A lance wound in the groin and a rifle bullet in the ankle were all that Waldron received as souvenirs of his many fights, but what the soldiers of Nicholas I. were unable to accomplish liquor did, and his death last night was a result of the intemperate habits into which he had fallen. For years he had been separated from his wife, the latter refusing to live with him on account of his drunkenness.

He met her on the street and attempted to follow her into a doorway, when she turned and struck him over the head with a cane which she carried. Waldron reeled and fell forward on the pavement, and soon afterward expired. His death is attributed to congestion of the lungs and a fracture of the skull. Mrs. Waldron spent last night in No. 4 Police Station, but was released this afternoon.

Waldron, who was in his seventy-third year, had for some time been a porter at the Royal Victoria Hospital. He received a monthly pension from the Imperial Government. During the Crimean War he served with the Thirteenth Lancers, which, with the Seventeenth Lancers and a squadron of hussars, formed the "Light Brigade."

ARRESTED A THOUSAND TIMES.

Extraordinary Career of a Woman Thief Caught in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Emma Thompson, alias Little Louisa, alias Laura Bigelow, a little, wrinkled woman of nearly sixty-five years, said by the police to be an expert thief with an international reputation, is locked up at headquarters.

The woman during the past five or six years has been in Europe, most of the time in England, and returned only this morning from Windsor, Ontario. About the same time Detective Sergeant Hartford returned from a trip to Des Moines, Ia. The two met face to face on the street, and the woman was compelled to accompany the officer to the police station.

According to Lieut. Collis, Emma Thompson has been arrested no less than 1,000 times during her life, but she has seldom been sent to prison, because, the police say, she is too clever.

SAVED BY HER CORSET STEEL.

Mrs. Moebius of Newmarket Has a Narrow Escape.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 18.—Mrs. A. Moebius of Newmarket, a village a few miles from this city, had a narrow escape from being killed, or at least seriously hurt, last evening, at her home. She was alone at the time, preparing dinner, when a big tramp entered. He demanded money, and she refused to give him any and screamed for help. The man drew a knife and struck at her breast. The blade of the knife struck against one of the steels in her corset and broke. The tramp ran away. Mrs Moebius fainted, and it was not until late in the evening that she was sufficiently recovered to give a description of her assailant.

MARLBOROUGH HEIR BORN.

Consuelo, the American Duchess, Gives Birth to a Son at Spencer House, London.

W. K. VANDERBILT'S DAUGHTER

Her Wedding to the Young Duke in St. Thomas's Church the Society Event of 1895—Mother and Child Reported Doing Well.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, gave birth to a son at 3 o'clock this morning at Spencer House, the London residence of the young couple. Both mother and son are doing well, according to the latest reports from the attending physicians.

Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill, ninth Duke of Marlborough, was born November 13, 1871 and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, in 1892. The present Duke was married to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, on November 6, 1895, when she was eighteen years of age. The mother of the young Duchess, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, sailed from New York on September 2, to be present at the event.

The wedding of the young Duke and Miss Vanderbilt, in St. Thomas's Church, in this city, is remembered as one of the most interesting in the social annals of New York. The wedding followed a long courtship, which began in Europe in the Winter of 1894, and which was brought to a successful conclusion in the Summer of 1895 at Newport.

The Duchess of Marlborough is the eldest child of William K. Vanderbilt, who settled a dowry of $10,000,000 upon her on her marriage. By the birth of this heir the succession of the Dukedom of Marlborough is assured to the present family in possession. By special grant of the first Duke of Marlborough, who died without sons, the dukedom was to pass, not to the senior male relative of the last holder of the title, but to the next relative in point of seniority and nearness, regardless of sex. Had the new heir not been born, Cornelia, Lady Winborne, elder sister of Lord Randolph Churchill and of the father of the present Duke, would have succeeded to the dukedom, the palace of Blenheim, and the hereditary pension of $20,000 a year. Mr. Ivor C. Guest, who was the young Duke's best man at the latter's wedding, and who may ultimately become the Duke of Marlborough, has his chances of the succession greatly diminished by the birth of the child, and also loses by the same birth his prospective title of Marquis of Blandford.

The child born yesterday will, if he lives, inherit the titles of Marquis of Blandford, Earl of Sunderland, Earl of Marlborough, Baron Spencer of Wormleigh, Baron Churchill of Sandridge, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and Prince of Mindelheim in Suabia. He will be known henceforth as the Marquis of Blandford.

TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED.

Terms Between Turkey and Greece Approved at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 18.—The treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece was signed here this afternoon.

BRITISH GLOOM IN INDIA.

SIMLA, Sept. 18.—The reverse suffered by the British force under Gen. Jeffreys, in the attack on the Momunds in the valley north of Camp Anayat, to punish them for the attack made on Tuesday night upon his troops at the foot of Pawat Pass, is regarded most seriously and it is stated in semi-official circles that if the situation does not improve promptly the whole border will be in arms.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The fact that no less than ten batteries of horse and field artillery have been ordered to embark for India during the months of September and October is much commented upon in military circles. Under ordinary circumstances the four batteries now in India would have been relieved this month. But these batteries have been ordered to remain in India, and therefore there will shortly be on the frontier fourteen batteries of artillery, a full complement for an army corps.

As the British force now assembled on the frontier is of ample strength to wipe out all visible resistance, the only conclusion that can be reached in regard to this dispatch of reinforcements of artillery is that the authorities are possessed of information of a serious character. The intimation conveyed by the War Office on Monday last to the London commercial agent of the Ameer of Afghanistan, that no war material or machinery for the manufacture thereof will be allowed to cross the frontier during the present crisis, indicates that the British Government has by no means entire confidence in the Ameer's fidelity, and it is hinted the Government has learned that, while professing friendliness to Great Britain, the Ameer has been secretly preparing for war.

Well-informed circles are also discussing the story of secret correspondence between Russia and Afghanistan, which is said to have fallen into the hands of the British officials, and it is further intimated that a widespread plot, embracing the Beluchis and others, has been discovered. The truth, or otherwise, of these stories will develop hereafter; but the fact remains that the large increase in the strength of the British artillery in India cannot be intended for use against the Afridis.

MURDER IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

A Deputy Sheriff of Schroon Lake Shot by Game Law Violators.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Sept. 18.—William Jackson, a Deputy Sheriff of Schroon Lake, was killed last night near Paradox Lake while trying to arrest three brothers named Lajoie, charged with violating the game laws. Jackson's body was also mutilated with an axe.

After the murder the Lajoie brothers went to Paradox, and then plunged into the wilderness. Fifty armed men are in pursuit. Many of them are Adirondack guides and dead shots, and it is doubtful if the men can escape. Should they not be captured before daylight the force will be increased to one hundred.

GUATEMALA AND FILIBUSTERS.

Consul at San Francisco Asks that a Strict Watch Be Kept.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Miguel Carrillo, the Guatemalan Consul in this city, has requested Collector of the Port Jackson to keep a strict watch upon all vessels departing for South and Central American ports or the South Sea Islands, as he has received information that an expedition is fitting out here to carry arms and money to the insurgents in Guatemala.

The Collector has been warned against the Vine, which recently arrived from Alaska with a cargo of salmon. The Vine was built for a pleasure craft and elaborately fitted. She is conceded to be very fast, but has done nothing to merit the suspicion of filibustering.

Alert Sails for Guatemala.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The United States steamship Alert sailed to-day from San Francisco for Acapulco, Mexico. She is under orders to proceed from that point to the town of Ocas, on the west coast of Guatemala, to protect American interests during the revolution now in progress in that country.

OFFICIAL KLONDIKE NEWS

S. C. Dunham, the Government Expert, Makes His First Report from Lake Lindeman.

TERRORS OF THE DYEA TRAIL

Journey Through Fierce Winds, Snow and Sleet, and Mountain Torrents—Supplies Abandoned by Demoralized Miners—People Selfish, Fearing Famine.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Oren W. Weaver, Acting Commissioner of Labor, to-day gave out for publication a copy of a letter containing a most graphic account of the terrors of the trip across Alaska to the Klondike gold fields.

The letter had just been received from Samuel C. Dunham, statistical expert of the Government's Department of Labor, who had been assigned by Commissioner Wright to make an investigation of the opportunities which the gold regions in the Yukon Valley and adjoining territory afford for the remunerative employment of American labor and capital. Extracts from the letter, which is dated Lake Lindeman, Alaska, Aug. 26, follow:

"I left Dyea on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, and arrived here Tuesday evening at 7. When I reached the foot of the summit a terrible storm was raging on the Pass, and I presume my Indian packers went into camp somewhere on the other side to await better weather. It has been storming—rain, sleet, and snow alternating—constantly on the summit since Tuesday morning, and the situation is aggravated by a piercing wind of thirty miles velocity.

Beginning the Ascent.

"I started out with my handbag strapped on my back, thinking that, as it weighed only forty pounds, I would carry it. I managed to struggle along to the head of navigation for canoes, six miles from Dyea, and was there forced to employ an Indian packer, paying him $10 to carry my grip to Sheep Camp, twelve miles from Dyea.

"I spent the night at Sheep Camp, which is merely a collection of tents, and started for the summit at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning in a drizzling, cold rain. I employed a packer to carry my grip from there to Lake Lindeman, paying him $16. At the foot the summit we met perhaps a hundred Indian and white packers who had cached their packs on the trail above and were returning to Sheep Camp to await an abatement of the storm. We were warned that it was dangerous to attempt to get over.

A Terrible Experience.

"Every hundred yards or so, mountain torrents. Add to this a gale blowing fifty miles an hour, with sleet and snow rushing horizontally through the air, and the temperature at 30 degrees, and you will have a faint idea of the horrors of my passage across the summit.

"Struggling up a steep ascent of twenty-five or thirty feet, I would be forced from sheer exhaustion to rest for a moment, but would scarcely stop before the chilling wind would cut me to the marrow, and I would have to continue my course to keep from chilling to death. Before I reached the summit I was wet to the skin. It was almost impossible to proceed.

Only Twelve Miles in Eleven Hours.

"I finally reached this camp, at the head of Lake Lindeman, about 7 o'clock in the evening, having been eleven hours in covering twelve miles, so thoroughly exhausted that I could scarcely drag one foot after the other. As my Indians had not arrived, I had no change of underclothing.

"I remained in bed all day yesterday, too thoroughly worn out to move. I had some fear of pneumonia, but, with the exception of some soreness, am feeling fairly well this morning.

"The sun has just made its appearance, and old timers say we are likely to have good weather by to-morrow. This climate is very treacherous, changes being very sudden. On the ocean side of the mountains it rains more than half the time, and rains hard. On account of the continuous rains the soil washes down from the steep mountain sides, and wherever there is a level place you will find a bog into which a man or horse sinks to the knees at every step.

Provisions Abandoned on the Trail.

"I passed at least 1,000 men between Dyea and here, and not more than 100 have got their outfits this side of the summit. Every 50 yards along the trail are piles of goods, and I suppose there are provisions to the value of $200,000 scattered along the trail

"Prices for packing and for all kinds of service are practically prohibitive for most of those who are attempting to get in; so many are carrying over their own outfits. Some of the Indians carry as much as 200 pounds at one load, and make the trip from Dyea to Lake Lindeman in two days, returning to Dyea on the third day, thus making two trips a week.

"White men carry from 75 to 125 pounds, and it takes a man with an adequate outfit a month to get to the lake. There are many here who have been five or six weeks packing their outfits over, and are not ready to start down the river yet.

Some Astonishing Figures.

"There are about 200 men here and forty tents. Probably three or four boats are getting away each day with from two to five passengers. There is one sawmill here, with a capacity of a thousand feet a day, and it has all the orders it can fill in three weeks. Lumber is $500 a thousand, and rising. A great many whipsaw their lumber, two men turning out about a hundred feet a day. A boat carrying three men sells for $250 to $400.

"Wages of carpenters are $12.50 a day and board. Everything is high in price, when you can get it at all. Whisky is 50 cents a drink and $5 a bottle, and poor stuff at that. Alcohol is worth $40 a gallon. It makes ten gallons of Lake Lindeman whisky. Meals cannot be had for money, as every one is holding on to his provisions.

"I never saw so much selfishness anywhere as is displayed on this trail. You pass a hundred people without receiving a response to your respectful "Good morning," and soon learn to keep your mouth shut. If you ask for food, in nine cases out of ten it will be refused.

Ready to Start Down the River.

"I have made arrangements to go down the river with a friend, who has made the trip before. He expects to be ready to start in four or five days, and to make the trip in seven days. I am patiently awaiting the arrival of my outfit, but do not much expect it until the weather improves.

"3 P. M.—A packer has just arrived from Sheep camp, who says he passed my outfit on the road, and that it probably will reach here to-night, the weather having improved on the divide. As I have an opportunity to send mail by him I close this letter with the explanation that it has been written under great mental stress and physical suffering. I have tried to give you a fair idea of the hardships of this journey, but feel my incapability to paint its terrors.

"I will simply say that no one who has written on the subject has overstated its difficulties. A man who got in to-day over the Skaguay trail says that is even worse. He counted 172 dead horses along the trail, and several men have met with serious accidents, such as a broken leg, sprained ankle, &c. Several deaths from drowning have occurred on both trails, the swift current carrying packers down stream and their packs rendering them helpless.

"Some movement ought to be made at once for the relief of the suffering which is bound to occur at Dyea and Skaguay. Every steamship that has brought people up will have all it can do for at least two trips in carrying the unsuccessful people back to civilization; and there ought to be some way to force them to perform the service without compensation.

TO SUPPLY THE KLONDIKE.

Secretary Alger's Novel Scheme—Would Have Ice Engines Draw Sleds Up the Yukon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Secretary Alger is now engaged in an attempt to solve the question of how to get supplies into the Klondike gold regions and thereby prevent the threatened starvation of many miners. The great Yukon River, which has formed the main reliance of the miners as a means of getting their supplies up to Dawson is without doubt already closed to navigation by boats, and the mountain passes by way of Chilkoot are almost impassable.

It is believed by the Secretary that by means of a novel character transportation for supplies into the gold country may be provided. He has opened a correspondence indirectly with a Chicago inventor, who makes a locomotive sled, designed originally for use in logging camps, but which it is hoped may be readily adapted to the navigation of the Yukon when it is frozen thickly. With a few of these machines placed on the river it is hoped that a sufficient supply of food and other necessary stores may be carried up the Yukon. When engaged in lumbering in the Northwest he tried the engine practically, and found that it was capable of pulling many tons of logs on sleds at a good speed, even as high as twelve miles an hour. The engine is boxed in like a freight car, and the engineer and fireman thereby protected from the rigors of the Winter.

To-day Secretary Alger telegraphed to Mr. Weare, President of the Alaskan Transportation Company at Chicago, to see the inventor of this apparatus and then to come to Washington to talk over the possibilities of the scheme with him. Mr. Weare will do so, and is expected here to-morrow. A telegram was also sent to Joseph Ladue, the founder of Dawson City, inviting him to come here to consult with Secretary Alger on this subject and give him the benefit of his practical knowledge of the Yukon region and tell how the engines may be supplied with fuel on the run up the river.

Word came to the War Department this afternoon that the Transportation Company had chartered the steamer Humboldt to start from Seattle for St. Michael as soon as possible.

LYNCHING CASE AT DAWSON.

Brother of the Victim Goes to Washington to Seek Vindication for Eugene Cummings.

TEKAMAH, Neb., Sept. 18.—Vigilantes lynched Eugene Cummings at Dawson City last Spring. Fred Cummings, the dead man's brother, says the case was clear murder. He is hastening to Washington, D. C., in the hope of securing an investigation, and if not the punishment of the lynchers, at least his brother's exoneration of the offense for which he suffered.

T. E. Boyd, who brings the story here, met Fred Cummings in Seattle not long ago. The latter had just arrived in the States. As both were going East, they traveled part of the distance together. On the road Cummings told his companion something of the errand on which he left Alaska.

He asserts that his brother's death was due to a dispute with a miner named Baynter. The two quarreled over some trifling matter. Soon after Baynter accused Cummings of robbing him of several articles of wearing apparel and a quantity of food. At his request a vigilance committee ransacked the Cummings cabin, found the articles, and hanged Eugene to the nearest tree. The alleged chief protested to the last that he did not take the goods, did not even know that they were in his cabin, and that Baynter must have concealed them himself.

Baynter was instrumental in saving Fred Cummings, with whom he had no quarrel, from the same fate as his brother. Fred was not grateful for the favor. He vowed vengeance upon his brother's slayers, and Baynter first of all. Finding, he says, that he had nothing to hope from the local authorities, he is on his way to Washington, where he will urge the State Department to use its offices with the Canadian Government to investigate the matter.

CANADIAN SCHEME FALLS THROUGH.

Plan of the Yukon, Klondike, and Co-operative Company Meets with No Official Approval.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 18.—There was a meeting of the Cabinet to-day to consider a proposition prepared by Mr. Casey, M. P., to form a Toronto company called the Yukon, Klondike and Co-Operative Company, which was to send 100 volunteers to the Yukon to operate the alternate claims for the Government on a percentage and to be ready, as the company says, to protect the people from any unruly United States miners, who make themselves troublesome.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Sifton, who has this matter in hand, reported that the mounted police were well able to maintain peace in the district, and if any further aid was necessary he would forward reinforcement. The Cabinet realized that American miners in the Yukon were as much interested in preserving the peace as were Canadians, and consequently they have no intention of accepting the offer of organizers of this military colony.

Provisions, but No Passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The steamers Excelsior and President, now taking on freight for the Klondike, will not carry passengers. Each will take several barges for use on the Yukon during the coming season.

CHICAGO'S SUICIDE RECORD.

Sixteen Persons Last Week Found Life There Unendurable.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Sixteen persons who had found life in Chicago a failure committed suicide this week. Five of the unfortunates were women.

Four of the victims hanged themselves, four took poison, three drowned themselves, two used revolvers, one inhaled gas, and one leaped from a window.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm in Manitoba has moved to Ontario, increasing in intensity. The pressure is high off the Atlantic and Middle Pacific coasts and in Montana. Showers have occurred in the Middle Atlantic States and in Florida. The temperature has fallen in the Red River of the North Valley and on the Atlantic coast; it has risen in a strip from New Mexico and Texas to the great lakes, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts, except showers in Florida and on the South Atlantic coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	66	53	53
6 A. M.	62	50	54
9 A. M.	62	54	57
12 M.	67	61	58
4 P. M.	68	67	66
6 P. M.	66	61	65
9 P. M.	64	62	64
12 P. M.	64	60	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	60
Weather Bureau	58
Corresponding date 1896	65
Corresponding date for last 20 years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 67 degrees, at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 50 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity was 67 per cent., at 8 A. M., and 71 per cent., at 8 P. M.

Long Island Railroad.
The Fall and Winter schedule will take effect Tuesday, Sept. 21.—Adv.

JUDGE WALLACE NAMED

Nominated by the Republicans for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

STATE COMMITTEE'S ADDRESS

Warns Voters Who Elected McKinley Not to be Misled into Casting a Vote for Mayor Which Will Count for Tammany Hall

United States Circuit Judge William J. Wallace was nominated for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals yesterday afternoon by the Republican State Committee. There was no opposition to his nomination. The committee issued an address, against the adoption of which no dissenting vote was recorded. The address is of interest to the citizens of Greater New York, mainly because it condemns the Citizens' Union movement, declares for the nomination of a straight municipal ticket, and asks of the electorate of New York a vote of confidence.

Chairman Charles W. Hackett called the committee to order shortly after noon. Parlor F of the Fifth Avenue Hotel was the place of meeting, and every member was present, either in person or by proxy. The members are:

District.		District.	
1.	William J. Youngs.	17.	Benj. B. Odell, Jr.
2.	Andrew Jacobs.	18.	Lewis H. Vail.
3.	Stewart L. Woodford.	19.	Cornelius V. Collins.
4.	Robert A. Sharkey.	20.	William Barnes, Jr.
5.	John G. Deubert.	21.	Hobart Krum.
6.	Vacancy.	22.	Wm. L. Proctor.
7.	Charles W. Alexander.	23.	Stephen Moffit.
8.	Cornelius Van Cott.	24.	John T. Mott.
9.	Charles H. Murray.	25.	Charles W. Hackett.
10.	Clarence W. Meade.	26.	George W. Dunn.
11.	George Hilliard.	27.	Francis Hendricks.
12.	Amasa P. Thornton.	28.	Barnet H. Davis.
13.	Geo. W. Wanmaker.	29.	John F. Parkhurst.
14.	John Reisenweber.	30.	Archie D. Sanders.
15.	Otto Irving Wise.	31.	George W. Aldridge.
16.	Wm. H. Ten Eyck.	32.	John R. Hazel.
		33.	Harvey J. Hurd.
		34.	William J. Glenn.

The following were represented by proxies:

HENRY C. ABELL, for Stewart L. Woodford.
ISRAEL F. FISCHER, for Robert A. Sharkey.
A. A. SMITH, for William L. Proctor.
CHARLES A. BALL, for William J. Glenn.
CHARLES A. HESS, for Amasa Thornton.
ROBERT M. JOHNSON, in place of Henry C. Saffen, deceased.

William Barnes, Jr., of Albany placed Judge Wallace in nomination. Chauncey M. Depew and Francis Hendricks seconded the nomination, and the unanimous vote of the committee made William J. Wallace the nominee of the Republican Party for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Upon motion of Hobart Krum the following committee was appointed to draft an address to the voters of New York State defining the issues of the campaign: William Barnes, Jr., John F. Parkhurst, Henry C. Abell, Clarence W. Meade, and Hobart Krum. At 7 o'clock last night the committee reported the following address:

The State Committee's Address.

"The Republican State Committee congratulates the people of New York upon the return of prosperity. The pledge of the St. Louis platform has already been redeemed. The Republican Party has given new proof of its competency to conduct public affairs. Never in the history of the country has fulfillment followed so swiftly upon the promise as since the election of William McKinley.

"Within a single year after the election of 1892, when the Democrats obtained full control of the Government, business had suspended, capital had withdrawn from investment, industry was prostrated, and a million workmen were thrown out of work, and throughout the whole period of Democratic Administration the country was in a condition of business anxiety and financial distress.

"Within one year after the National election of 1896, when the Republican Party was restored to power, business had revived, capital had come out of its hiding places, industry was everywhere active, and labor was fully employed at the old-time McKinley rate of wages.

"Democratic Government afforded to the country the wretched spectacle of a political party, fully empowered and wholly responsible, torn into discordant factions, its majorities in Congress divided among themselves, its Chief Magistrate estranged from almost every one of the factions into which its adherents had broken, incompetent except for mischief, and united upon nothing.

"Republican Government is a demonstration of intelligence, conservatism, and success. The President and the Republican majorities in Congress have worked hand in hand with mutual confidence and respect to redeem the promises of the platform on which they obtained office. They entered upon their task promptly, they discharged it swiftly, and the country, responding at once to the assurance of wise laws and fixed policies, has entered upon what is universally recognized as a new period of prosperity.

Protection to American Industries.

"The restoration of our National fortunes was brought about principally by the restoration of the Republican policy of protection to American industries. With the fact established that a party was in power which would never tolerate the thought of disowning the country's obligations, which would maintain at all hazards the National credit, which would never allow anything stamped as an American dollar to be of less value than a dollar of gold, which would enforce the laws and maintain the dignity and authority of the courts, and upon the passage of a new protective tariff insuring to the people plenty of work, fair earnings, and a ready market, confidence was at once restored. The people began to produce because they knew there was an easy sale for their production, and that they would be paid in money than which there was none better on the face of the earth.

"The Republicans of New York cannot too warmly indorse the Administration of William McKinley. He enjoys the singular distinction of being a President who at the end of his first nine months of administration could be re-elected by increased majorities. He has displayed all the qualities of tact, discretion, perception, judgment, decision, and force which mark successful government.

"In the face of this record and these results the Democratic Party, unconverted and irreconcilable, refuses to be diverted from the odious doctrines on which it was so thoroughly beaten. Its agitators, led by its late candidate for the Presidency, are still journeying about the country from pillar to post, preaching repudiation and a dishonest dollar. They are planning to make the same fight in 1900 which was made in 1896.

"If at any point the local organizations of the Democratic Party seem to be turning their backs on the Chicago platform in deference to the sentiment of their locality, it is only to enable themselves to sneak back into power, and thereby to prepare the more effectively and with new resources for the next encounter.

"New York is a gold-standard State, and its metropolis is a gold-standard city. State and city have enormously profited from the new prosperity wrought by Republican government. Confessing this fact, not daring to reaffirm the abominations for which it declared so lustily and fought so fiercely one year ago, the Democratic State Committee says that it has no authority to inform the people what it believes, or on what lines it would administer government if its party were called to power. A party which places itself in so contemptible a position does not need to be characterized. It declares itself a coward, and proves itself a fraud.

Self-Government in New York.

"Republican legislation created the Greater New York and conferred upon the people of that incomparable metropolis a measure of self-government such as is enjoyed nowhere else in organized society. The Republicans of the whole State and of the Nation as well are watching with profound interest the splendid effort of the Republican organization in New York to insure the good government of the city. The lines are forming for the first election in the greater city, the results of which will

be of the utmost importance. It will be felt in all parts of the country. It will have a direct bearing on State and National elections. The first administration will be for four years, and the victorious party will be in control of the machinery of government past the election of two Governors in this State and a President. The country is watching to learn if the city is to be carried and controlled by the party which follows the dogmas of the Chicago platform or by the party which opposes them.

"More than ever before New York stands as the foremost American city, and its supremacy in commercial and productive interests will be more than ever without a rival. To lodge control of the greater city at the start in the party which one year ago committed itself to repudiation of debt, to Communism, and the overthrow of the Federal judiciary would give a paralyzing shock to reviving business from Maine to California. It would give encouragement to the forces of repudiation and strengthen their hands for another onslaught.

"The Republicans of the whole State condemn the work of the so-called Citizens' Union to divide the forces which in two State elections, and in a National election as well, have succeeded within the territory of the new city in defeating the Democratic Party. They commend the labors of the Republican organization, which have been so constant and sincere to bring about a union of all elements of possible opposition to the Tammany party.

"That this effort has not succeeded is solely due to the conspiracy of a few self-sufficient persons, who, banding together in the name of good government, but shamefully treacherous to its cause, are exerting their utmost endeavors to deliver New York into Tammany's hands, and thereby to insure the victory in the next election of the dangerous and Socialistic forces whose defeat one year ago is now being so joyously celebrated throughout the country.

The Next Mayor.

"The next Mayor of New York, of necessity, must be a Republican or a Tammany Democrat, and every vote not cast for the Republican candidate is a vote to undo all the good work that has been done by the Republican Party in State and Nation.

"The Republican State Committee warns the electors within the City of New York who were so dismayed by the Chicago platform and the dangers to which it exposed their business and their homes, and who are now congratulating themselves upon the vote they cast for McKinley, not to be now misled into casting a vote which, however well intended, is bound to count for Tammany Hall and for the success of the Chicago platform in 1900. The Republican Party, which is so wisely administering the National Government at Washington and the State Government at Albany, can be relied upon to wisely administer the Government of the City of New York. And the shallow theories and vain pretenses through which the so-called Citizens' Union is seeking to dissipate the anti-Tammany majority in New York ought not to succeed in withdrawing from the Republican candidate and the Republican platform the support of a single McKinley voter.

"It is a striking circumstances, and one which enforces its own lesson, that Tammany Hall and the Citizens' Union are both persuaded that National issues have nothing to do with municipal affairs. The silly doctrine of non-partisanship has always meant an invitation to Republicans to desert their party while the Democrats get together the more unitedly for theirs. Every vote which it succeeds in subtracting from the support to which the Republican Party, as the party of sound and competent government, is entitled, is a vote to destroy the only party and the only party organization through which the defeat of Tammany Hall can now or hereafter be made possible.

The Only State Officer.

"The only State officer to be elected this Fall is a Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. In submitting to the people the name of the Hon. William J. Wallace, now a member of the Federal court, the Republican Party shows its high appreciation of the qualities that should be found in the Presiding Judge of our highest State tribunal. Judge Wallace is a great lawyer and a great Judge, and his election will insure to the Court of Appeals services which will dignify the bench and well maintain its position in the confidence of the bar and of the people.

"The Republicans of New York take this opportunity to congratulate the people upon the wise and excellent administration of Gov. Frank S. Black. His policy has been marked by its careful attention to the details of the State Government, by its prudent regard for economy in public expenditures, and by its energetic and progressive measures for the preservation of the forests, the improvement of the canals, the intelligent reform of the civil service, the completion of the Capitol, the extension and improvement of penal and charitable institutions, the reform of the election laws, the settlement of the excise question, and the passage of laws in the interest of the working people.

The Tax Rate Lower.

"In the accomplishment of all these beneficent works Gov. Black has had the steadfast support of the Republican Legislature. The finances of the State have been administered with such care that notwithstanding the expenditure of a full million of dollars for the acquisition of forest lands and other great appropriations looking to the completion of the Capitol and the extension of the canal system, the tax rate is lower than ever and amounts to only 2.67 mills. So successful has been the operation of the revenue laws revised by the Republican Party, placing the heavier burdens of taxation upon the sales of liquor, upon inheritances, and upon accumulated capital, that there practically exists in the State of New York no such thing as direct taxation.

"Much falsehood is being circulated from Democratic sources concerning the operation of the liquor-tax law. The precise truth is shown by the following comparison: Under the old license law 33,437 places were licensed to sell liquor in the State of New York, and the net revenue was $2,921,269.62. Under the new law only 28,221 places are permitted to sell liquor, while the net revenue to the State amounts to the enormous sum of $10,726,089.28. So that the number of places where liquor may be sold has been reduced by the number of 5,216, while the revenue has been increased by the sum of $7,804,819.66. The constant charge of Democratic politicians is that the cities are being taxed for the benefit of the country, but the charge is absolutely false. Of the net revenue derived from the liquor-tax certificates, the State's share last year was $3,583,629.92 and the localities' share was $7,141,459.36. The revenue derived from New York City amounted to $4,896,343.79, of which $3,264,229.19 was immediately refunded to the municipality, while $1,632,114.60 passed into the Treasury of the State. But in the division among the counties of the State's revenue $1,646,667.50 was expended by the State within and for the County of New York. So that as a matter of fact the people of New York City got a little more than they gave.

"The Republican State Committee submits to the people of New York the record of the Republican Party in Nation, State, county, and municipality, and asks a vote of confidence."

The Advisory Committee.

After appointing Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward Lauterbach, Frank Hiscock, and Frank S. Witherbee the Advisory Committee of the State Committee, a committee to notify Judge Wallace of his nomination and deciding a contest in Cortland County in favor of the regularity of the Republican faction led by J. W. Miller, A. S. Brown, E. S. Alger, and F. P. Saunders, the State Committee adjourned sine die.

Not in years, so old-time Republicans declared, had so much interest been taken in a meeting of the Republican State Committee as was evinced yesterday in the meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Party leaders from all sections of the State stood in groups in the lobby and discussed, not State politics, but the coming Mayoralty contest in Greater New York. This was the absorbing topic of their talk, the one subject in which all seemed to take a common interest. Senator Platt arrived at the hotel a few minutes before noon. Chauncey M. Depew and Edward Lauterbach of the Advisory Committee were already there.

Among the many who greeted Senator Platt were State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin, Congressmen Sereno E. Payne of Auburn, George W. Ray of Norwich, Lucien L. Littauer, Israel F. Fischer of Brooklyn, and Benjamin B. Odell of Newburg; State Senators John Grant, Clarence Lexow, and George R. Malby; Titus Sheard of Little Falls, W. A. Sutherland, ex-National Committeeman, of Rochester; Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, Superintendent Frederick D. Easton, Bank Examiner Frederick D. Kilburn, Deputy Attorney General Kisselburg, Postmaster Frederick Smythe of Owego, Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo, Col. Archie Baxter, Chief Clerk of the Assembly; Assemblyman Franklin P. Saunders of Cortland, Assemblyman George W. Kavanaugh of Saratoga, William Compton of Elmira, Congressman John Murray Mitchell of New York, Assemblyman James W. Husted of Westchester, and Congressman James W. Wadsworth.

The Leaders Disappointed.

Partisan sentiment was strong, but among the country Republicans in particular was a repressed feeling of disappointment that the anti-Tammany elements had not been able to get together in the nomination of a common ticket. Congressman Ray, in conversation with Congressman Payne and State Senator John Grant, voiced a country sentiment in the following words:

"I should like to have had it possible for all the organizations and elements opposed to Tammany Hall to join in the support of one ticket under Republican leadership. But inasmuch as the Citizens' Union would not confer with the Republican organization and has nominated its own Mayoralty candidate, we country Republicans would have the Greater New York partisans hoist the Republican banner and go into the fight on its own record as the party of honest government. I want to see a straight, representative ticket nominated, as I believe there is a good chance of Republican victory, and such a victory would mean good government for Greater New York. Under the circumstances, the Republicans can only nominate a straight ticket."

Chauncey M. Depew said: "I am with the State organization, and I believe that a straight ticket should be nominated."

Depew Would Not Accept.

"Would you accept the Mayoralty nomination?" Mr. Depew was asked.

"No, Sir; I would not. I am not a candidate for Mayor, and would not take the nomination if it were to be offered to me," Mr. Depew replied.

"The Republican organization is now moving in the right direction," said Edward Lauterbach, ex-Chairman of the Republican County Committee. "I am a firm believer in partisanship, and feel that we will be doing right in making straight Republican nominations."

Committeeman Stephen Moffit of the Twenty-third District said: "Republicans up my way think that the Republicans of this county know what they are about, and there is every disposition to stand by them."

Senator Platt was, as usual, non-committal. "I am pleased with the nomination of Judge Wallace," he said, "and the address meets my views of the situation." Senator Platt wore on the right lapel of his coat two buttons. The legend on one of them was: "For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals—William J. Wallace," and on the other—"For Mayor of Greater New York—W. M. K. Olcott."

One of the significant happenings in the lobby was the hearty greeting which Controller Ashbel P. Fitch received from the leaders of a party of which he was once a member. Mr. Fitch came into the hotel about 3 o'clock, purchased some cigars, and shook hands with several prominent Republicans, with whom he chatted for some time. Controller Fitch is regarded as among the possibilities for second place on the Republican ticket.

The Republican State campaign will open about Oct. 1. Country interest in the Greater New York situation is so strong and the country press is giving so much space to Greater New York news that the leaders depend upon these things to get out for them a proportionately large vote for Judge Wallace, large enough, in all events, so it was said yesterday, to overcome any possible majority for the Democratic nominee, Judge Parker, in Greater New York. The leaders expressed no fear of losing their majority in the Assembly.

JUDGE WALLACE'S CAREER.

He Was a Warm Friend of Senator Roscoe Conkling.

Judge W. J. Wallace, who was yesterday nominated for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals by the Republican State Committee, was born in Syracuse April 14, 1839. After studying law at Hamilton College, he was admitted to the bar and practiced for several years in Syracuse. The late Senator Roscoe Conkling was very friendly to him. Mr. Wallace served a term as Mayor of Syracuse, and in 1874, on the recommendation of Mr. Conkling, President Grant appointed him United States District Judge for the Northern District of New York. He served on the district bench until 1882, when he was appointed to the Circuit Court of the United States, the place which he now holds. He now resides in Albany, having removed to that city from Syracuse in 1892. He has long been a friend of Senator Platt, and his nomination was measurably due to that fact.

It has been charged that Judge Wallace voted for Grover Cleveland. Chairman Hackett said yesterday that the proof of this was by no means convincing. It is known that Judge Wallace was one of the closest friends that Roscoe [illegible] and was a "Stalwart" Republican of uncompromising attitude. If he voted for Cleveland, it was said yesterday, it was only because he had stood firmly by Conkling in the fight of that leader with Blaine, his bitterest enemy.

Registry Lists for Queens County.

Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday ordered County Clerk John H. Sutphin of Queens County to print copies of the registry lists in those portions of Queens County which will be in the Greater New York. B. Frank Wood, Secretary of the Republican General Committee of Queens County, applied for the order.

Meeting at the Milholland Club.

Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District will hold a meeting at the John E. Milholland Club, 103 Clinton Place, to-morrow evening for the purpose of indorsing Seth Low's candidacy. Many speeches will be made.

MASSACHUSETTS POPULISTS.

Mr. Washburn Says Silver Will Not Be an Issue Much Longer.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—The Populists of Massachusetts held their State Convention here to-day. Only sixty-two delegates were present. George F. Washburn, who acted as temporary Chairman, said that the silver question would cease to be an issue within a year and that then the people would have a chance to consider the broader demands of the Populists.

A platform was adopted approving the declarations of the Populist National Convention at St. Louis last year and demanding the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The platform further says:

"We congratulate ourselves on the steady advance of the principles of the People's Party, and that in spite of a hostile press; in spite of intimidation and the corrupt use of money, unparalleled in the history of our country; in spite of the efforts of the trusts, active under the promise of more great subsidies through a tariff, six and one-half millions of voters have recorded themselves in favor of the leading principles favored by our National Convention.

"We condemn arbitrary government by injunction, and demand that the powers of the courts in that respect be properly defined and limited to legislation and the rights of the people to trial by jury sacredly preserved."

GEORGIA AGAINST LYNCHING.

Eight Men Indicted for Participating in the Clayton Affair.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 18.—A turn has been called in the execution of lynch law in Georgia by the action of the Grand Jury of Clayton in the Flagg indictment against eight men who have participated in an attempt at lynching. A white man who was charged with killing his wife, and a negro who admitted a criminal assault upon a respectable white lady were the objects of wrath of the lynchers.

In both cases determined efforts were made to get the men which were frustrated by the vigilance of Sheriff Hewitt. The white man has not yet been tried, but the negro has been convicted of the crime, and, strange to say, given a term in the penitentiary, instead of the penalty of death. The Grand Jury of the same term of court has just found the indictments against the would-be lynchers, for which they were publicly thanked by the presiding Judge, John S. Candler.

The finding of the indictments has been received with satisfaction throughout the State, as the people have become tired of the reproach which lynch law brings upon them, notwithstanding their abhorrence of the crime which usually provokes it. The Grand Jury of Talbot County is at present engaged in investigating the lynching of Dr. Ryder, and it is thought similar action will be taken by it.

New Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The President to-day appointed the following Postmasters: Benjamin F. Honness, Clinton, N. J.; Richard F. Goodman, Newton, N. J.; Dennis W. Mahoney, Passaic, N. J.; August C. Stecher, Riverside, N. J.; Frederick G. Shafer, Cape Vincent, N. Y.; Samuel D. Willard, Geneva, N. Y.; Henry B. Whitney, Phelps, N. Y.; Prine Riggs, Sodus, N. Y.

Fall Medicine

Is fully as important and as beneficial as Spring medicine. We are now, as then, about to undergo a change of season. The system must be strengthened, sustained and protected. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best Fall Medicine because by purifying and enriching the blood it invigorates and protects the whole body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

CITIZENS' UNION LECTURES

A Great Amount of Work Done in Preparing for the Regular Campaign.

PICTORIAL POLITICAL TALKS

Addresses on the Different Public Departments Illustrated by Lantern Views Showing the Methods of Their Administration and Present Organization.

The lecture bureau of the Citizens' Union was organized about Aug. 1, and since that time has done a great amount of work in preparation for the "hot season" of the campaign. The officers of the Union recognized that the people of New York have very short memories when questions of municipal politics are involved. And so it was determined to inaugurate stereopticon lectures in every district of the city showing vividly the scope of the work undertaken by the departments of the City Government, and comparing conditions which existed in 1894 with the present conditions.

It was believed that the people of New York would recognize the manifest truth of the contention made by the Citizens' Union, that the questions of purely local government are of sufficient vitality to absorb the attention of the voters in the first election for municipal officers of the second city in the world. The revelations made by the bureau's investigations have more than justified this belief. The managers of the bureau have had occasion to look again into the condition of the several departments under the administration of three years ago, and wherever the skin of Tammany's history has been scratched, the black blood of municipal inefficiency [illegible] poured forth a stream.

Lectures on the Departments.

It is the intention of the managers that the lectures prepared and delivered by the bureau shall be purely educational, and shall present facts in a plain, unvarnished way. The bureau has already prepared lectures on the Departments of Charities, Correction, Parks, Public Works, Police, Buildings, Education, and the Magistrates' Courts, amply illustrated by lantern views, showing the functions of the several departments, with their history, present organization, methods of administration, finances, &c. The improvements made since 1894 are shown by striking contrasts in tables of figures and pictures of conditions. The humorous side of past municipal inefficiency is not wholly neglected. Work is now being pushed on the lectures, which are to treat of the Departments of Fire, Dock, Health, and Street Cleaning, and the series will be completed early in October. These lectures are already being delivered in twelve or fifteen places in various parts of the city, and new calls are coming in from day to day.

From now on this will be one of the most important features of the campaign. Arrangements have been completed by which the expenses of advertising by hand-bills, tickets, &c., will be borne by the bureau, while the active co-operation of the Assembly district organizations in the securing of halls and the distribution of hand-bills has been secured. It is the policy of the bureau to extend a special and cordial invitation to women to attend the lectures, for it is believed that the vivid way in which the relations of honest and efficient city government to the home life of the people are shown in these lectures, will enlist the ardent sympathy of the city's home keepers. It will be recollected that in the great campaign of 1894 women and women's organizations played a very important part. The lecture bureau is also securing the cordial co-operation of Good Government Clubs, churches, and other organizations throughout the city.

Letters of Approval.

Among many letters of approval received by the bureau, one has been received from Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell University, one of the highest American authorities on questions of practical political science. Prof. Jenks spent a few days in the city last week studying the campaign methods of the various parties, and wrote as follows to the Secretary of the bureau:

"I wish to tell you how wise seem to me the methods employed by the Citizens' Union in their 'Campaign of Education.' The service rendered to the citizens of New York will be of great permanent value, whatever be the result of the election, and I hope the work will be continued throughout this Winter and in succeeding years. Ultimately such work cannot but be of the very greatest service to the cause of good city government carried on in the interest of the citizens. I believe, too, that the non-partisan method of presentation is the way to win votes for the Citizens' Union."

Another letter written by a man who heard the lecture on the Departments of Buildings and Education delivered on Thursday evening at Macdougal Street Hall was as follows:

"Your practical illustrations take. The common belief is that any man who can draw a salary could superintend the Building Department. You show that work has to be done, and by illustrations where and how it is done. Several hundred men sat quietly in Macdougal Street Hall last night and learned more about the Building Department than they ever knew before. We read about the public school as if it were a reporter's yarn. You show the crowd of children actually refused admission. If Tammany should sweep the city this Fall your work will still be worth ten times its cost. It will be a bit and bridle to any political war horse who may be elected Mayor this Fall. Lexow cut out a cancer from a political party. The Citizens' Union Lecture Bureau will stop the cause."

May Have Stereopticon Speeches.

The regular course of lectures given by the bureau will be kept as cool as possible, but if it becomes necessary the educational features of the work will be subordinated to a more direct method of campaigning. It is already proposed to supplement the regular indoor lectures by outdoor stereopticon speeches.

The fact is that the Lecture Bureau of the Citizens' Union finds it pretty difficult to treat of recent political conditions in New York City and keep in a philosophic mood. The tiger is a foe that shows no quarter, and the present campaign will be a war to the knife. In its outdoor work the Lecture Bureau promises to show some startling contrasts. The managers of the bureau, like everybody else who has made any investigation of the methods of municipal administration under Tammany rule, have had their blood set to boiling by the cool brutality with which the interests of the common people were treated by almost every city department when the "English country gentleman" ruled New York. The Citizens' Union leaders prophesy that the cry of extravagance raised against reform governments will not avail the men who upheld an organization which, besides bleeding the people for the ordinary protection of government, also wasted the people's franchises through corruption and utter indifference to the public welfare.

The advantages of public control of municipal franchises may receive ocular demonstration, and the recent scene of throwing quarters to the workmen on Fourth Avenue may be advantageously compared with a wider distribution of the income from the people's franchises. Indeed, the Union proposes in its outdoor stereopticon and pictorial work to go into the history of New York local politics. It is to be hoped that before the opening of the polls on election day the memories of New York's citizens will have been sufficiently refreshed so that the votes cast will express an intelligent decision between government for the benefit of political highwaymen and corporate franchise grabbers on the one side and government for the comfort and protection of the common, every-day people on the other side.

MAYOR STRONG FOR LOW.

Says if the Citizens' Union Was Not So Dictatorial, Republicans Would Indorse Him.

"I have not refused to preside at the Citizens' Union Seth Low ratification meeting," said Mayor Strong yesterday. "I do not care to say what I said to Charles Stewart Smith and Chairman James B. Reynolds of the Union Executive Committee."

"Do you think there is any hope that the Republicans will indorse Mr. Low?" the Mayor was asked.

"Yes, I think there is a hope," he replied. "I have got great confidence in the common sense of assemblies of men. The thing hasn't gone beyond redemption yet. If the Citizens' Union would be only a little less dictatorial I believe the Republicans would indorse Low."

"In the event of the nomination of a straight Republican ticket, do you believe that Mr. Low will withdraw?"

"Well, I don't think it is my place to advise Mr. Low; he can make up his own mind as to that," replied the Mayor, and a moment later repeated his declaration of a few days ago that Mr. Low could not be elected without the indorsement by the Republicans, adding that he hoped that this might be brought about, as he was heartily a Low man.

"If the citizens are really working for the election of Mr. Low, if that is what they really have at heart, they will do all they can to promote harmony, for there is no chance of his election otherwise. The Republicans are the only organization they can hope to have support him. Tammany surely won't indorse him."

Asked as to the truth of the report that he had censured Commissioner Collis for putting Platt men into the Public Works Department and introducing the straight ticket resolution at the meeting of the Republican County Committee last Thursday night, the Mayor said:

"I have never interfered in any way with the politics of any member of the administration. It is not my business to say what part any Commissioner shall take in a political convention. Personally I am not a Platt man or a Brookfield man while I am in this office. I have never heard about Mr. Collis putting Platt men into his department before. There have been a number of men from his department in to see me frequently, and they never mentioned such a thing, although they or any person can come in here and talk politics or anything else as freely to me as to anybody."

THE DEMOCRATIC SITUATION.

Important Developments Expected During the Present Week, and Conferences to be Held.

The present week is very likely to bring about important developments in the Democratic situation in Greater New York. There will be several important conferences, and it is possible that the leaders of the regular organizations in this city and Brooklyn will reach an agreement as to the make-up of the municipal ticket and as to the character of the platform upon which the ticket will be put forward.

John C. Sheehan did not come up from Long Branch yesterday, and Tammany Hall was practically deserted. Mrs. Sheehan's illness kept Mr. Sheehan away from the city.

The Democrats who are advocating silver and the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, either because they believe in them or because they believe there is political or financial profit in doing so, now insist that they will nominate not only a full municipal, county, and borough ticket, but also candidates for the Assembly, Council, and Aldermen in every district in Greater New York.

The meeting of the Committee of Twenty-five of the Holland House conference, held at 42 East Twenty-third Street on Friday night, fixed dates for some of the conventions. Members of the Committee of Twenty-five say that the Democratic Alliance will take part in the silver city convention on Sept. 27, although the Alliance representatives at Friday night's meeting insisted that the silver convention should not be held until after the regular Democratic Convention, which will be held on Sept. 30.

Besides deciding that the city convention should be held on Sept. 27, the conferrees at Friday night's meeting agreed to hold the County and Judiciary Convention on Sept. 28. The following committees were appointed to run the silver and Chicago platform campaign.

Finance Committee—Robert Stewart, Chairman; F. M. Devoe, Jr., and F. M. Bixby.

Advisory Committee—Robert Stewart, Chairman; Robert Griffiths, David Lloyd, A. B. Cruikshank, F. M. Bixby, Henry Nichols, and Edward H. Kerwin.

It is announced that there will be ten delegates and ten alternates from each Assembly district in the City Convention.

Some of the leading silver advocates in the city look with some alarm on the project of nominating a straight silver ticket. They fear that many voters who might favor silver in a National campaign cannot be interested in that issue in a local canvass. They fear also that a silver vote so small as to be humiliating to the advocates of the white metal may follow.

JUSTICE PARKER AT ACCORD.

Report of a Conference Grows Out of Mr. Hill's Presence in Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Justice Alton B. Parker of the Supreme Court refused to talk on the subject of politics this evening when seen at his farm, at Accord. To-night there was a rumor that a conference of Democratic leaders would be held at the home of Justice Parker, and the presence of former United States Senator David B. Hill in Kingston gave further weight to the story.

Ex-Senator Hill, however, left this city late this afternoon after arguing a motion at a Special Term of the Supreme Court. Justice Chase of Catskill presided, owing to Justice Parker's absence from the city. No conference took place at Accord.

Colorado's Silver Candidate.

DENVER, Sept. 18.—John A. Gordon of Trinidad, the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court of Colorado, in his letter of acceptance, addressed to the Democratic State Central Committee, refutes the charges that he was at any time a gold-standard man. He favors the free coinage of silver, and believes it can be secured only through the Democratic Party.

Francis J. Worcester's Canvass.

Francis J. Worcester, who is making a canvass for the Republican nomination for Justice of the Municipal Court in the Eleventh District, is a nephew of J. E. Worcester, and also of the late Judge S. T. Worcester of Ohio. He is a graduate of Harvard.

Mrs. N. K. Keeling Dead in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 18.—Mrs. Nannie Key Keeling died yesterday, aged about fifty, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Mary Lloyd Tucker, near Boyce, Clark County, Va. Mrs. Keeling was formerly Miss Tyson, daughter of Alexander H. Tyson of Baltimore. Her mother was a Miss Key, a cousin of Francis Scott Key, of "Star-Spangled Banner" fame. Mrs. Keeling was married twice, her first husband being Robert Mitchell, a wealthy auctioneer. His widow a few years later married Robert Lee Keeling, a young man twenty years her junior. Mr. Keeling is a brother of Mrs. Stilson Hutchins of Washington. The domestic life of Mr. and Mrs. Keeling was not happy and they separated. The husband at one time went on the stage, but is now a miniature portrait painter. A son and daughter, Robert Mitchell, who is in the United States Army, and Miss Reba Mitchell, who made her début in Baltimore society two Winters ago, survive her. After her second marriage Mrs. Keeling spent the greater portion of her time in New York.

Divorce for Mrs. Max Rosenberg.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Judge Ball to-day granted a decree of divorce to Jessie Crawford Rosenberg, fifth wife of Max Rosenberg, actor and theatrical manager, who left town suddenly Thursday. Mrs. Rosenberg said Max had married six different women, all of whom are now living. Rosenberg has had a lively career in Chicago. He first became known to the police here through an assault upon Leah Lessie, an actress.

Killed by a Trolley Car.

Luigi Losagana, seven years old, of 37 Main Street, Brooklyn, was run over by a Fifth Avenue trolley car on Water Street, near his home, last night. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, where he died. The motorman, James Connell, of 267 Seventeenth Street, was arrested.

Counsellor of dress—can we be your tailor this fall? Remember, we don't want you to have anything that does not suit you, and ask you to give us a trial.

Will make you an elegant full dress suit, silk lined throughout, at $30.00; an overcoat of English covert coating or kersey, in many different shades, at $18.00, or a good business suit of foreign cheviots at $16.00.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, AND MEASURING GUIDE GIVEN OR MAILED FREE.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

BROOKLYN'S BITTER FIGHT

Woodruff Claims the Platt Faction Will Have a Walkover at the Primaries.

HE INCREASES HIS FIGURES

Sheriff Buttling Says that Jacob Worth May Yet Show that the Ground Has Not Yet Been Cut from Under Him.

If the statements of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff are to be taken as correct, the Platt forces in Brooklyn will have a walkover at the primaries on Tuesday night, and a consequent victory in the county convention on Thursday. Judging from all outward appearances, the fear of Platt's displeasure has brought the wavering leaders, and the class whose only desire is to be on the large band wagon, down to the Woodruff headquarters with a rush.

Yesterday district leaders were coming and going all day, and the spirits of the Platt people were consequently at the bubbling point. Leaving aside the question of actual strength, a Worth man said yesterday the Platt men certainly understand the moral effect of sweeping claims.

Mr. Woodruff carried out this assumption yesterday afternoon when asked as to his latest accessions from the Worth camp.

"Well," said he, "we don't expect to capture any more Worth men. We've got them all. Tell me where there are some Worth people who haven't come over and we'll get them. I said yesterday we would have 75,000 of the 109,000 votes cast at the Presidential election. I think now that we will get at least 90,000 votes. It will be practically a clean sweep."

Mr. Woodruff called attention to the result of the meeting in the Twenty-second Ward on Friday night. He asserted that Simon Donovan, a Worth man, was defeated in the Twenty-eighth District by a vote of 36 to 1, and that also in the Twelfth Ward a strong Platt sentiment was manifested.

Whatever may be the result at the County Convention, a great many of the Worth men believe that, so far as the district leaders are concerned, Worth is beaten. Many of them said yesterday there was no further use of trying to combat Platt's power with these men, but to turn to the voters and appeal to them on the issue of the Low movement in Brooklyn, and the violation by Platt of the unwritten law in the State organization against the State leader interfering in local affairs. It was stated yesterday that this is now Worth's only hope. He has still a large following in the county, and with these the old leader is making herculean efforts to stem the tide.

As an evidence of Worth's and Buttling's determination to fight to the last, Buttling replied, in answer to a suggestion a few days ago for a compromise with Woodruff: "We will never do it," said he, promptly. "We will win or go down on the present issue. No compromise for us of any kind."

The story yesterday of a possible truce to be brought about by Hugo Hirsh, a Worth man, and Ernst Nathan, who has just crawled into the Platt wagon, was denied.

Buttling Is Defiant.

"There's no truth in that," said Sheriff Buttling. "We're going right ahead. We know how Platt is trying to crush us; we know, too, how Tim Woodruff wants to have us read out of the party; we also know that no more underhanded fight was ever made nor a more unjustifiable interference in local affairs, than in this contest. If we are to be crushed for supporting Seth Low, we will have to be crushed. We are now asking the voters of this city if they want Platt to usurp everything. The primaries will tell the story. From the present outlook, there won't be any Republican offices to fill with Olcott at the head of the ticket. Tammany will win in a walk. Everybody knows that, and the man who thinks there is the remotest chance for our party or for Seth Low with two tickets ought to be in Bloomingdale. But you may see some changes yet. Low may be indorsed; Jacob Worth may yet show that the ground hasn't been cut from under his feet."

Worth's Men Make Claims.

The Worth people claimed to have received some accession yesterday. They evidently felt greatly encouraged by the support of Granville W. Harman, who has an independent following outside of either Worth or Woodruff. The Lieutenant Governor's claim of defeating Worth for control of the Sixteenth, his old ward, and the Fifteenth Assembly District, is combatted by Worth's friends. They expect a hard fight, as also do the friends of Controller Palmer in the Seventeenth Ward.

The Clermont Avenue Rink has been secured as the place for holding the Republican County Convention. It will amply accommodate all delegates.

MR. BACKUS'S TERM.

Kings County Democrats Will Contest His Tenure of Office.

Bernard J. York, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, presided at a meeting yesterday, to take action in reference to District Attorney Backus's tenure of office. It is asserted by the Democrats in Brooklyn that Mr. Backus's term of office will expire Jan. 1, 1898. The Legislature last Winter extended the terms of the District Attorney and the two Coroners to four years instead of two years.

The purpose of the conference was to decide upon a course of action with reference to determining the right of the Legislature under the Constitution to grant a four years' term. The Democratic organization has determined to make nominations for the three offices.

PLATT'S MIND MADE UP.

Said to Have Declared that He Will Not Indorse Low.

A singular story was flying about in Brooklyn Republican circles last evening. It was that after the meeting of the State Committee yesterday one of the members, who, though a Platt man, is a personal friend of Jacob Worth, went to Brooklyn and visited Worth. This committeeman, the story goes, told the Kings County leader that in a private conversation during the afternoon Senator Platt had said positively that he had definitely made up his mind not to indorse Seth Low.

The committeeman immediately decided to tell this to Mr. Worth, and to advise him to give up the fight. The advice was given on the ground that since a straight Republican ticket was to be nominated, Low's candidacy on the Citizens' Union ticket would do Worth no good, for his county nominees, supposing him to be successful in carrying the County Convention, would be in the same column with the straight Republican candidate for Mayor.

It is not stated what reply Worth made to these arguments, and it is strongly emphasized by those responsible for the story that Mr. Platt had no knowledge of the committeeman's visit to Mr. Worth.

Rebellion Against McLaughlin.

The Brooklyn Democrats who are in rebellion against Hugh McLaughlin claim to have captured Alderman McGarry and his followers in the Tenth Ward. At a meeting of the Ninth Election District Association of that ward, held on Friday night, John H. O'Rourke and ex-Arbitration Commissioner Feeney declared that McGarry had combined with other leaders to depose Mr. McLaughlin from the leadership. They said they had visited Mr. McLaughlin, and that the latter had told them that the rumor about McGarry was true.

Charles F. Brandt, McGarry's lieutenant, who was present at the meeting, defiantly replied to O'Rourke and Feeney that it was high time the Democracy threw off the shackles of Willoughby Street. Mr. McGarry, when seen yesterday, refused to either confirm or deny the report that he was concerned in a movement to depose McLaughlin.

Nathan for Assistant Appraiser.

Walter H. Atterbury said yesterday that Michael Nathan, President of the Lincoln League of the Twenty-eighth Ward, Brooklyn, is likely to be appointed Assistant Appraiser before next Saturday night. The significance of this remark lies in the indication that the Federal patronage in Brooklyn is controlled by Mr. Atterbury and the other "original McKinley men," and not by Senator Platt's lieutenants.

Assembly Nominations.

Oneida.—Second District—Louis M. Martin, Rep.
Steuben.—Second District—G. W. Near, Dem.

GOULD AND SAGE DEFENDANTS.

An Action to Recover Possession of Part of the Denver Pacific Land Grant.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 18.—Papers in a suit involving the title to about 100,000 acres of land situated along the line of the Union Pacific, between Denver and Cheyenne, were filed in the United States District Court to-day. The plaintiffs are Robert E. Carr and others of St. Louis, Mo.; D. H. Moffat, Walter S. Cheesman, and the heirs of the late ex-Gov. John Evans of Denver. The defendants are Russell Sage and George Gould, Trustees, the receivers of the Union Pacific Railway, and a number of other persons.

The action is to recover possession of a part of the Denver Pacific land grant. The cause of action began in 1868-9, when the citizens of Denver undertook the building of the Denver Pacific Railroad from Denver to Cheyenne. After considerable grading had been done by the original projectors, an agreement was made with the Kansas Pacific Company, by which the latter built its line to Denver and turned over, with the consent of Congress, its land grant between Denver and Cheyenne.

The agreement was that 800,000 acres of the land should be pledged as security for the bonds of the company, and that all in excess, about 100,000 acres, should go to the parties holding the construction contract, Evans and Carr, and their partners. Later the road passed into the hands of the Union Pacific. For some reason the lands were not deeded to Evans and Carr, and the plaintiffs in this suit allege that Sage and Gould, as Trustees, are trying to dispose of the lands in connection with the proposed plan of reorganization of the latter company.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:45	Sun sets	6:02	Moon rises	11:09

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	12:20	Gov. Isl'd	12:40	H. Gate	2:29
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	12:55	Gov. Isl'd	1:20	H. Gate	3:09

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
MONDAY, SEPT. 20.		
Advance, Colon	10:00 A. M. / *11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Perna'buco, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santo Domingo, Progreso	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.		
El Monte, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Servia, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.		
Britannic, Queenstown & Liverpool	9:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. / *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 23.		
Ardanhu, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Niagara, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M. / *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Normannia, Plymouth, Cherbourg, & Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. / *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 24.		
Amalfi, Pernambuco and Santos	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. §19 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 26 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 19.

Boston City, Swansea, Sept. 6.
Britannia, Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
Croatia, Hamburg, Aug. 29.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 14.
Havel, Bremen, Sept. 11.
La Gascogne, Havre, Sept. 11.
Orinoco, Bermuda, Sept. 16.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Sept. 16.

MONDAY, SEPT. 20.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Sept. 13.
Arica, Gibraltar, Sept. 5.
Bovic, Liverpool, Sept. 10.
City of Washington, Havana, Sept. 16.
El Rio, New Orleans, Sept. 15.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Sept. 9.
Laughton, Hamburg, Sept. 6.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 15.
Mohican, Swansea, Sept. 8.
Selma, Gibraltar, Sept. 5.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

America, London, Sept. 9.
Carmarthenshire, Gibraltar, Sept. 7.
Cherokee, Jacksonville, Sept. 18.
Holstein, Santa Martha, Sept. 14.
Lampasas, Galveston, Sept. 15.
Mohawk, London, Sept. 10.
Southwark, Antwerp, Sept. 10.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.

Amerika, Copenhagen, &c., Sept. 7.
Edam, Amsterdam, Sept. 11.
Finance, Colon, Sept. 15.
Fulda, Gibraltar, Sept. 13.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Sept. 17.
Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 15.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23.

Andalusia, Hamburg, Sept. 11.
Andes, Port Limon, Sept. 16.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Sept. 17.

Arrived.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Baudelon, Havre Sept. 11, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Reported off Fire Island at 9:30 P. M.

SS Nymphasa, (Br.,) Munro, Messina, &c., Aug. 2, with fruit and sulphur to Villari, Mitchell & Co.—vessel to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 P. M.

Ship Dyaomene, (Br.,) Snodden, Montevideo 50 days, in ballast to C. P. Shunner & Co.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam Sept. 8 via Boulogne 9, with mdse. and pasengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:07 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Sept. 15 and Charleston 16, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Robinson, London Aug. 31 and Dundee Sept. 2, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans Sept. 12, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool Sept. 11 and Queenstown 12, with mdse. and passengers to

How to Clothe the Children.

BEST & CO LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

The Economy Of Our Boys' Clothing

Consists in something more than that its price is moderate. Other makes may be as low, or even lower; but our clothes after being specially manufactured for *Boys' Wear*, are made up by *Boys' Tailors*, who working for *Boys Only*, give our clothing that style and finish by which it is everywhere distinguished.

Because it wears so much longer, and is so much handsomer, it is truly economical. And we study the same kind of economy in "Everything for Children."

60-62 West 23d St.

Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg Sept. 10 and Southampton and Cherbourg 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:05 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 18, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind southwest, blowing a moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) for London.
SS Spree, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg.
SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Werra, (Ger.,) for Naples, Genoa, &c.
SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Obdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Caribbee, (Br.,) for St. Thomas, &c.
SS Buffalo, (Br.,) for Hull.
Bark Felicitas, (Nor.,) for Zanzibar.
Bark Fredericka Schepp, for San Andreas.
SS Altai, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Georgian, (Br.,) for London.
SS Anchoria, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Alps, (Br.,) for Port au Prince.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.
SS Prins Willem III., (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Concho, for Havana, &c.
SS Merida, (Br.,) for Buenos Ayres, &c.
SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Scindia, (Br.,) for Marseilles, &c.
SS Strabo, (Br.,) for Rio Janeiro, &c.
SS Iroquois, for New Orleans.
SS Nueces, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Old Dominion, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Hudson, for New Orleans.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Kohlenbeck, sld. from Bremen for New York via Southampton to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Park, from Glasgow, sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Losewitz, Antwerp for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS City of Dundee, (Br.,) Capt. Halley, New York for Aden, Colombo, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Ghazes, (Br.,) Capt. Bailey, Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, arr. at Liverpool from New York to-day.

SS Thomas Melville, (Br.,) Capt. Greig, sld. from Messina for New York Sept. 11.

SS Willow Branch, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, sld. from Hamburg for New York Sept. 15.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Boysen, sld. from Rotterdam for New York yesterday.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Capt. Tubbs, sld. from this port for New York to-day.

SS Cuba, (Nor.,) Capt. Bornholdt, New York via Sydney, Cape Breton, for Gefle, passed Copenhagen Sept. 16.

SS [illegible]ecto, (Br.,) Capt. Boxhall, Hull for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, Liverpool for New York, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Georgian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Flett, arr. at Montevideo from New York Sept. 13.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Miller, New York for Santos, arr. at Pernambuco Sept. 15.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, arr. at Amsterdam from New York to-day.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whiton, arr. at Hull from New York yesterday.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, arr. at Glasgow from New York yesterday.

SS Lady Furness, (Br.,) Capt. Barrett, New York via Singapore, &c., arr. at Shanghai, no date.

SS Remus, (Ger.,) Capt. Schwaner, arr. at Singapore, no date.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, arr. at Dundee from New York to-day.

SS California, (Ger.,) Capt. Leuenfels, Hamburg for New York, passed Dover yesterday.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Schlemick, New York for Flushing, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS James Brand, (Br.,) Capt. Harding, New York for Hamburg, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Queen Adelaide, (Br.,) Capt. McNair, Singapore, &c., for New York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, sld. from Messina for New York yesterday.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, arr. at Bristol from New York to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, arr. at Antwerp from New York to-day.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 8:50 A. M. to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 10 P. M. to-day.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from Hamburg, sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 5:30 P. M. yesterday.

SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, sld. from Southampton for New York to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 1:33 P. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, sld. from Havre for New York at 2 P. M. to-day.

Spoken.

Ship Somali, (Br.,) Capt. Hannay, New York for Calcutta, was spoken Aug. 25 in lat. 12 S., long. 36 W.

Bark C. P. Dixon, Capt. Gilkey, New York for Port Elizabeth, was spoken Aug. 31 in lat. 7, long. 28.

Ship Whitlieburn, (Br.,) Capt. Stephen, New York for Shanghai, was spoken Sept. — in lat. 23 N., long. 120 E.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The British steamer Electrician, Capt. Fisher, which arrived at Liverpool Sept. 14 from New Orleans, reports passing a submerged derelict vessel on Sept. 6, in lat. 42, long. 48. The Norwegian bark Sonora, Capt. Tellefsen, which arrived at Falmouth yesterday from Callao, also reports passing a submerged derelict vessel on Sept. 10 in lat. 47, long. 22.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Sept. 16, 1897.—Galveston Entrance, North Jetty Light.—Notice is hereby given that, on or about Oct. 1, 1897, a temporary fixed white lantern light will be established on the top of a red, square, pyramidal, wooden skeleton structure, covered with horizontal slats on four sides, and standing on four piles incased in cast-iron pipes. It is located about 50 feet north of the North Jetty, and about 24,200 feet E. 3/4 S. (magnetic) from Bolivar Point Lighthouse. The light will be shown from a height of 41½ feet above high water, and it will illuminate the entire horizon. The approximate geographical position of the structure, as taken from Chart No. 520 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is: Lat., N., 29 degrees, 20 minutes, 56 seconds; long., W., 94 degrees, 41 minutes, 36 seconds.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1896," Page 150, after No. 963, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys Eighth Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 26.—By order of the Lighthouse Board, W. S. SCHLEY, Captain United States Navy, Chairman.

D. M. WILLIAMS & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

Fall and Winter Dress Fabrics of the most popular designs for the coming season, selected before the advance prices, will be offered at prices that defy competition.

Customers will find it to their interest to make an early selection, as the stock cannot be duplicated at present low prices.

125th St. and 3d Ave.

FAST POLO IN BROOKLYN

The Westchester Country Club Team Beats the Rockaways by 6 3-4 to 5.

EARLY PLAY A BIG SURPRISE

Winners Scored Quickly in the Last Period — Cowdin, Stevens, Myers, Conover, and Waterbury Distinguish Themselves—Enthusiasm of Spectators.

The polo teams of the Westchester Country Club and the Rockaway Club met in the first game for the championship on the Parade Ground at Prospect Park yesterday afternoon. The Westchester players, after a hard-fought game, won by a score of 6¾ to 5.

The Westchesters were the favorites, and everybody was very much surprised that the Rockaway players should have taken the lead in the first period and that they kept it until the last.

The parade ground was crowded. Capt. McNamara of the Brooklyn Park Police estimated that more than 20,000 persons were standing at the ropes that kept the green clear for the players.

It was the one occasion during the year when the people of Brooklyn have a chance to see a polo game so near home, and they turned out in full force and shared the space with the members of the polo clubs, who sent out big delegations to cheer their friends to victory or defeat. The first game of the championship series was to have been played last Thursday, the contestants scheduled being the Myopia Hunt Club of Hamilton, Mass, and the Meadowbrook Club of Westbury, L. I. Owing to a death in the Agassiz family, the Myopia Club asked for a postponement, but this could not be allowed, and the Meadowbrook Club was given a game by default. On Wednesday the Meadowbrooks and the Westchester players will meet to decide the championship.

The Westchester Club was handicapped yesterday through L. Waterbury being unable to play. J. M. Waterbury said that his son is threatened with appendicitis, but that he almost had to put him in a straitjacket to keep him from the field.

The players went to the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn to prepare for the game, and then drove to the parade ground in coaches, their ponies being sent ahead. O. W. Bird was selected as referee, and after a little preliminary practice by the teams, he threw the ball on the field at 3:37 o'clock. The teams lined up as follows:

Rockaway Club—W. A. Hazard, F. S. Conover, Jr., Albert Francke, and George L. Myers.

Country Club—J. S. Stevens, J. E. Cowdin, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and R. Livingston Beeckman.

Brilliant Play of the Rockaways.

The Rockaway Club players, in their blue uniforms, defended the western goal and the Westchester, clad in red, took the east end. When the gong sounded for play Hazard drive the ball toward the Westchester goal. His team backed him up in brilliant play, and after 30 seconds George L. Myers shot a goal. This was rather a set-back for the Country Club men, who expected to score almost at will.

After two minutes' interval the referee put the ball in play again. The Rockaway men were again the first to get control of it, and forced it toward the Westchester goal, where Beeckman made a pretty stop, but, being unable to turn it aside, was forced to make it a safety. This counted one-quarter of a point against the Westchester team.

The ball was quickly put in play, and in two minutes and fifteen seconds Conover scored the second goal for his team.

The usual two minutes interval followed, and then again the Rockaways got the ball, and Hazard and Conover quickly carried it up to the goal of the men in red. Beeckman was on his guard, and neatly turning the ball aside, drove it well out in the field. Here Cowdin got it and carried it for the first time toward the Rockaways' goal. But his advance was neatly checked by Francke and Myers, and for several minutes the ball oscillated between the territories of the two teems.

Then Stevens for the Westchesters made a brilliant drive, and following that up quickly carried the ball into the Rockaway territory. There he rode Myers off, and Cowdin, coming up from behind, shot a goal after 5 minutes and 27 seconds play. This made the score: Rockaway, 2 points; Westchester, 3 points.

An Exciting Rally.

The ball was carried into the Westchester's territory when play was resumed. When near the Westchester goal the players on the defensive made a rally, and Cowden getting the ball and a clear field, carried it down to the Rockaway goal, but missed scoring by a few feet. Hazard and Conover quickly ran the ball out of danger, and carried it to the opposite goal, where Beechman turned it aside, and it was soon in the centre of the field.

The spectators were cheering heartily at every play that was made, and Cowdin, who was playing a desperate game for the Westchester team, seemed to have won their hearts. The Brooklyn spectators remembered the playing of Foxhall Keene two years ago, and his serious accident then. Since that time his playing has been the basis of comparison for polo playing in Brooklyn, and yesterday an enthusiastic looker-on declared that Cowdin was as good as "Foxie" Keene.

For five minutes the ball traveled all over the field, and then a halt was declared because the pony of "Jack" Stevens fell in turning. Mr. Stevens was uninjured, and after changing ponies the ball was again hammered to all points of the compass.

The Rockaway team made a desperate attack on the Westchester goal, and again Beeckman was forced to make a safety. This was followed by a goal by Hazard a few minutes later; time, 11 minutes and 14 seconds. Three minutes later Cowdin scored a goal for Westchester, making the score: Rockaway, 3; Westchester, 1½.

The second period began at the expiration of ten minutes. Stevens was the only man on the field when the ball was thrown out, the others not having mounted, and he quickly took the ball toward the Rockaway goal. Myers, however, by a hurricane ride, caught up to him and turned the ball off.

Very Hot Work.

This period was the most hotly contested in the game, the ball being first at one goal and then at the other. Hazard and Conover, for the men in blue, led the attack, while Stevens and Cowdin played against them. Myers and Beeckman put up brilliant defenses.

After nine minutes' play the ball was driven out of bounds on the north side of the field, and the referee allowed one minute to change ponies. When it was put in play again the struggle was over for five minutes, but then Cowdin carried the ball down the field, while Stevens and Waterbury "rode off" the Rockaway players.

A clever pass was then made to Stevens, who drove a goal, after 14 minutes and 50 seconds' play.

In the next play the Rockaways got the ball, and after one minute and fifteen seconds shot a goal. This was followed one minute and four seconds later by a goal by Waterbury, after a straight drive by Stevens. The remaining time of this period was taken up by a play in which Myers got the ball and by a side stroke turned it in front of the Westchester goal, when Beeckman made a safety.

Score: Rockaway, 4; Westchester, 3¼.

When time was called for the third period, the Westchester men came on the field with determination written on their faces. They played a terrific game. The Rockaways, however, opposed them stubbornly. Stevens got the ball on the throw-in, and made a clever drive toward the Rockaway goal, which Francke returned. For five minutes honors were even, and then Cowdin, getting a clear field, carried the ball up to the Rockaway goal. He made a fine drive, and, riding on, kept Myers out of harm's way while Stevens, riding up, shot a goal, thus putting Westchester in the lead by one-quarter of a point.

Westchester Hopes Revived.

This brought the hopes of the Country Club contingent from the depths to the height of enthusiasm. Parasols, sticks, and handkerchiefs were waved, while masculine and feminine cheers rang out from every coach and trap, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens leading the applause.

With the score so close, the play for the next goal was desperate. The Rockaway team, every man of which rode as if for life, crossed, recrossed, drove, carried, and charged like demons. They caught the ball on the throw out, and using it as if it were a thistle, got it down to the Country Club goal. Here Cowdin snatched it with a long back-handed sweep of his mallet from Conover and drove it back from danger. The referee, however, decided that this was a foul play, and the Westchester score lost a half point thereby.

Stevens, carrying the ball up, made a pass to Cowdin, who, when he got close to the goal posts, made a pass in turn to Woodbury, who shot a goal, after 3 minutes and 2 seconds' play. One minutes and 45 seconds later Cowdin made another goal for Westchester. Then Francke made a goal for Rockaway, after 2 minutes and 53 seconds' play, and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., made the last goal of the game, just as the gong sounded for time.

Some Who Were Present.

Fourteen coaches were in line and a number of traps. Among those on the turnouts were H. L. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, C. C. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Dykman, Mrs. J. E. S. Hadden, Major Cooley, Rene La Montagne, Louis Haight, "Jack" Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Howard Furman, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Salmon, Mr. and Mrs. William Tooker, Marion Story, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Benjamin Nicoll, F. D. Porter, Theodore W. Myers, E. K. Stowe, W. L. Stow, F. H. Allen, E. S. Reynal, Duncan Elliot, and J. Waterbury.

The summary is as follows:

Westchester.	Rockaway.
1—J. S. Stevens.	W. A. Hazard.
2—J. E. Cowdin.	F. S. Conover, Jr.
3—J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Albert Francke.
Back—R. L. Beeckman.	George L. Myers.

Referee—O. W. Bird.

First Period.

Name and Club.	Time.
Myers, Rockaway Club	0.30
Conover, Rockaway Club	2:15
Cowdin, Westchester Club	5:27
Hazard, Rockaway Club	11:14
Cowdin, Westchester Club	3:00

Second Period.

Stevens, Westchester Club	14:50
Conover, Rockaway Club	1:15
Waterbury, Westchester Club	1:04
Stevens, Westchester Club	5:35
Waterbury, Westchester Club	3:02

Third Period.

Cowdin, Westchester Club	1:45
Francke, Rockaway Club	2:53
Waterbury, Westchester Club	3:52

Westchester, by goals, 8; safeties, ¾; foul, ½; total, 6¾.

Rockaway, by goals, 5.

POSTUM CEREAL.

A Natural Bracer.

Postum Cereal Food Coffee.

CUSHMAN BROS. CO., Sales Agents, 78 Hudson St., N. Y.

NEW PACING RACE RECORD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—The world's pacing race record was broken here this afternoon by Star Pointer in his match race with Joe Patchen. The weather was perfect for the contest. There was but one heat of the race to be paced, each horse having taken a heat on the afternoon previous.

The track was the best it had been during the week, and the horses were both fit for the race of their lives. Every condition indicated that the race record of 2:01½, held by Patchen and John R. Gentry, would be smashed, and the crowd was not disappointed, as Star Pointer covered the mile in 2:01. Had Patchen not faltered a bit at the head of the stretch, even lower time would have been recorded, as Pointer finished strong and three open lengths in the lead.

Patchen had the pole, and he set a fast clip to the quarter pole, which was passed in 0:29¾. Patchen was leading up the back stretch by a length when McCleary urged Pointer on and he responded nobly. He crawled up inch by inch and in a few seconds a blanket would have covered the pair.

Pointer passed the half-mile pole a neck in front of the black fellow in exactly one minute from the time the word was given. From this point he gained little by little, until, at the three-quarters, which was made in 1:30, Dickerson urged Joe Patchen on and the animal responded, but though he gained slightly, Pointer moved along like a piece of machinery in the steady gait that meant victory.

McCleary laid the whip on lightly from the last eighth-mile pole, and passed under the wire in the remarkable time of 2:01. Had Patchen fought him clear out, as he did for the first half mile, the coveted two-minute race record would without doubt have been reached.

COL. J. B. FINLAY DEAD.

Col. John B. Finlay fell shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning as he was alighting from a cable car in Broadway, near Morris Street.

He was on his way down town from his residence, at 128 East Twenty-third Street. He was picked up by two men, strangers to him, who had been on the same car, and was carried into the office of his friend, Col. Horatio Page, in the Lion Building, 17 and 19 Broadway. He was conscious, and stimulants were given him, but he could not retain them. He grew worse, and gradually became unconscious, and an ambulance was summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital. He died at the hospital two hours after the accident. The cause of death is said by the surgeons to have been cerebral hemorrhage.

Col. John B. Finlay was born near Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1825. He was educated in the Royal Academical Institute and the Belfast College. In 1846 he was graduated as A. M. and P. L. D. at the University of Leipsic. In 1847 he came to New York, and on Oct. 15, 1856, was admitted to the bar of this State. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1860. In 1859 the Ohio Union Law College conferred the degrees of LL. D. and D. C. L. upon him. In 1878 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, and in 1879 a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. In the same year he was elected to membership in the Royal Asiatic Society and the Royal Geographical Society.

In 1864 he was commissioned by the War Department to organize a regiment, and at Kittanning, Penn., he organized and equipped from his private purse the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Later he organized the One Hundred and Third Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry.

He was Commissioner from Pennsylvania to the Paris World's Fair in 1860, and to the Universal Exposition at Vienna in 1873. Before the war he was a Presbyterian minister in Brooklyn. At his death he was President of the Page Gold Mining Company and the National Butter Company, both of which companies have offices at 19 Broadway. He wrote several books, mostly statistical, but also a "Life of St. Patrick." He is survived by a married sister, living in London, and she was apprised by cable of his death.

SHOT AT HIS SWEETHEART.

Patrick Watt, a fireman on the steamboat Richard Peck, tried to kill Katie McLean at John and Jay Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday, because she broke her promise to marry him.

The girl's mother, who lives at 77 John Street, opposed the match, but Katie agreed to meet Watt yesterday and go with him to Father McCusker of the Church of the Assumption to have the marriage ceremony performed. They met at John and Jay Streets, but Mrs. McLean had heard of their purpose and was also there. She seized her daughter by the wrist and ordered her to go home.

The girl hesitated a moment and then said good-bye to her lover and walked off with her mother. Watt drew a revolver and fired, just missing his sweetheart's head. Before he could fire again a man wrested the pistol from him. After a struggle Watt was arrested by a policeman, who locked him in the Fulton Street Station.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

6:10 A. M.—310 and 312 East Seventy-fifth Street; R. H. Benary & Co.; damage, $600.

7:20 A. M.—50 Amsterdam Avenue; Mrs. Catherine Cook; damage, $3,000.

1 P. M.—552 Third Avenue; H. W. Commoom; damage, $100.

4:30 P. M.—151 Clinton Place; Maria Manardi; damage slight.

8:10 P. M.—500 East Fifteenth Street; P. McAndrew; damage, $15.

8:30 P. M.—169 Norfolk Street; Louis Blums; damage, $300.

WHIGHAM GOLF CHAMPION

He Defeats W. Rossiter Betts in the Third National Amateur Tournament Near Chicago.

EIGHT UP AND SIX TO PLAY.

Easy Victory Won Over the Yale Junior, Who Represented the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club Against the Old Champion.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Henry James Whigham of the Onwentsia Club still holds the title of amateur golf champion of the United States. W. Rossiter Betts, the Yale junior, who came to the tournament as the representative of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, was defeated with ease by the champion in the finals played at Wheaton this afternoon.

Eight up and six to play was the score and at no time was the Western man in danger of being defeated by his youthful opponent. The eighteen holes of the morning were practically a series of victories for Wigham. Until the eighteenth hole he was seven up on his opponent.

When the men came to the teeing ground for the drive off in the afternoon, Whigham sent his ball out with a long, clean drive. Betts followed with a drive even further, fully 225 yards. Whigham followed with a long brassie shot, and Betts showed his golfing ability by making a difficult brassie shot from a hanging tee on the far slope of a hill. Whigham's third practically gave him the hole, laying the ball on the green within twelve feet from the hole, with his approach shot with a lofter. He was out in two more, Betts missing his fifth, a put for the half.

Going to the next hole, the men played equally through the green, and the hole was halved in five. With even drives for the next tee, Whigham played the second with his drives from a good tee. Betts topped his brassie shot into one of the numerous sand bunkers, but was well out with his next. Both men missed puts on the green, but as Whigham lay eight feet from the hole as the result of his third, he went out in five winning the hole. At the fourth Whigham on his fifth missed a four-foot put, going out in six, and Betts duplicated the shot, the hole being halved in six.

Betts took the next hole, lofting out of the long grass on the green and making a twelve-foot put-out. Both made long drives from the next tee, Betts about 250 yards and Whigham 240. Whigham's second shot with his brassie carried 175 yards and rolled into a bunker, and Betts's second with a driver had a similar misfortune. Both were well out on their third shots, and, making similar approaches, the hole was halved in six.

At the seventh Betts's drive bunkered, and two shots with his niblack were required to loft out. Playing one off three, Whigham's ball was sent to the lip, and Betts gave up the hole. Whigham was now nine up. Whigham went into a bunker on his drive off for the eighth, and, although he lofted well out on the green with his second, Betts won the hole with his third, an eight-foot put. Both men made puts close to the hole with their third shots at ninth, and neither holed out, halving the hole in four.

Betts lofted well over the pond on the tenth green, but Whigham sent his ball into the pond and gave the hole to his opponent. Whigham was now 7 up and 8 to play. Both men got into difficulty going to the eleventh hole, Betts's long drive going into the bunker, and Whigham's second also being similarly treated. Whigham took two to get out cop, and Betts should have won the hole, but he took three on the green, as did Whigham, and the hole was halved in seven.

Both balls were in bad lies, as the results of the drives from the twelfth tee. It was the topped-brassie shot which Betts took to get out that cut short the match. The ball went into a bunker, and it took three to get out. Whigham played well, his third, an approach, narrowly missing the cup, and lying ten feet beyond. Betts took one put, and, as the ball was still three feet from the cup, and as Whigham was playing one off three, he gave up the hole, which also meant the match and championship honors, and the third National amateur golf championship tournament of the United States was over, Whigham winning by eight up and six to play. Following are the complete scores of the men:

H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia Club:
Morning—Out .....5 5 5 7 4 6 5 4 3—44
In ....4 5 5 6 5 4 5 4 5—43—87
Afternoon—Out ...5 5 5 6 5 6 4 4 4—44
In ....4 7 5 . . . .—. .

W. Rossiter Betts, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club:
Morning—Out ....6 5 6 7 6 8 4 5 4—51
In ....4 5 4 6 4 5 6 6 6—46—97
Afternoon—Out ...6 5 6 6 4 6 6 3 4—46
In ....3 7 6 . . . .—. .—. .

There is a movement on foot to hold the next tournament at Ardsley, the new 18-hole course near Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

There is a movement on foot to hold the next tournament at Ardsley, the new 18-hole course near Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

THEY RAN SHORT OF CADDIES.

So the Ladies Carried the Golf Bags for the Players.

The golf members of the Marine and Field Club turned out in such large numbers yesterday on their golf links in South Brooklyn, that the supply of caddies was insufficient to go around. A frantic attempt was made to borrow some caddies from the Dyker Meadow links, near by, but there were barely enough at that club for the players. The wives, sisters, sweethearts, and other fair and kind friends who had assembled on the Marine and Field Club links were equal to the occasion, however, and sprang a genuine surprise by offering to carry the golf bags for the players. So the game went royally on, and it is probably the first instance in which ladies have acted as caddies on the links in this country.

Twenty players finished the match, and the first prize was won by L. L. Clark, with a net score of 83. The champion of the club, F. N. Doubleday, was placed at 6 below scratch. He made the best actual record of the day, 88 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'd'c'p.	Net.
L. L. Clark	107	24	83
F. H. Wilkins	96	12	84
L. Daniels	95	8	87
J. T. Gwathmey	96	8	88
J. R. Aldridge	102	11	91
H. N. Curtis	96	4	92
F. N. Doubleday	88	plus 6	94
G. E. Tarbell	104	10	94
L. S. Easton	131	36	95
N. W. Garland	105	9	96
C. H. Smith	106	10	96
E. N. Kennedy	107	10	97
H. B. Boyd	108	11	97
C. Wreen	121	23	98
A. P. Clapp	112	13	99
A. C. Anthony	135	36	99
P. S. Mallett	113	13	100
O. F. Hibbard	140	36	104
W. H. Clapp	129	22	107
F. C. Johnson	120	11	109
W. S. Elliott	131	22	109
E. N. Lockwood	131	16	115

GOLFING AT NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Morristown Field Club Wins a Mixed Team Match.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 18.—A mixed team match was played on the links of the New Brunswick Golf Club, near New Brunswick, this afternoon, between teams of the Morristown Field Club and the New Brunswick Golf Club. It was a return match, the two teams having played in a similar contest at Morristown a few weeks ago. The visitors won by the score of 16 to 2. The players and scores were:

Morristown Field Club.—Miss Marsh and R. Grannis, 5; Miss Howell and R. Duyckinck, 3; Miss Hurlbut and W. E. Wing, 6; Miss Little and R. Sanger, 2; Mrs. Coghill and L. Brinley, 0; total, 16.

New Brunswick Golf Club.—Miss Kirkpatrick and W. S. Myers, 0; Miss Anabell and John P. Street, 0; Miss Nichols and S. L. R. Morgan, 0; Miss Deshler and T. B. Kirkpatrick, Jr., 0; Miss Clark and C. A. Kenney, 2; total, 2.

Hood's Pills

Best to take after dinner; prevent distress, aid digestion, cure constipation. Purely vegetable; do not gripe or cause pain. All druggists. 25 cents. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

POND'S EXTRACT

The Old Reliable Remedy

FOR ALL PAIN.

USED INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

THE ENGLEWOOD GOLFERS.

Kell Wins in the Scratch Tournament by One Stroke.

The fourth monthly scratch tournament of the Englewood Golf Club was played yesterday on the club links, and C. B. Kell won by the narrow margin of one stroke. He did the eighteen holes in 105 strokes, and Malcolm Campbell came second, with 106. Eighteen players finished, and their scores are:

	Out.	In.	Total.
C. B. Kell	57	48	105
Malcolm Campbell	53	53	106
S. Mowry	52	56	108
Dr. J. A. Welles	56	55	111
D. W. Evans	50	62	112
E. H. Booth	60	52	112
Arthur Coppell	58	54	112
E. H. Jewett	58	56	114
H. Bottome	56	58	114
J. Sherwood	56	59	115
H. Feuchtwanger	59	58	117
George Gain	60	57	117
A. Wardner	59	59	118
F. Reinmund	62	59	121
F. Bottome	65	62	127
G. Lydecker	63	61	124
L. C. Davis	69	63	132
A. Green, Jr	72	68	140

Richmond County Golf Team Won.

A lively golf match was played yesterday afternoon on the Richmond County Country Club golf links, at Staten Island, between the members of that club and the Morris County Golf Club. The Richmond County Country Club won the game by 19 holes, to 13 for the Morris County men. C. A. Fry of the home club made the course in 81 strokes, which broke the record of the links. The former record of the course was 87.

Following is the score of the game:

RICHMOND COUNTY.	Holes.	MORRIS COUNTY.	Holes.
James Park	2	W. Post	0
W. Winterspoon	4	W. Vanderpool	0
Douglass Bonner	0	W. A. Flagg	3
C. A. Fry	9	Shippen	0
E. Beckett	0	C. F. Watson	6
W. W. Lowrey	0	A. H. Bond	4
A. E. Paterson	4	H. P. Phipps	0
Total	19	Total	13

Challenges for the Seawanhaka Cup.

MONTREAL, Sept. 18.—Two challenges have been received for the Seawanhaka Cup, one from J. Arthur Brandt, the owner of Spruce IV., and one from the Seawanhaka Club.

STREET CARS IN COLLISION.

A Broadway Cable Car Hits a Green Line Car and Injures Two Men.

A north-bound Broadway cable car, while rounding the curve at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, crashed into the front of an east-bound Green Line car a little after 10 o'clock last night, severely injuring the driver of the Green Line car and a passenger who was sitting on the front seat next to the driver.

The Green line car was an open car, as also was the cable car. The front of the platform of the Green Line car was badly smashed and the car was derailed. The horses of the Green Line car escaped without injury, though their prancing and cavorting frightened the passengers of the cable car as they threatened to dash upon it.

The driver of the Green Line car, Michael Duane of 1,910 Third Avenue, was thrown to the ground and his back and spine were hurt.

John Melrose, a laborer, of 535 West Thirty-fifth Street, was sitting on the neat next to the driver chatting with him. He was also thrown to the ground and was injured about the left side and on the left arm. The injured men were taken to the New York Hospital.

Michael McCauley, the gripman of the cable car, was not arrested. He said that the driver of the Green line car disobeyed the rules in attempting to cross the track when he did, and he supposed he was going to stop when within a short distance of the cable tracks, as is customary for the Green line cars to do. He applied the brakes, but it was then too late.

There were no passengers on the Green line car except the injured man, but the Broadway car was well filled. When the collision occurred there was much excitement on the cable car, and several women screamed from fright.

A wrecking car from the Houston Street depot placed the Green line car on the track, and it was taken to the stables by the conductor.

SMALL TREASURY DEFICIT.

Operation of the New Whisky Bottling System Helping the Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Treasury deficit for September will be very much smaller than that of either July or August, and may fall as low as $4,000,000.

This comparatively favorable result is due to two causes. Light expenditures are always expected in September, and there is, for the Administration, a peculiarly fortunate combination of circumstances now observable in the matter of internal revenue receipts.

The act of 1894, which changed the tax on distilled liquors from 90 cents to $1.10 per gallon, occasioned a tremendous withdrawal of whisky from the bonded warehouses just before the new rate went into effect. So many distillers took advantage of the old rate that the quantity of whisky thrown on the market was phenomenal. The trade hardly readjusted itself during the years that followed, and the withdrawals from Aug. 28, 1894, to the passage of the Dingley law never assumed normal proportions.

Besides changing the rate, the Wilson law extended the bonding period from three to eight years, with the result that since the day of its passage the quantity of whisky in the Government warehouses has been steadily increasing, and had the law been unchanged most of it probably would have stayed in bond for the greater part of the period it was entitled to remain.

But Congress recently established a new bottling system, by which the Government stamp of genuineness and age is put upon whisky under official sanction. The stamps for carrying out this new bottling law have been in the hands of the distillers for only two months, and the new privilege which they represent has stimulated an exceptional trade.

KILLED BY A CABLE CAR.

A Crowd, Over the Mangled Body of a Little Girl, Threatens the Gripman's Life.

Four-year-old Freda Steffens of 101 Third Avenue was run over by a south-bound Third Avenue cable car in front of her home at 9 o'clock last night and almost instantly killed.

The little girl started to cross the street to see a parade of workingmen. Two cars were passing at the time. The procession was stopped as soon as the accident was known, and, while the mangled body was lifted tenderly from the track, a priest from St. Ann's Catholic Church, on East Twelfth Street, pushed his way through the crowd, and, kneeling on the pavement, read prayer for the dying, while the crowd stood about with uncovered heads.

In another minute the sentiment of the crowd changed. Some one cried out "Lynch the gripman," and a rush was made for the car. Policeman Brickwedel of the East Fifth Street Station dashed upon the front platform and ordered the frightened gripman to go ahead at full speed. This was done and soon the last man in the threatening throng was brushed aside. When Fifth Street was reached the gripman jumped from the car and ran to the station. He gave his name as Michael Keegan of 2,128 Lexington Avenue.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Erratic Pitching Again Responsible for the Giants' Defeat in Boston.

SEYMOUR WAS VERY UNSTEADY

Pitcher Young of the Clevelands Shut Out the Reds Without a Base Hit —Washington Wins in Brooklyn—Other League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Baltimore	86	34	.717
Boston	87	36	.707
New York	77	44	.636
Cincinnati	67	53	.558
Cleveland	63	59	.516
Washington	56	65	.463
Brooklyn	56	67	.455
Pittsburg	55	67	.451
Chicago	54	68	.443
Philadelphia	52	71	.423
Louisville	51	72	.415
St. Louis	27	95	.221

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 9; New York, 3.
Washington, 10; Brooklyn, 9.
Baltimore, 8; Philadelphia, 3.
Cleveland, 6; Cincinnati, 0. (first game.)
Cleveland, 4; Cincinnati, 3. (second game.)
Pittsburg, 13; St. Louis, 10.
Chicago, 4; Louisville, 2.

Games To-day.

St. Louis in Cincinnati. Louisville in Chicago.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Seymour's erratic pitching and Boston's superior fielding were responsible for the home club's victory to-day. Klobedanz was steady, except in the first inning, and he had good support. The fielding of Lowe, Tenney, and Collins for Boston, and Gleason and Gettig's work for New York were features of the game. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilt'n, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	2	1	12	1	0	Joyce, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	2	0	4	4	0	Wilmot, lf.	2	2	0	0	0
Stahl, rf.	1	2	0	0	0	Gleason, ss.	0	1	4	2	2
Duffy, lf.	1	1	0	0	1	M'Creery, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Collins, 3b.	0	2	0	2	0	Clark, 1b.	0	1	6	1	0
Long, ss.	0	0	3	6	0	Warner, c.	0	1	7	3	1
Yeager, c.	1	2	8	1	0	Gettig, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0
Klobed'z, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Seymour, p.	0	0	1	3	1
Total	9	11	27	15	1	Total	3	7	24	9	4

Boston ....3 0 0 2 0 0 2 2 ..—9
New York ......0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Boston, 1; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Collins, Wilmot, Gleason. Three-base hit—Yeager. Double play—Collins, Long, and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Klobedanz, 3; off Seymour, 7. Hit by pitched ball—Warner. Struck out—By Klobedanz, 5; by Seymour, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Wild pitches—By Klobedanz, 1; by Seymour, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Cleveland, 6; Cincinnati, 0.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 18.—Young performed a feat to-day which is said not to have been accomplished since Hawk performed it for Baltimore in 1893—snutting the Reds out without a hit in the first game this afternoon. Four of the visitors reached first base during the game. Young gave one base on balls, a wild throw by McKean on an easy chance gave Corcoran a life, and Holliday was twice safe on errors by Wallace. One was a fumble of an easy grounder and the other a wild throw after a fine stop of a sharply hit drive. The last named was the only approach to a hit the visitors got, and it was by no means close enough to mar Young's record. The second game was a brilliantly contested one, both pitchers doing great work. In the ninth inning, with Corcoran on third and one run needed to tie the score, Powell struck Peitz out. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cleveland ......2 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 ..—6
Cincinnati .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

First by errors—Cleveland, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Cincinnati, 0. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Cleveland, Young and Zimmer; Cincinnati, Rhines and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Kelley.

Cleveland, 4; Cincinnati, 3.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland ....1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 ..—4
Cincinnati ....2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Cleveland 8; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Powell and Criger; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Pietz. Umpire—Mr. Kelley.

Chicago, 4; Louisville, 2.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The Colonels lost to-day's game through the poor work of Frazer and Wilson. The former made three wild pitches and an error, all of which enabled the home team to score runs. Score:

Chicago ....0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 ..—4
Louisville ....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Louisville, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 8; Louisville, 6. Errors—Chicago, 1; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Friend and Donohue; Louisville, Frazer and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Baltimore, 8; Philadelphia, 3.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—The champions defeated the Quakers to-day in an uninteresting game. Both Lipp and Becker were hit freely, while the visitors were unable to do anything with Dr. Pond until the ninth inning. Score:

Baltimore ....3 1 1 0 0 0 3 0 x—8
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3

Earned runs—Baltimore, 6; Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—Baltimore, 15; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Philadelphia, 0. Batteries—Baltimore, Pond and Robinson; Philadelphia, Lipp, Becker, and Boyle. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Carpenter.

Orange A. C., 20; Oritani F. C., 8.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 18.—The Orange Athletic Club again defeated the Oritani Field Club this afternoon easily in a game which was noted for heavy hitting. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. Score:

Orange A. C. ....0 2 0 2 3 8 5 0—20
Oritani F. C. ....1 0 3 1 0 3 0 0— 8

Earned runs—Orange A. C., 3. Base hits—Orange A. C., 14; Oritani F. C., 9. Errors—Orange A. C., 7; Oritani F. C., 7. Batteries—Westervelt, Stephens, and O'Neill; Fishel, Kelly, and Cuming. Umpire—Mr. Wyckoff.

Other Games.

In Toronto—Toronto, 17; Providence, 4; (first game.) Toronto, 9; Providence, 7; (second game.)
In Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; Wilkesbarre, 5.
In Montreal—Buffalo, 8; Montreal, 0.
In Springfield—Scranton, 4; Springfield, 3.
In Newark—Newark, 8; Richmond, 0; (first game.) Newark, 3; Richmond, 1; (second game.)
In Lancaster—Lancaster, 18; Norfolk, 5.
In Paterson—Paterson, 9; Athletics, 4; (first game.) Paterson, 6; Athletics, 7; (second game.)

Pittsburg, 13; St. Louis, 10.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 18.—To-day's game was marred by a fight between Hawley and Cross. After the latter struck out in the fourth inning he made an insulting remark to Hawley, who resented the insult by striking Cross in the face. Both men were put out of the game. The home team won the game through superior stick work. Score:

Pittsburg ....4 1 0 0 2 0 5 1 ..—13
St. Louis ....2 2 1 0 5 0 0 0 0—10

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; St. Louis, 3. Base hits—Pittsburg, 17; St. Louis, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 7; St. Louis, 9. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hawley, Hughey, Gardner, and Merritt; St. Louis, Donahue, Douglass, and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Californian Invents a Torpedo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 18.—R. Delas Noble of Sausalito says he has invented a dynamite torpedo, so arranged by means of compressed air and special springs, that it is harmless until it strikes water or the object fired at. He asserts that the torpedo can be shot from any kind of a gun now in use without fear of premature explosion, and that with 170 to 200 pounds of powder he can throw his torpedo, loaded with 900 pounds of dynamite, a distance of eleven and a half miles.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—S. W. Lampleigh, London.

ALBEMARLE—Dr. J. P. Oliver, Boston.

BREVOORT—Galen Pierce, Providence; James Smith, North of Ireland.

ENDICOTT—The Rev. Sherrard Billings, Boston.

EVERETT—George L. Anderson, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—John W. Foster, Washington; J. F. Parkhurst, Bath, N. Y.; Sereno E. Payne, Albany.

GRAND UNION—Dr. W. Butler, Chicago.

GRAND—M. J. van Baag, Dutch Guiana; Lieut. H. P. Howard, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—F. C. Vurbig, Leipsic.

HOLLAND—J. H. Calif, U. S. A., Chicago; Lord Kelvin, Glasgow.

IMPERIAL—W. H. Brown, Indianapolis; S. S. Pearce, Cape Colony, South Africa; Prof. Jarggi Winkler, Berne, Switzerland.

MANHATTAN—George W. Aldridge, Albany; Sir William Forwood, Liverpool.

MARLBOROUGH—L. J. Portello, United tates Consul, Sonnenberg, Germany; President J. W. Castle, Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans.

METROPOLE—State Senator John Grant, Delaware County; State Senator George R. Malby, St. Lawrence County.

MURRAY HILL—Baron von Reichenau, Lenox; Mayor Carter Harrison, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—George W. Burnham, Chicago.

NORMANDIE—W. C. Peel, Washington; Miles C. Branwell, Dawson City, Northwest Territory.

SAVOY—James H. Lambert, Philadelphia.

ST. DENIS—Judge Morgan, Toronto.

WALDORF—Baron Oppenheim, Germany; Capt. C. Young, Boston; Isaac M. Maynard, Utica; John W. Geary, Philadelphia.

WINDSOR—Sir William Turner, Edinburg; Dr. A. L. Turner, Edinburg; Capt. W. Nelson, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. P. Watson, hosiery, gloves, and corsets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Biggs, M., & Co., Mt. Morris, N. Y.; Mr. Olf, millinery and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Sherman, white goods and linens, 438 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. Mullen, furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel; J. G. Porter, handkerchiefs; 438 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Mitton, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Claflin, Young & Stanley, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Young, underwear, 93 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Campbell, W. L., Schenectady, N. Y.; William L. Campbell, millinery.
Connrody, Mrs. F. F., Evansville, Ind., dressmaking; 46 East Ninth Street.
Clark, D. N., Shelton, Conn., hardware.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. W. Bierbower, clothing, 2 Walker Street.
Driesbach, Sons & Co., Lewisburg, Penn.; Mrs. L. M. Driesbach, hardware.
Everett & Treadwell, Kingston, N. Y.; James H. Everett, grocers.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. C. Alcott, mourning goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Flower, Miss M. E., Owasso, Mich., dressmaking; 47 West Sixteenth Street.
Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; B. Sommers, notions, 196 Spring Street; Hoffman House.
Gee Sisters, Middlebury, Vt.; Josie A. Galvin, millinery.
Gee Sisters, Middlebury, Vt.; M. F. Gee, millinery.
Graham, C. W., Delhi, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel St. George.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; C. H. Van Note, upholstery goods; Continental Hotel.
Hengerer, The, William Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. McLaren, upholstery goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Hood, Foulkrod & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Low, underwear and knit goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Henry Martin, Utica, N. Y.; J. J. Brown, hats and furs; Grand Hotel.
Haggert & Hanks, Salem, N. Y.; C. W. Hanks, general merchandise.
Jordan, March & Co., Boston, Mass.; O. G. Robinson, millinery, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Kelly, K. & M., Hornellsville, N. Y.; Kate T. Kelly, dressmaking; 227 West Fourteenth Street.
Kelly, K. & M., Hornellsville, N. Y.; Margaret Kelly, dressmaking; 227 West Fourteenth Street.
Kiser, Mrs. J., Lexington, Ky., dressmaker.
Katz, S. & J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; B. Landau, hosiery and gloves; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Vendome.
Levy Brothers, Norfolk, Va.; J. D. Levy, dry goods, 535 Broadway.
Lewis, G. S., Rock Cave, West Va., merchandise.
Lewald, F., Port Henry, N. Y., dry goods; 53 East One Hundred and Third Street.
Marshall, J. E., Akin, N. Y.; Mrs. A. Marshall, general store; Grand Union Hotel.
Marshall, J. E., Akin, N. Y.; general store; Grand Union Hotel.
McKelveys, the G. M., Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. E. G. Miller, general merchandise; 335 Broadway.
Madden, Mary L., Elmira, N. Y., dressmaking; 5 West Twenty-second Street.
Murdoch & Veach, Oil City, Penn.; George J. Veach, books and stationery.
Nehmes, Sidney H., Hamilton, Bermuda, importer; 116 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.
Owen & Co., Utica, N. Y.; G. U. Owen, groceries; Grand Hotel.
Passee, The G., Co., Birmingham, Ala.; J. B. Cobbs, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Pierce, The George N., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Chappell, bicycle manufacturing.
Phelps, S. H., New Berlin, N. Y., dry goods; Sturtevant House.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. R. Knoblock, ribbons and silks, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Vendome.
Relay Manufacturing Company, Reading, Penn.; Irwin W. Riegner, bicycles.
Robinson, W. B., Newport, Tenn.; J. L. Manor, boots and shoes, 240 East Thirty-fourth Street.
Ruhen, Max, Hagerstown, Md., cloaks, &c.
Simons, C., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Simon, dry goods, notions, &c.; Hotel Gerlach.
Salinger Brothers, Goshen, Ind.; S. H. Salinger, clothing and shoes; Hotel Savoy.
Selden, Mrs. A. M., Bradford, Penn.; Emily Selden, millinery.
Stewart, Villa, Canisteo, N. Y., millinery.
Stewart, J. H., Canisteo, N. Y., millinery.
Stewart, A. W., Pittsburg, Penn., harness manufacturing.
Sharp & Wright, Buckhannon, West Va.; J. H. Waxelbaum, dry goods; St. Lorenz.
Shaw, Mrs. B., Pittsburg, Penn., dressmaking.
Stahl, Joseph, Albany, N. Y., plumbing; Imperial Hotel.
Sharp, dry goods; Broadway Central.
The Waxelbaum Company, Macon, Ga.; Joseph Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; T. P. Lyman, furnishing goods; 309 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Van Deusen, L. A., Hudson, N. Y., wholesale provisions; Murray Hill Hotel.
Vase, H. P., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; H. P. Vase, brokers, 17 West 19th Street.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, silverware; Sturtevant House.
Wilson, S. H. & Co., Charleston, S. C.; S. H. Wilson, groceries; Imperial Hotel.
Zundelowitz, A., Wichita Hill, Texas, clothing.

GEORGIA POST OFFICE CASE.

District Attorney to Proceed Under the Conspiracy Clause Against Certain Citizens of Hogansville.

ATLANTA, Sept. 18.—The interest in the Hogansville Post Office affair has now veered around from the wounded negro Postmaster to the former incumbent, who has continued to exercise the functions of the office, despite the fact that his successor has been commissioned.

The whole affair now resolves itself into one of conspiracy against the United States Government, in which Postmaster Loftin will be lost sight of and the offense against the Revised Statutes will move into prominence. District Attorney Angier of the Northern District of Georgia was for several hours to-day in telegraphic communication with Washington and he was finally instructed to proceed under the conspiracy clause of the Revised Statutes.

For this purpose the negro Postmaster will become an important witness, as he will not only testify to the unlawful performance of Post Office duties by Mr. Hardaway, but will also point out the citizens who have aided in preventing a duly commissioned Postmaster from taking hold of office.

Three of the most prominent Post Office Inspectors are already on the ground, developing other evidence, with which they propose to punish certain citizens of Hogansville. The question thus becomes one of the United States standing behind an official against an entire community composed of the best-known white people in Georgia.

The fight will be a bitter one, involving strong talent, and there is no doubt but that it will continue during the balance of President McKinley's term of office.

ATLANTA TO CHATTANOOGA.

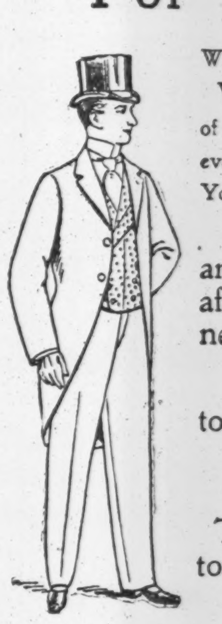
Federal Troops Will Make a Long March on Historic Ground.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 18.—A historic march will be taken by the Fifth Regiment of United States infantry in a few days, being the first in a series of military manoeuvres which have been ordered by the War Department.

The entire regiment, fully equipped in heavy marching order, will start from Atlanta, taking the route to Chattanooga over which the contending armies fought in 1864. On reaching Chattanooga they will reverse their movement and march back to Atlanta again, covering a distance in all of about 270 miles.

It is estimated that it will take forty days to complete the march. Col. Cook will command the regiment in person. The necessity for these exercises has been felt by the War Department, in order to inure the men to active duty, and the selection of the route from Chattanooga to Atlanta, taking in the field of Chicamauga on the way, was regarded as one calculated to arouse military enthusiasm.

We Are Ready For You



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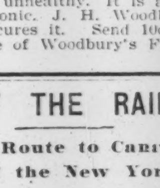

EXCESSIVE PERSPIRATION

is annoying and unhealthy. It is a disease and may become chronic. J. H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y., cures it. Send 10c. for Beauty Book and sample of Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

For a Short Route to Canada—Application of the New York and Ottawa Granted.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—The Railroad Commissioners have granted the application of the New York and Ottawa Railroad Company for permission to build a steam railroad from Moira, a distance of eighteen miles to the St. Lawrence River.

The road will cross a bridge to be built over the St. Lawrence and connect with the Ottawa and New York Railroad, which will run from the Canadian side of the bridge to Ottawa. It is said that the construction of this road is a nucleus of a scheme to shorten the distance by rail between New York City and Canada by fifty-seven miles.

The granting of this application was strenuously opposed by the New York Central on the ground that the new road would interfere with the business of their Adirondack lines. The attorneys for the Central said that the Delaware and Hudson was behind the scheme, and that it would eventually make a connection with the new road from its terminus at North Creek.

THE UNION PACIFIC ACTS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 18.—The Union Pacific Railroad has canceled all joint freight and passenger rates with the Oregon Short Line to take effect Oct. 1. All freight will thereafter go via the Rio Grande lines and their Denver or Pueblo connections.

The action is final and sweeping in its scope. It has caused the greatest sensation in railroad circles here. Traffic Manager Babcock of the Rio Grande Western says that line is prepared to take any and all business that may come to it and that the operating department will be in readiness to handle the increased business. The Oregon Short Line officials refuse to talk.

C., M. and St. P. Election.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 18.—At the annual meeting of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, held in this city to-day at the office of Secretary P. H. Myers, the following Directors were elected: Philip D. Armour, Chicago; August Belmont, Frank S. Bond, Charles H. Coster, Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Peter Geddes, Charles W. Harkness, Joseph Milbank, William Rockefeller, and Samuel S. Spencer, all of New York; Frederick Layton, Milwaukee, and Roswell Miller, Chicago.

The Directors elected officers as follows: Roswell Miller, President; Frank S. Bond, Vice President; A. J. Earling, Second Vice President and General Manager; W. G. Collins, General Superintendent; P. H. Myers, Secretary; J. M. McKinley, C. B. Ferry, and H. C. Weston, Assistant Secretaries and Transfer Agents; F. G. Ranney, Treasurer; W. N. D. Winne, General Auditor; George R. Peck, General Counsel; Burton Hanson, General Solicitor.

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CYCLING AT MANHATTAN

Kiser Defeats Bald in the Finals of the All-Star Invitation Mile Race.

JOHNSON AMATEUR CHAMPION

Powell Was Fast, but Rode a Strange Wheel—Multicycle Race an Interesting Contest—Racing Novelties Did Not Entertain the Crowd.

"Dayton Dumpling" Kiser beat out "King" Bald by half a length in the all-star invitation mile race on the Manhattan Beach track yesterday afternoon, and the new amateur cycling meteor, John S. Johnson, captured the victor's palm from a field of the speediest youngsters on the American track. The downfall of the racers popular with the New York enthusiasts was the sensation of the meet. The two-mile events were practically American championship races, and Kiser, already L. A. W. American champion, may claim to be the speediest in the mile.

A general lack of interest on the part of some two thousand spectators, who deserted counter attractions and braved the brisk breeze, marked the list of race curios provided by the American Cycle Racing Association, which arranged the meet. Three race events were on the card. Two—the invitation professional mile, and the invitation amateur mile—were run with only two racers in a heat, and the efforts of the pairs to avoid giving pace were the only interesting features of a long list of preliminary heats. A multicycle race was the third event, and it proved refreshing, but as it was run in a single heat it did not greatly relieve the tediousness of the programme.

Ertz, Powell, Peabody, Blake, Reith, Miller, Johnson, and J. J. Morse of Chicago participated in the amateur race. They were paired by lot, and pacing was furnished by O. V. Babcock and J. H. Lake—single pace for the preliminaries, double single for the semi-finals, and a tandem to pace the finals. The amateurs generally raced in regulation style and won on speed. Morse was pitted against Blake for the first heat, and proved a "soft thing." Peabody and Ertz raced the second heat, and, after waiting several seconds after the starter's pistol, ambled around a lap before really riding. Peabody took the heat. Irwin Powell drew the speedy Miller of Buffalo, and succeeded in defeating him, and John S. Johnson "played horse" with George Reith. Johnson had Blake in the semi-finals, and beat him in a fast race. Powell, in his race with Peabody, rode a strange wheel, as his own had been lost in coming from Springfield, and the young New York Athletic Club rider's friends were chagrined to see their favorite barely beaten. In the finals both men jumped for the pace, and Johnson caught it, winning the race by this move, for Peabody was weary with hanging on, and when, after some manoeuvring at the turn to the home stretch for the lead, Johnson sprinted, Peabody was too weak to follow, and Johnson crossed a length and a half in the lead.

Too Much Jockeying.

In the professional mile there was too much jockeying to suit the crowd. Bald, Kiser, Cooper, Gardiner, Loughead, Mertens, Titus, and Stevens were entered. Bald was paired with Titus for the first heat, and the condescending smile the Buffalo favorite wore at the start was not misplaced. After making exaggerated efforts to keep up with Titus, Bald on the last turn shot away from the Quill Club winner like loose lightning, winning by thirty yards. Kiser drew Loughead, and the mile champion was trailed by the half-mile champion until the pace dropped. Then Loughead went up to the top of the slope to force Kiser ahead, but Kiser followed close, and suddenly dropped down the incline and got away before Loughead was aware, winning by several yards. Tom Cooper and Orlando Stevens each tried to see how near they could rise to the top edge of the slope, and, after loafing ridiculously, Cooper jumped and cleared the chalk by three lengths the winner. Mertens sprung several "clever things" to give Gardiner no advantage, but was outwitted on the turn home, and Gardiner sailed in ahead by a small margin.

In the semi-finals, the lots brought friends in competition, Bald against Gardiner, and Kiser against Cooper. Bald and Gardiner ran a straight race, but the Buffalo man had only to sprint at the last turn to outdistance Gardiner by a good lead. Cooper and Kiser strolled around for two laps, Cooper leading, but on the turn Kiser went up the slope. Cooper took advantage of the decline to jump, but Kiser's lope was invincible, and Cooper was ten yards in the rear when his chum finished.

The well-known feeling between Kiser and Bald led the crowd to anticipate a fierce contest for the finals. Oscar Hedstrom and C. S. Henshaw, who had divided the pace in the former heats, were pacing on a tandem. Kiser caught the tandem on the pistol, and the two rode calmly for two and a half laps. Bald was so unconcerned as to take one hand off his bars to wipe his face. On the turn Kiser climbed up to the edge of the slope, Bald following closely. The men slowed down, almost stopped, then Bald dropped like a shot to the lower edge of the track and began his famous sprint. It seemed as if it was all up with the Dumpling, but his kangaroo lope never did him such service as then. Like a whirlwind he wobbled up to Bald, then alongside, and twenty-five yards from the tape, passed to win by a length and a half.

Bald Enters a Protest.

Bald slowed immediately he saw Kiser ahead. After a turn around the track he entered a protest, alleging that Kiser had run into him on the turn, and he showed a mark on his shoe as proof. The protest was not allowed. Tom Eck, Kiser's manager, offered on the spot to match Kiser against Bald at Buffalo for $500, but Bald did not accept.

Continually shifting positions, and the efforts of C. J. Miller, the single rider, to catch a pacemaker, gave zest to the multicycle race, which the South Brooklyn Wheelmen's triplet finally won. The summary:

One-Mile Invitation, Professional.—Four preliminary, two semi-final heats, and one final heat.—First heat between E. C. Bald, Buffalo, and F. J. Titus, R. W., N. Y.; won by Bald; time—2:35 1-5. Second Heat—Between E. H. Kiser, Dayton, Ohio, and F. J. Loughead, Sarnia, Ont.; won by Kiser; time—2:36. Third Heat—Between Thomas Cooper, Detroit, and Orlando Stevens, Ottumwa, Iowa; won by Cooper; time—2:24 4-5. Fourth Heat—Between A. C. Mertens, Minneapolis, Minn., and Arthur Gardiner, Chicago; won by Gardiner; time—2:32 3-5. First Semi-Final Heat—Between Bald and Gardiner; won by Bald; time—2:22 2-5. Second Semi-Final Heat—Between Kiser and Cooper; won by Kiser; time—2:25 3-5. Final Heat—Between Bald and Kiser; won by Kiser. Time—2:12 2-5.

Two-Mile Multicycle Handicap, Amateur, Single Heat.—Won by South Brooklyn Wheelmen's triplet—C. M. Hendrickson, E. De Martini, and J. A. Powell; second, N. Y. C. Wheelmen's quadruplet—W. J. Heaney, F. Hildebrandt, Jr. W. F. Hoffman, and J. Nolan; third, single—C. J. Miller, Buffalo. Time—4:03 2-5.

One-mile Invitation, Amateur—Four Preliminaries, Two Semi-finals, and Final.—First heat between E. M. Blake, Keene, N. H., and F. J. Morse, Chicago, won by Blake. Time—2:14 3-5. Second heat between E. M. Peabody, Chicago, and C. M. Ertz, New York, won by Peabody. Time—2:16 4-5. Third heat between I. A. Powell, N. Y. A. C., and C. J. Miller, Buffalo, won by Powell. Time—2:33 1-5. Fourth heat between John S. Johnson, Worcester, and George Reith, H. W., N. Y., won by Johnson. Time—2:28 4-5. First of semi-finals between Johnson and Blake, won by Johnson. Time—2:12 2-5. Second semi-final between Powell and Peabody, won by Peabody. Time—2:24 3-5. Final heat between Johnson and Peabody, won by Johnson. Time—2:19 2-5.

Attempt against half-mile track record of 54 3-5, by John S. Johnson of Worcester, paced by tandem and triplet. Time—0:53.

The principal race officials were: Referee, A. G. Batchelder, Official Handicapper, N. Y. State Division, L. A. W.; Judges—Thomas Roe, H. W.; George L. McCarthy, D. W. C.; Timers—David Bratton, C. J. Obermayer, M. L. Bridgeman; Scorer, Adolph Stahl; Clerk of Course, Walter W. Wilson; Starter, W. F. Murphy, and Announcer, Fred Burns.

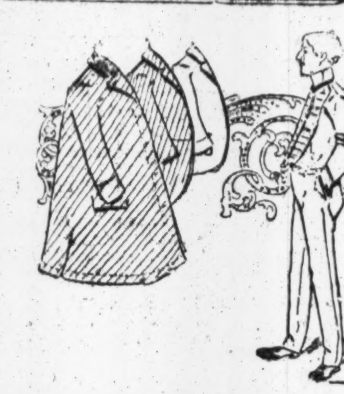
ROAD RACE WON BY PHELPS.

Twenty Starters at New Rochelle and 1,000 Wheelmen Spectators.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The Barr-Bliven fifteen-mile handicap bicycle road race, open to all amateurs, and given under the direction of the Huguenot Wheelmen, was contested this afternoon. The start was made at 3:30 o'clock from the upper junction of the Boston Post Road and Huguenot Street. The course was two and a half miles east to the town line of Mamaroneck.

There were twenty starters, among them being several noted racers. Over fifteen prizes were offered to race and time winners, and about 1,000 wheelmen witnessed the event. The race was a decided success, and, considering the bad condition of the roads, the time was fast.

The race was won by G. W. Phelps, an unattached wheelman of New York, (5 minutes handicap;) second, Frank Cole of Stamford, (3 minutes;) third, Arnold Goldwater, Dreadnaught A. C., New York, (4 minutes.) Time winners: J. R. Harrison, Vim B. C., Newark.; time, 39:40; second, F. A. Clark, Union City, 39:40 1-5.



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MISS FIELD'S GOLF VICTORY.

Wins the Club Handicap at Morristown for the Ballantine Cups—H. McK. Twombly on the Links.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 18.—Superb golfing weather, with just the proper invigorating tone to the atmosphere, greeted the golfers of the Morris County Golf Club this morning as they assembled at their delightful clubhouse for the bi-monthly competition for the Ballantine silver cups. The tournament went on all day, and thirty-five finished, although nearly seventy-five members played on the links. The steward was kept busy serving lunches and afternoon teas to the large social gathering in the afternoon. The horse sheds were filled with stylish turn-outs, and scores of ladies watched the players wending their way through the troublesome Devil's Punchbowl, while sipping tea and conversing with their friends on the broad club piazza. It was a typical Morristown golfing and social day.

The tournament was characterized by the closest and most exciting finish that has ever been the case in one of these Ballantine competitions. James A. Tyng was not present to break any more records, for he is in Chicago, where he has been playing in the championships, but there was lots of excitement, even if no broken records. The honors of the day fell to one of the able and fair contestants, Miss Alice Field. She played a very pretty game, doing the 18 holes in 120 strokes, just one more than taken by Mrs. Shippen, the woman champion. Her handicap of 42 cut this down to a net score of 78. This is the first time a woman has won the event, and Miss Field had to run the agreeable gantlet of numerous congratulations.

Just one point behind her, with a net score of 79, came W. T. Woodward. For a man whose best previous record over the course was 143, he furnished a genuine surprise in turning in an actual record of 119. M. M. Van Buren followed him closely with a net score of 80. He, too, played the best game of his life, for he cut 8 points from his best previous record. The handicapping was very well judged, as the total scores show.

H. McK. Twombly was a player on the links, but he did not enter the tournament. The best scratch score was 94, made by one of the younger and newer golfers, W. D. Kountze. It is as follows:

5 6 5 5 6 5 5 4 5 46
7 7 5 5 4 4 5 6 5 48

Total 94

Walter Wood and G. J. Little did 96 each and Marmaduke Tilden 98, these being the only contestants doing the course under 100 from scratch. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Miss Alice Field	120	42	78
W. T. Woodward	119	40	79
M. M. Van Buren	104	24	80
E. B. Hazeltine	114	30	84
W. D. Kountze	94	10	84
Miss Willis	121	36	85
E. S. Kip	100	15	85
Miss Louise Field	128	42	86
Walter B. Wood	96	8	88
G. J. Little	96	6	90
B. W. Kountze	110	20	90
G. G. Frelinghuysen	118	27	91
G. Willis	131	40	91
Arthur Whitney	101	10	91
Marmaduke Tilden	98	7	91
Mrs. William Shippen	119	27	92
C. M. Chapin	102	10	92
E. T. Nichols	116	24	92
F. B. Richardson	111	18	93
A. B. Frost	102	9	93
G. M. Maynard	101	8	93
Mrs. H. P. Phipps	123	30	93
Louis A. Thebaud	106	12	94
C. D. Chapman	103	9	94
J. M. Chapman	110	15	95
B. L. Chandler	110	15	95
W. B. Lord	135	40	95
J. H. Adams	102	7	95
Miss Kip	141	45	96
S. H. Little	112	16	96
Miss Day	128	30	98
H. A. Henriques	118	20	98
Howard Coghill	113	12	101
Arthur Berry	126	24	102
Charles Scribner	120	15	105

THE WASHINGTONS WIN.

They Defeat the Brooklyns in Their Final Game at Eastern Park.

The Brooklyns and Washingtons played another close game at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon, but this time the Senators won, and they are now safely installed again in sixth place. The Brooklyns had a comfortable lead before the Senators began their half of the eighth inning, the score being 8 to 1. Fisher, who was in the points for the home team, had been doing remarkable work up to this stage of the game. He seemed to have lost his cunning in the eighth inning, and Getman's two-bagger was a signal for a fusillade of base hits which followed. Seven hits, including two double baggers, enabled the Senators to score six runs.

Capt. Griffin did not take Fisher out of the game as he should have done, and allowed him to continue pitching in the ninth inning. After the Senators had virtually won the game Payne was sent in to pitch, but the game was already lost, and Payne's appearance did no good. The Grooms made a bold bid for victory, but were retired after making one run. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, lf	3	3	1	0	0	Leahy, lf	0	0	1	0	1
Griffin, cf	1	1	2	0	1	Selbach, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	2	3	2	1	Gettm'n, rf	1	2	0	0	0
Sheck'd, rf	1	0	3	0	1	D'M'lle, 2b	3	2	4	3	1
La Ch'ce 1b	0	3	12	0	0	McGuire, c	2	3	3	0	0
Shoch, 2b	0	1	2	3	0	Tucker, 1b	2	1	5	1	0
H. Smith, c	1	0	3	0	0	Brown, cf	1	1	4	0	0
G. Smith, ss	1	1	1	5	0	Reilly, 3b	1	2	4	1	2
Fisher, p	1	2	0	1	0	Wrigley, ss	0	0	4	2	0
Payne, p	1	0	0	0	0	Br'h'n, p	0	2	0	0	0
						Mercer, cf.p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Farrell	0	1	0	0	0
Total	9	13	27	11	3	Total	10	14	27	7	4

*Farrell batted for Brown in the ninth inning.

Brooklyn	2	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	—9
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	3	—10

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Washington, 6. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2; Washington, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 14; Washington, 8. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 4; off Bresnehan, 6; off Payne, 1. Two-base hits—La Chance, Gettman, Reilly. Sacrifice hits—Shindle, Fisher. Stolen bases—Sheckard, Selbach. Double plays—Wrigley and De Montreville; De Montreville and Tucker. Hit by pitched ball—G. Smith. Passed ball—McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

FINE RUNS AT GRAVESEND

Ben Brush Beats Hastings and Requital in a Well-Fought Contest.

HIGH JINKS WINS IN A DRIVE

The Flatlands Stakes Lost by Bliss Rucker Through Faltering—Wallace Wins $13,000—Kingston Sold to James R. Keene by M. F. Dwyer for $25,000.

The racing at Gravesend yesterday afforded great pleasure. The weather conditions were perfect, the fields were of a fair size, and the finishes in most of the events were well calculated to arouse enthusiasm. There was a little frostiness in the atmosphere which set one's blood a-tingling, and there was that in the racing which kept it in a tingle, if the spectator was a speculator.

The First Special, at a mile and a sixteenth, was, of course, the feature of the day's programme, but the field in this event was made up of only three—Ben Brush, Hastings, and Requital. Ben Brush was the favorite in the speculation, and his performance justified the confidence placed in him by the public. Requital went to the front the moment the flag went down, and cut out a lively pace past the grand stand and up through the backstretch. He showed in front by an open three lengths, and half-way up the backstretch it looked as if he would make a runaway race of it. But Ben Brush and Hastings were rating along behind him, neither of them attempting to go at his speed, until on the turn from the backstretch Brush and Hastings closed on the leader. Ben Brush got his nose in front, and then Hastings passed him as they turned into the stretch. But the brown colt did not last in front for long, for when Brush felt the cut of the whip he forged ahead again and stood a withering drive to the finish, winning by a length and a half. Requital gave up the chase half-way down the stretch and finished six lengths behind Hastings.

The Flatlands Stakes, for two-year-olds, was won in a fierce drive by a head by High Jinks. The winner is owned by Will Wallace, the young Western plunger, who won $13,000 by his victory. Bliss Rucker, who finished second, faltered at the last moment or he would have won.

Kingston, who won so many races for M. F. Dwyer, and who has been in the stud for some time, was sold yesterday by Mr. Dwyer to James R. Keene for $25,000.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages; purse of $750, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Rubicon, Griffin & Simons's ch. h., by Rayon d'Or-Lily R., 6 years, 140 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money ....(Williams)
2—George H. Ketcham, Duke & Wishard's b. g., 3, 110, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5....(Hennessy)
3—Tripping, James R. Keene's ch. f., 3, 118, 4 to 1....(H. Martin)

Miss Prim, 108, 7 to 1, (Littlefield;) Her Own, 102, 30 to 1, (Wapshire;) Agitator, 120, 15 to 1, (Sloane;) Rossifer, 105, 60 to 1, (Maher,) and Lord Zeni, 124, 5 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three-quarters of a length; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

1—Deerslayer, W. C. Rollins's b. h., by Midlothian-Doe, 5 years, 111 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1....(Doggett)
2—Buckwa, E. W. Purser's b. g., 6, 109, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5....(W. Martin)
3—King T., H. Durant's b. c., 4, 106, 15 to 1....(Hewett)

James Monroe, 104, 6 to 1, (Thorpe;) Ace, 104, 8 to 1, (H. Martin;) Song and Dance, 105, 10 to 1, (Beauchamp;) Dorian, 117, 7 to 1, (McCafferty;) Loneta, 100, 6 to 1, (Wilhite;) Ein, 105, 30 to 1, (Pickering,) and Carib, 103, 30 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatlands Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third; selling allowances. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—High Jinks, W. M. Wallace's b. c., by Himyar-Alta Blue, 100 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1....(Beauchamp)
2—Bliss Rucker, Burns & Waterhouse's br. c., 100, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5....(H. Martin)
3—Saratoga, J. J. McCafferty's br. f., 100, 3 to 1....(Sloane)

Dacian, 103, 5 to 1, (Hewett;) Danforth, 92, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Rey Salazar, 94, 15 to 1, (Maher;) Napamax, 97, 7 to 2, (O'Donnell;) Kilt, 94, 40 to 1, (Thompson;) Attainment, 89, 8 to 1, (Corbley;) Oxnard, 100, 15 to 1, (Wilhite;) Handpress, 104, 15 to 1, (Thorpe;) Gala Day, 117, 3 to 1, (McCafferty;) Babieca, 100, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Isabey, 109½, 3 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head, the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The First Special, for three-year-olds and upward, of $2,500, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48¼.

1—Ben Brush, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., by Bramble-Roseville, 4 years, 120 pounds, 4 to 5 and out....(Sims)
2—Hastings, August Belmont's br. c., 4, 120, 2 to 1....(Taral)
3—Requital, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. c., 4, 120, 3 to 1....(W. Martin)

Won easily by a length and a half, six lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Yankee Sam, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. c., by Falsetto-Queencraft, 115 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5....(Sloane)
2—Miss Miriam, P. J. Dwyer's b. f., 112, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1....(Doggett)
3—La Maroma, E. J. Baldwin's ch. f., 112, 7 to 1....(H. Martin)

Homelike, 112, 6 to 1, (Wilhite;) Domestic, 112, 10 to 1, (Perkins;) Merlin, 115, 6 to 1, (Sims;) Wasteful, 115, 5 to 2, (Taral;) Longbere, 115, 10 to 1, (Thorpe;) Ella Daly, 112, 15 to 1, (Wapshire;) Tenpins, 112, 10 to 1, (Williams;) Clarionet, 112, 20 to 1, (Hewett;) Blissful, 112, 20 to 1, (Mackey,) and Dr. Withrow, 115, 10 to 1, (Hennessy,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by three lengths; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages; purse of $750, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15¼.

1—Libertine, J. G. Brown's b. h., by Leonatus-Falasie, 6 years, 117 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5....(McCafferty)
2—Lambent, M. Clancy's br. f., 4, 122, 3 to 1 and even money....(Clayton)
3—Imperator, James Galway's br. c., 3, 114, 3 to 1....(Thorpe)

Cassette, 110, 6 to 1, (Doggett;) J. A. Gray, 126, 4 to 1, (Hennessy;) Yankee Doodle, 117, 6 to 1, (Williams;) Hanlon, 113, 10 to 1, (Taral;) Tent Pin, 102, 10 to 1, (H. Martin,) and Chum, 106, 15 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; half a length between second and third.

The Entries at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 18.—The entries to the fourteen purse races and the Transylvania Stake, to be trotted at the coming meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, closed to-night. Secretary Wilson says it will be the latter part of next week before all of the entries which were mailed to him to-day will be received. Among the probable starters in the Transylvania are Eagle Flanigan, Oakland Baron, Rilma, Louis Victor, Octavia, The Monk, Mosul, Cresceus, and Oratorio. The field this year will be hardly as large as it was last, but the purse entries, it is believed, will be larger.

Yale's Football Schedule.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 18.—Manager Twichell of the Yale football eleven has arrived in this city, and is making plans for the reception of candidates for the Yale eleven, who will report for the season Monday. He says the schedule for the year is far from complete. The following dates are certain, subject to the approval of the Faculty: Wednesday, Sept. 29, with Trinity, at Hartford; Saturday, Oct. 2, Wesleyan, at Yale Field; Oct. 23, Carlisle Indian School, at New York City; Nov. 13, Harvard, at Soldiers' Field; Nov. 20, Princeton, at Yale Field.

Lawn Tennis at Orange.

ORANGE, Sept. 18.—The championship round in the Orange Lawn Tennis Club's contest in men's singles was played this afternoon, and ended in a victory for J. D. Forbes, who defeated J. P. Paret, the club champion, after five sets had been played, by a score of 6—1, 2—6, 4—6, 6—0, 6—2. Neither man was in good form, and both played irregularly. In the handicap singles J. D. Forbes defaulted to Edward Lyman, bringing the contest down to the semi-finals. These will be played off on Monday.

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We buy for cash.
We sell for cash.
WE ASK NO CREDIT.
We give no credit.

WHY ?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A CHINA FACTORY IN LIMOGES, FRANCE, supplying us with the highest grade of dinner, tea, and course services and fancy table porcelain. France has always held the highest place in china production. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE to bring to its customers direct from the manufactory these marvels of French art.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN.

WHY ?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A SHIRT FACTORY IN POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE making the Shirts it sells.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN.

WHY ?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A CIGAR FACTORY AT 138 AND 140 WEST 14TH STREET, where we make up only the best tobacco in the best manner. Most of the employes in this factory are expert Havana cigarmakers. We sell their product at the lowest prices in this country. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE manufacturing the Cigars it sells.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN.

WHY ?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE PORCELAIN WORKS IN CARLSBAD, BOHEMIA, manufacturing Table China of every description. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE HAVING THESE FACILITIES.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN.

WHY ?
BECAUSE
WE DO NOT GIVE DISCOUNTS to dressmakers, shopping agents, coachmen, or any one else. Most houses give such discounts, and this, in connection with their credit system, compels them to sell at much higher prices than we do.

WHY ?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A FACTORY IN BELFAST, IRELAND. This place is the seat of the linen trade, and we are THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE HAVING ITS OWN FACTORY THERE.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN.

WHY ?
BECAUSE
As we give no credit WE INCUR NO BAD DEBTS and do not have to cover losses made this way, nor to earn the expense of a special bookkeeping department for credit accounts by charging high prices for our goods.

WHY ?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A LADIES' UNDERWEAR FACTORY IN NEW HAVEN, CONN. We are THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE manufacturing the Ladies' Underwear it sells.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN.

WHY ?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A GLASS CUTTING AND CHINA DECORATING SHOP on the premises, enabling us to match up broken sets in rich cut crystal or the finest porcelain ware. NO OTHER HOUSE IN THE WORLD DOES THIS.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN.

WHY ?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A GLASSWARE FACTORY IN STEINSCONAU, BOHEMIA, where table glass as well as fancy glassware of every description is made. Bohemia glass rivals in beauty the exquisite creations of the ancient glass workers. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE having these goods from their own works.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN.

WHY ?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A POTTERY AT RUDOLSTADT, THURINGIA, for the manufacture of Figures, Busts, Vases, Cabinet Ornaments, and Artistic China and Bric-à-Brac. Rudolstadt is the home of pottery. There the finest clay, the most skillful and painstaking artists, and WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE employing them directly in the manufacture of the goods we sell.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN.

WHY ?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A LABORATORY AT 799 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK CITY, for the manufacture of perfumery and toilet requisites under the direction of an experienced chemist. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE that has such a laboratory.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN.

WHY ?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A GLASS CUTTING AND DECORATING SHOP IN JERSEY CITY, the largest of the kind in this country. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE having such facilities.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN.

WHY ?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A LADIES' SILK WAIST AND SILK UNDERWEAR FACTORY AT 138 AND 140 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK CITY. We are the only RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE manufacturing the Silk Underwear it sells.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN.

WHY ?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A HARNESS FACTORY IN NEW YORK, where we manufacture the famous Commerford harness. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE DOING THIS. We also carry a full line of High Grade Harness and Stable Equipments of other makes. Our prices are from 20 to 40 per cent. lower than regular dealers.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN.

WHY ?
BECAUSE
WE HAVE A BICYCLE FACTORY AT PATERSON, N. J. Its product is the Webster Wheel, which has stood the severest tests and given riders the best satisfaction. We employ no agents to sell it. No wheels are given away for advertising; in short, nothing is done to increase the cost of this bicycle above that of its production. It is the best bicycle that skilled labor can produce. WE ARE THE ONLY RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSE manufacturing its own Bicycles.
NO PROFIT TO THE MIDDLEMAN.

IMPROVED FACILITIES AND ADDED CONVENIENCES FOR OUR CUSTOMERS IN MANY DEPARTMENTS, NOTABLY IN THE FOLLOWING:

Ladies' Suits, Cloaks, Wraps, &c. (2nd floor, 13th street side, rear elevators.) **Ladies' Tea Gowns and fine Wrappers.** (2nd floor, 14th street side, front elevators.) **Infants' Wear, Ladies' fine French Underwear, Corsets, &c.** (2nd floor, 6th ave. side, front elevator.) **Fine China, Glassware, Clocks and Bronzes,** (2nd floor, 6th ave. and 13th st. corner.) **Upholstery, Curtains, &c.** (3d floor, 13th st. side, rear elevators.) **Pictures, &c.** (3d floor, 6th ave. and 13th st. corner.)

Silks.

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
23-inch BLACK GROS GRAIN BROCADE, also fine collection of BROCADED SATIN....
Rich MOIRE VELOUR and SNAKE SKIN weaves in light and dark colors, also pretty checks; these elegant goods were recently sold at $1.25 per yard....
Also a choice collection of FANCY TAFFETAS, all new, fresh goods; our special price for this sale.... .49
23-inch all silk fine BLACK DUCHESSE .... .59

Dress Goods.

It will pay you to visit this section. We mention a few of the many bargains we are offering.
ALL-WOOL TRICOT, 46 in. wide, the 50c. grade .... .24
ALL-WOOL HENRIETTAS, 45 in., fine twill and satin finish, sold elsewhere at 50c.; our price .... .36
ENGLISH CHEVIOTS, 50 in. wide, all colors and black .... .44
FRENCH POPLINS, all wool, full line of colors and black .... .49
SILK AND WOOL hair line stripes, appropriate for tailor-made costumes .... .69
RICH NOVELTIES in rough and smooth effects, interwoven with silk of bright contrasting colors 1.98
FRENCH EPINGLE DAMASSE, in illuminated effects 2.98

Ladies' and Children's Suits, Skirts, Cloaks, &c.

This Department has been enlarged, and is now on second floor. Thirteenth Street side.
SPECIAL.—TAILOR-MADE COAT SUITS of cheviot serge, entire suit lined with changeable silk taffeta, with dust ruffle of silk in skirt, latest cut; thoroughly well made; colors navy and black 14.66
DRESS SKIRTS, heavy quality, plain and brocade, generous width, well made 5.49
CHILDREN'S one-piece DRESSES, made up in pretty plaids and mixtures, with contrasting shades of material and braid; sizes 4 to 14 years 1.49
LADIES' JACKETS, black boucle cloth, fly front, storm collar, satin lined 4.24
LADIES' CAPES, black Kersey cloth, 28 in. long, double box plaited back, full sweep, applique and button trimmed 2.74
LADIES' FUR COLLARETTES, astrakhan yoke and electric seal ruffle, brocade lining, 10 inches deep, full sweep. Only one to a customer 4.24

Ribbons.

ALL SILK Fancy Changeable RIBBON, in Brocade and fancy Check patterns, 4 in. wide, elsewhere 35c. a yard; our price .... .19
ALL SILK Changeable Taffeta RIBBON, with fancy Plaid edge, 4½ in. wide, elsewhere 39c. a yard; our price .... .27

Untrimmed Hats.

CHILDREN'S FANCY FELT HATS, in a variety of shapes, elsewhere 65c. each; our price .... .36
LADIES' FELT DRESS SHAPES, in black and colors, in leading shapes, elsewhere 49c.; our price .... .36

Ladies' Underwear.

Ladies' Jersey ribbed UNION SUITS, fleece lined, in ecru and natural .... .29
Ladies' Jersey ribbed VESTS, fleece lined, Pants to match, with French band .... .21
Ladies' Jersey ribbed VESTS, better quality .... .32

Gloves.

500 doz. LADIES' 4 BUTTON FRENCH KID GLOVES, in Tans, Browns, Slates, Modes, and Black, worth $1.50 a pair .... .74

Ladies' Hosiery.

Main Building.
200 doz. Ladies' BLACK COTTON HOSE, double sole and high spliced heel .... .16
300 doz. Ladies' Fine LISLE THREAD HOSE, fancy stripe and ribbed, worth 50c. .... .24

Umbrellas.

Close rolling Taffeta UMBRELLA, steel rod and best imported handles; regular price $1.97 and $2.48; for this special sale .... .99 and 1.29
The above are the most pronounced bargains ever offered in this city.

Trimmed Millinery.

The show of Autumn and Winter millinery which we will begin to-morrow will prove of exceptional interest to the many who have learned from us that style and quality do not depend upon high price figures. Our imported French model hats have been marked to correspond with our other values, and those who are early enough will find an opportunity to buy at about one-half the prices elsewhere.
Our CURRIE ROUND HATS, ranging in price from $3.49 to $6.98, are much superior to the so-called English Round Hats sold elsewhere for double the money.

Feather Boas.

OSTRICH Feathers, full size and good black,
1 yd., 3.99; 1 1-4 yds., 4.99; 1 1-2 yds., 5.99

Trimmings.

BLACK JET BOLEROS, 12 different styles; selling elsewhere at from $1 to $2 each .... .49

Muslin Underwear.

NIGHT GOWNS,
Cut V, tucks, 2 insertions and embroidered ruffle.
Empire style, 1 insertion and embroidered ruffle.
CHEMISES,
tucks, 3 insertions and embroidered edge.
Pompadour, 1 insertion and embroidered edge.
DRAWERS,
muslin, 12 tucks and embroidered ruffle.
Cambric, 12 tucks and embroidered ruffle.
WALKING SKIRTS,
Umbrella, lawn ruffle, embroidered edge.
CORSET COVERS,
Cut V, insertions and edge.
The 75c. sort at 36c. each.

Infants' Wear.

LONG SILK CLOAKS, handsomely trimmed with ribbon; worth $9.00, at 4.99

Silk Skirts.

TAFFETA SILK SKIRTS, plain and changeable, corded ruffle and dust ruffle, umbrella shape 4.49

Ladies' Waists.

PLAID SHIRT WAISTS, lined throughout, velvet collar and cuffs; worth $1.25, at .... .79
TAFFETA SILK SHIRT WAISTS, plain and changeable, lined throughout, tucked yoke, shirt waist sleeve, linen collar; worth $4.50, at 2.74

Notions.

RUBBER-LINED DRESS SHIELDS, sizes 2, 3, and 4 .... .06
"EXTRA LIGHT" DRESS SHIELDS, every pair guaranteed; sizes 2, 3, and 4 .... .09
COTTON DRESS BELTING, 9 yards .... .07
BONE CASING, fancy striped and figured, 9 yards .... .04
COTTON TAPE, rolls, 36 yards .... .06
DOUBLE BELTING, Tolson's .... .03
COLLAR STIFFENERS, sizes 13, 14, and 15 .... .02½
HOSE SUPPORTERS, all silk, in black and colors, no white, regular 31c., at .... .12

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Sheets.	Hem'd.	Hem-st'ch'd.	Pillow Cases.	Hem'd.	Hem-st'ch'd.
54x90	.22	.29	42x36	.05	.10
63x90	.26	.33	45x36	.06	.10
72x90	.29	.36	50x36	.07	.11
81x90	.31	.38	54x36	.08	.12
90x90	.36	.43			

Blankets.

Main Floor.
Largest stock in the city. We anticipated the rise in prices and bought an immense stock. They must be sold, and prices like these will sell them:
STRICTLY ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.
11-4 at 2.99 10-4 at 2.49
Another lot, with manufacturers' slight imperfections, scarcely visible on the most careful examination:
10-4 .... 2.49, 2.24, 1.74
11-4 .... 3.19, 2.74, 2.24
100 cases of CALIFORNIA BLANKETS of all sizes, at a saving of from $1.00 to $2.00 a pair.

Bed Spreads.

A line of CROCHET SPREADS, with slight manufacturers' imperfections, .99 and .86

Furniture.

In New Annex.
CHIFFONIERS, solid oak, with double serpentine top and top drawers 4.97
50 more MORRIS CHAIRS, with reversible cushions 2.99
100 HANDSOME ROCKERS, large, in oak or mahogany finish 2.24
45 FINE BOOKCASES, piano polish, oak or mahogany finish 3.66
40 EXTENSION TABLES, quartered oak 7.49
25 CHINA CLOSETS, quartered oak, bent glass ends 12.99
30 HALL STANDS, solid quartered oak, bevel pattern plate glass 4.99
WHITE ENAMELLED BEDS, brass head and foot rail, woven wire spring and hair mattress, in 4 ft., 6 size only 9.92
10 CHIPPENDALE BUFFETS, solid mahogany, with beautiful marqueterie 24.99
12 CHIPPENDALE SIDEBOARDS, solid mahogany, with beautiful marqueterie 39.66
A VERY HANDSOME SUITE, four pieces, solid mahogany, inlaid with marqueteries:
Dresser .... 56.67 Chiffonier 52.23
Toilet Table .... 38.89 Cheval Glass 34.99
Another pattern.
Dresser .... 52.23 Chiffonier 47.78
Toilet Table .... 39.67 Cheval Glass 33.34

Rugs and Carpets.

Just received, 5,000 BROMLEY SMYRNA RUGS:
18x36 in .... .67 26x54 in 1.06
30x60 in .... 1.29 36x72 in 1.89
48x84 in .... 3.59 6x 9 feet 7.97
7 ft. 6 x10 ft. 6 .... 12.49 9x12 feet 17.49
INGRAIN CARPET, all wool, extra super, per yard .... .39
KIDDERMINSTER, Brussels weave carpet, best quality .... .46

Men's and Boys' Clothing

In New Annex.
Here is a Suit good enough in fit, style, material, and tailoring to suit the most fastidious taste. The identical suit is sold all over town for $16.00. It is a MEN'S SACK SUIT, made by custom tailors, of imported or domestic cheviots, with handmade buttonholes, collar and lapels, and imported mohair serge linings, newest colorings 9.99
MEN'S FALL OVERCOATS, in fine Vicunas, Whipcords, and Coverts, lap seams, patch pockets, pure silk linings, good enough for anybody, and selling elsewhere for $15.00 .... 9.97
MEN'S ALL-WOOL TROUSERS, cassimeres and cheviots, new patterns 1.99
BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS, all wool, in gray and brown cheviots, new and nobby styles, sold elsewhere for $3.50, at 1.99
BOYS' STAR WAISTS, celebrated brand, laundered, first quality percales, new styles, elsewhere 90c. .... .44

Men's and Boys' Hats.

In New Annex.
We want our Hat Department better known, and for a few days will sell Hats at less than cost for this purpose.
MEN'S DERBIES .... .99, 1.49 and 1.99
Dunlap, Youmans, and Knox Shapes.
The quality sold at $1.49 is a $3.00 Hat, good enough to suit anybody.

Men's and Boys' Shoes.

In New Annex.
A MANUFACTURER'S SURPLUS STOCK.
MEN'S ENAMEL LACE SHOES, double soles, all sizes 1.49
Men's calfskin Lace Shoes, welted sole, plain toe, all sizes 1.39
Men's kangaroo top, calfskin foxed, Goodyear welt LACE SHOES, two styles of last; elsewhere $3.00 .... 2.24
BOYS' SATIN CALF dongola top school Shoes, sizes 2½ to 5½ and 12 to 2 .... 1.24
WE INVITE INSPECTION of our men's wear stocks and urge comparison with other goods anywhere. Call as often as you please without the slightest obligation to buy.

Men's Shirts.

Main Store and Annex.
150 doz. FANCY BOSOM SHIRTS, bodies of Langdon muslin, bosoms fine percale, one pair cuffs to match bosom; usual price, 89c.
Also LAUNDERED DRESS SHIRTS, Utica Nonpareil and New York Mills and Wamsutta muslin, all solid linen set in bosoms, open front and back or back only, cut full and long, some with short bosoms, suitable for stout men; sizes 13½ to 18, 5 different sleeve lengths, a regular $1.00 article .... .44
Not more than six to a customer.

Men's Underwear.

One-third Less than elsewhere.
Main Building and Annex.
500 dozen men's extra heavyweight SHIRTS and DRAWERS, Glastonbury hair, natural wool and pure sheep's wool, fleece-lined, all sizes up to 44 in., (Root's Tivoli Mills,) each .... .49
100 dozen extra fine quality camel's hair SHIRTS and DRAWERS, (Glastonbury Mills,) each .... .69
50 dozen extra fine quality natural wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS .... .99

Cut Table Glass.

OUR GLASS is CUT DEEPLY, has PERFECT COLOR, and is BRILLIANT. This means PERFECTION.
We are MANUFACTURERS. This means that we sell without the JOBBER'S PROFITS.
FRUIT or SALAD BOWLS, the "Czar" pattern, 9½ inch. diameter 7.49
Fruit Bowls .... 4.97 Fruit Bowls 3.97
CELERY TRAYS 2.93
TABLE TUMBLERS, per doz. 2.97
ROSE BOWLS, each 2.97
CUT GLASS, with STERLING MOUNTS, TANKARDS, PUNCH BOWLS, BISCUIT JARS, AND LOVING CUPS.
Some SPLENDID EXAMPLES of ROCK CRYSTAL engraving and GOLD RELIEF on GLASS.
LETTERS, MONOGRAMS, and "Designs in HERALDRY" executed in GOLD. Samples furnished in twenty-four hours.
NO OTHER HOUSE CAN DO THIS.

Fine Decorated China.

OYSTER PLATES, finest line in this country; some decorated in six styles, as low as (per doz.) 2.28
TEA SETS, 56 pieces, decorated and gilt, as low as 4.87
DINNER SETS, Limoges china, decorated, gilt handles, 102 pieces 14.83
CHOCOLATE SETS, 6 Cups and Saucers, 1 Pot on fancy Tray, handsomely decorated, as low as 5.87
In HIGHER GRADES of CHINA we carry a most superb assortment that has no equal for VARIETY or LOW PRICES.

Toilet and Medicinal.

PROPHYLACTIC TOOTH BRUSH, genuine, each brush in a yellow box; sold elsewhere for 20c., our price .... .10
PETERMAN'S ROACH FOOD .... .06
PETERMAN'S DISCOVERY .... .12
SELVYT, polishing cloth, elsewhere 30c. .... .14
PUFF BOX, celluloid ivory .... .29
CASTILE SOAP, white, sold elsewhere under the Latour brand, 4½ lb. bar, 60c.; our price, 3½ lb. bar .... .29
FOUNTAIN SYRINGES, Hodgman's, 2 quarts; elsewhere, $1.35, our price .... .83

Rogers Knives, Forks and Spoons.

We offer one of the LARGEST QUANTITIES of this CELEBRATED WARE ever shown in this city, IN FIVE LOTS.
Sugar Spoons, Butter Knives, Pocket Fruit Knives, Child's Knives — Each, 19c.
Jelly Shells, Bon Bon Scoops, Sardine Forks, Gravy Ladles, Berry Spoons — Each 29c.
Pie Knives, each; Soup Spoons, per set of 6; Oyster Ladles, each; Oyster Forks, set of 6; Pie Forks, each — 98c.
Tea Spoons, Nut Picks — Set of 6 59c.
Sugar Tongs, Cake Knives, Berry Spoons — Each 49c.

Housefurnishings.

Basement.
The best assortment to be found in America. Best qualities only, most of them at half value.
HEAVY POLISHED TINWARE, same quality we have sold for the past 20 years. NOTHING BETTER AT ANY PRICE.
Wash Boilers, 7 in., .89; 8 in. .... .99
Gas Stove Kettles .... .24
Oil Cans, 4 qt. .... .16
Buckets, 2 qt., .08; 3 qt., .09; 4 qt. .... .11
Gravy Strainers .... .08
Colanders .... .19
Graduated Measures, lipped, 1 qt. .... .09
Graters, half sheet .... .05
Tea and Coffee Pots, heavy planished, bowl copper bottom, 3 pt., .19; 4 pt. .... .21
GRANITE IRONWARE, manufactured by the St. Louis Stamping Co., at prices never before known; all are first quality and bear the trade mark.
Lipped Saucepans, 2 qt., .15; 2½ qt., .18; 3 qt. .... .21
Lipped Preserving Kettles, 6 qt., .31; 7½ qt., .37; 10 qt. .... .44
Tea Kettles, 8 in. .... .74

Groceries.

VIENNA COFFEE.
(Blend Java and high grade Coffee.)
Granulated, or roasted in the bean, per pound .... .19
SULTANA COFFEE.
Roasted in the bean, per pound .... .11
TEA.
(MAYFLOWER CHOP.)
(Exceptionally fine quality for the price at which it is sold.)
Quality usually sold at 40 cents.
Oolong, Mixed, (Green and Black,) per pound .... .18
(Two pound packages only.)
Lea & Perrins' Sauce, one-half pints, per bottle .... .17
Early June Peas, (first quality,) per can .... .07
Case, 24 cans 1.49
Tomatoes, (solid packed,) per can .... .08

SIEGEL COOPER CO

SIXTH AVENUE— 18th AND 19th STS.

THE BIG STORE'S FIRST ANNIVERSARY

drew an audience unlike any other commercial event in the annals of New York. Father Knickerbocker, in all these long and weary years, never saw such an ocean of humanity as the Big Store held every day last week—all eager to see the immense establishment in its holiday attire, all anxious to reap the benefits of the phenomenal values offered in commemoration of the event.

WE WILL CONTINUE THE ANNIVERSARY SALE FOR ONE MORE WEEK,

so that all and everybody may have the opportunity of seeing the Big Store at its best, and once more we proclaim a **First Anniversary Bargain List** that will send a thrill of admiration into the heart of every judge of values. **Great as were the price attractions we offered last week, as great you will find the ones provided for Monday and Tuesday's Sale.**

Silks & Velvets

Wonderful Bargains for Monday's Sale.

300 pieces Satin Moire Antique Liberty—a beautiful all-silk sheer fabric for evening; 9 different colors to choose from in very choice patterns; Figured Silks and Chameleon Armures in the handsomest dark coloring; actually worth from 59c. to 85c. the yard, Monday at..... **38c**

250 pieces Black Brocaded Satins, pure silk and splendid styles; Brocaded Taffetas in new designs and colorings; usually sold at 75c.; Monday at..... **50c**

125 pieces Black Cashmere Gros Grain Silk, a rich grade, full 24 inches wide; brocne and stripes in the latest effects; Satins and Taffetas in complete assortments, the $1.00 qualities, Monday at. **78c**

A superb quality of Black Velvet, Black Satin Duchesse, Black Peau de Sole, Black Damasse and rich Novelty Silks, in all the sought-for effects; elsewhere $1.25, here only..... **95c**

Veilings.

A wonderful bargain for Monday's sale.

2,000 yards of very fine 27-inch wide dotted Veilings, in black and colors, some worth 25c. a yard, some worth 35c. a yard, and any amount of them worth 50c.; all to be offered Monday, choice, at..... **10c**

Dress Goods.

Wonderful Bargains for Monday's Sale.

350 pieces Black Dress Goods—splendid qualities—Black Boucles, Black Mohairs, Black Suitings; also magnificent assortments of colored Novelties; regular 45c. values; our Anniversary price Monday only..... **24c**

200 pcs. Colored Dress Goods, new imported mixtures—Silk and Wool Mixtures, Scotch Cheviots, Coating Serges, in all colors; regular 60c. values; our Anniversary price Monday..... **45c**

225 pcs. Black English Curls, Black Matelasse, Black Cheviot, Black Camel's Hair, 52-inch Colored Cheviots, in all shades, Figured Poplins silk and wool Fancies, 50-inch Granite Suitings, positive 85c. values; our Anniversary price Monday..... **68c**

Latest Paris Novelties in Silk and Wool—English Tweeds, Plain Poplins, 50-inch Zibiline Plaids, Fancy Bourette Suitings, actually worth $1.25 the yard; our Anniversary price Monday..... **85c**

Lace Department

Second floor, centre.

A Wonderful Bargain Sale for Monday.

One lot of fine Oriental Llerre Laces in fine patterns, widths from 3 to 8 inches, white and butter color, none worth less than 25c., most of them real 35c. quality, choice of all Monday at..... **15c**

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Women's flannelette Gowns, Empire style, with large sailor collars, fancy herring-bone braid around collar, cuff, and across front, stripe and checked effects, wide skirt, in full, generously cut garment, to-morrow for **50c**

Women's flannelette Gowns, in plain pink and blue, sailor collars, daintily trimmed with colored braid, ribbon bow at neck..... **98c**

Flannelette Steamer Gowns, open in front, large collar, edged with lace ribbon at neck, flowing cuff..... **1.25**

Girls' flannelette Gowns, Hubbard yoke, pretty pink and blue stripes, sizes 2 to 14..... **50c**

Girls' flannelette Gowns, turnover collar and cuffs, lace trimmed, bow at neck, sizes 2 to 14..... **75c**

Women's striped flannelette Underskirts, made with yoke band, skirt 2 yards wide... **19c**

Flannelette Breakfast Jackets, pretty striped effects, Empire style, large sailor collar, with lace trimmed ruffle, flowing cuff, lace trimmed... **75c**

Women's flannelette Underskirts, cut very wide, made with umbrella ruffle. **39c**

Corsets

Second floor, centre.

The first showing of 2 new corsets, H. & S. fancy colored Corsets, made of sateen, pretty pink, blue, and cream; striped effects, 3 side steels top finished off with lace run with ribbon, 2 lengths, short and long; Monday, special..... **98c**

Nemo self-reducing Corsets, a new invention, the best and most effective abdominal supporter, a positive relief for physical weakness, self-adjusting to any size of abdomen and self-reducing to conform to the figure, reinforced with the Nemo triple strips, made in French coutil, white and drab, price..... **2.50**

In Hosiery and Underwear.

8 cases children's fleeced and ribbed cotton Vests and Pants, well made and finished, all sizes, 35c. values, to-morrow for... **15c**

400 doz. boys' extra fine ribbed maco cotton Hose, with double knees, toes, and soles, high spliced heels, warranted absolutely fast black, best 25c. quality, to-morrow for..... **15c**

500 doz. ladies' ribbed Vests and Pants, in ecru and white, with long or short sleeves, pants in ankle or knee lengths, very best 50c. values, to-morrow. **39c**

200 doz. ladies' imported black Hose with fancy silk embroidered instep, double soles and toes, high spliced heels, fast colors, all sizes to-morrow for... **21c**

Ladies' $1.00 pure wool Vests and Pants, in winter weights, excellently made and finished, all sizes. Monday for.. **55c**

In the Carpet Store.

An ocean of new and stylish floor coverings, the best Carpets produced by the world's best makers, at prices that no other store in New York can even approach:

50 pieces Royal Wilton Velvet Stair Carpets, also desirable for hall runners, the usual $1.25 sorts, here, Monday, for **85c**

50 pieces Wilton Velvet Carpets in parlor, hall, and stair patterns, made with borders to match, regular $1.00 quality, for Monday, choice, at..... **65c**

One lot of about 50 pieces Sanford's, Smith's, and Roxbury's Tapestry Brussels patterns, with and without borders, designs exclusively our own, 75c. and 85c. values, Monday, at one price..... **55c**

Notions.

Some very big bargains in small-priced goods.

3-4 and 5-4 Black Mohair Shoe Laces, worth 15c. and 18c.; Monday, per dozen, choice at..... **10c**

5 yard wide white Lisle Corset Laces, per pair..... **5c**

Wide all-silk Corset Laces, 3 and 4 yds. long, worth 20c., at..... **10c**

5 yds. long, worth 25c., at.. **18c**

Curling Irons, nickel plated, hardwood handles, pointed ends, only..... **3c**

Large size Nickel Plated Curling Iron, with hardwood folding handle, only..... **6c**

Kid Hair Curlers, 3 to 4½ inches long, per dozen..... **4c**

Linen Tape, 4 pieces in bunch. **5c**

Ladies' fancy Frill Lide Elastic, with fancy nickel plated clasps, in black and colors, 25c. quality, special at... **17c**

Woven Tape Measures, 60 inches long, marked on both sides. **4c**

Horn Bones, 7 and 8 inches, per doz..... **3c**

De Long Hump Hook and Eyes, black and white, No. 3 or 4, two dozen for..... **5c**

Family Sewing Thread, Nos. 40, 50, and 60, per doz..... **8c**

50 yards of black Spool Silk per dozen..... **17c**

Black Velveteen Binding, four yards in a piece, 1⅜ inches wide, at..... **10c**

A. M. W. Waterproof Skirt Binding, in black and colors, very best made, per yard only.. **6c**

Linens.

Some really attractive goods, at really low prices.

Fine Quality Turkish Towels, for Monday only..... **9c**

Heavy Bath Towels for Monday at..... **21c**

2,000 damask hemstitched Tray Cloths..... **19c**

Fine Table Cloths, with border all around, beautiful patterns, made of Scotch table damask, in two yard; 2½ yard, and 3 yard lengths, Monday, per yard..... **75c**

400 dozen all linen, 24 inch square German Napkins, a very fine quality, for Monday, per dozen, special at.... **1.75**

Linings.

Very best and most reliable Linings at prices that elsewhere would buy only very inferior qualities.

36-inch moire finish fast black Percaline Lining, in all leading shades, very soft and substantial, 15c. quality, for Monday at..... **8c**

Best 5c. Cambric Lining, all colors; for Monday reduced to..... **2⅞c**

Rustle Skirt Lining in black only; for Monday reduced to. **5c**

French Hair Cloth: size 16 inches, at **20c** size 18 inches, at **29c**

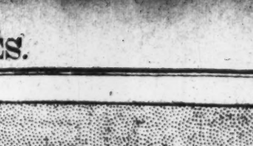
Domestic Hair Cloth, 30 inches wide, in black and gray; for Monday at..... **12½c**

Dental Parlors.

The largest and best equipped Dental Office in New York, with 9,000 patients during the past year to inforse its work. Teeth examined, filled and made by electricty in the most scientific manner and with the most modern appliances known in dentistry. Bridge work or teeth without plates a specialty. This department is in charge of E. F. Hayes, D. D. S.

China and Dinner Ware.

Some Wonderful Bargains for Monday's Sale.



A special purchase of 20 packages bread and butter, fruit and dessert plates, after dinner, 5 o'clock, and tea cups and saucers, all neatly decorated and tinted, worth up to 25c.; for Monday at 15c., 12c., 10c..... **5c**

China Chocolate Pots, full size, decorated in pretty floral sprays, odd shapes, regular price, 49c.; for Monday special at.... **25c**

Decorated china covered Butter Dishes, tinted and decorated, worth 75c.; Monday for..... **45c**

English porcelain Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, including large soup tureen, dove color, rococo border, decorated in a pretty scroll design, easily worth $11.00; the complete set Monday for..... **7.75**

English porcelain Dinner Sets, 115 pieces, dainty flowing blue decoration, pretty shape, worth at least $15.00; Monday complete for..... **9.50**

Genuine Carlsbad China Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, handsomely decorated in pretty sprays, assorted colors, including a full size soup tureen, all the pieces traced with gold; Monday "special" for..... **10.95**

Maddock's premium American porcelain Toilet Sets chrysanthemum flowers in neat blue color; the complete set of 9 pieces Monday for..... **1.25**

Lamps & Tables.

500 Parlor or Banquet Lamps, gold plated, openwork foot, central draught burner, column of rich crystal onyx, 6-inch size, a lamp easily worth $3.25, special for Monday at..... **45**

Entirely new gold plated Banquet Lamps, openwork head and foot, central draught burner, rockwood finished column, complete with handsomely decorated 9-inch banquet globe, the lamp and globe complete worth fully $16.00, fifty of them for Monday "special" at..... **4.95**

Gold plated onyx top Parlor or Centre Table, 8x8 Mexican onyx top, Florentine openwork border, spiral legs, a regular $3.95 table, Monday at..... **2.50**

Glassware.

Closing out our entire line of Greek border flaccut Glassware, comprising Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, Carafs, Whiskies, Water Bottles, Oils, Decanters, and other articles intended for table use, at a bona fide discount of 50 per cent.—one-half off—of regular market prices.

Imitation cut glass tulip shape Flower Vase, copy of a rich cut glass design, 10 inches high, worth 25c., for..... **15c**

Crystal and Art Room

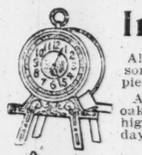
Genuine cut glass water bottles, Chesswynd cutting, a special lot at..... **95c**

Genuine cut glass water tumblers, full size, clear as crystal, a limited quantity, Monday, at..... **19c**

Genuine American cut glass berry, fruit or orange bowls, very deep and handsome Cambridge cutting, full 7 inch size, worth $5.00, Monday **3.75**

Genuine American cut glass bonbon or relish dishes, 6-inch size, unhandled, a very handsome and brilliant cutting, and a great bargain indeed, at Monday's special price of **2.25**

In the Jewelry Store.



All we have left of those beautiful Ansonia Novelty Clocks, perfect timepieces, Monday for **98c**

Ansonia Kitchen Clocks, solid oak, sold elsewhere as high as $3.00, here Monday for **1.65**

Men's new thin model gold filled Watch, stem wind and stem set, warranted by the manufacturers for five years, heretofore $10.00, to-morrow only **4.95**

Exquisitely enamelled Swiss Chatelaine Watches, exceptional quality, imported to sell at $10.00, Monday special for **6.75**

Hair Brushes.

A sample line, the importation of Messrs. Hamburger & Co., extra fine, extra choice, ebony, rosewood, olive wood, white and black bristle, bleached and unbleached Bristle Brushes, for Monday, at phenomenal prices.

Regular Price	.50	.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	3.00
Sale Price	**.25**	**.39**	**.49**	**.72**	**.95**	**1.12**

Trimmed Millinery.

Second floor—front.

Kaleidoscopic changes go on here constantly—new arrivals from foreign shores, new products of our own skilled workers, being placed on exhibition daily to take the place of the gems disposed of. Newness is ever apparent; a constantly varying, never the same—rendezvous of the lovers of beautiful Millinery. You'll find it interesting and highly entertaining to visit it.

Untrimmed Millinery.

More big values here for Monday. The ball has been set a-rolling, and we'll keep it going by such bargains as these:

Velvet covered Hats, black and all desirable colors, 10 different shapes..... each **95c**

Handsome Velvet Tam o' Shanters, for Ladies and Misses..... each **1.59**

The latest Walking, Bicycle and Mountain Hats, fancy plaid trimmings, all desirable colors..... each **1.25**

Children's Tam o' Shanters, extra quality, hardsomely braided all over ..... each **59c**

The Ribbon Designer

has done his prettiest this season—and all his best products are here and at the lowest prices quoted anywhere—Two sample bargains for Monday:

Fancy Ribbons, 3½ and 4 inches wide, all the new colors and combinations, in Roman stripes and plaids, per yard... **25c**

No. 50 Fancy Plaid and Roman Stripe Ribbon, beautiful goods, per yard..... **39c**

Feathers.

Trade winds bring us these two bargain gems:

Handsome black Ostrich plumes, excellent value, for Monday, each **98c**

Sea Gulls, very pretty and desirable, for M'nd'y, each **95c**

Ladies' New Suits and Skirts.

The novelty of the day. Ladies' Russian Blouse Suits, made of fine meltonette materials, in beautiful shades with taffeta silk lined waists and braided front, nothing like them in New York for less than $15, here Mon. for... **10.00**

Ladies' new meltonette fly front tailor-made Suits, with silk-lined jackets, magnificent array of colors, nothing like them anywhere for less than $15.00, here Monday for.... **8.75**

New serge Dress Skirts, lined and interlined, in black and navy colors. Go where you please and you will have to pay $4.00; here and here only Monday at. **2.50**

New Sicilian Dress Skirts, lined and interlined; superior $6.00 values in every sense of the word; here and here only Monday at. **3.75**

Very special. New silk Dress Skirts, lined and interlined; quality that would be considered an extreme bargain elsewhere at $6.00; for Monday's sale at..... **3.90**

8 odd lots of Ladies' Bicycle Suits, in serges, cheviots, coverts, and fancy materials, made with circular or divided skirts, none worth less than $10.00, and most of them $12.00 values; for Monday choice at..... **5.90**

Special purchase of 300 ladies' Jackets, very appropriate for early Fall wear, goods that have cost from $6.00 to $8.00; to be sold Monday, choice at **2.90**

1 lot of 585 ladies' silk lined Kersey Jackets, the like of which you never saw anywhere for less than $10.00 or $15.00; we will place on sale Monday for..... **4.90**

Special purchase of 465 Girls' Reefers, ages 6 to 14 years, elegant assortment of mixtures and plain materials, intrinsically all of $4.00, special for Monday at

1.90

New Cashmere Tea Gowns, made of all-wool cashmere, in handsome and nobby colors that will be stylish this Fall, beautifully trimmed with lace and unequaled $6.00 and $7.00 values; for Monday at..... **4.25**

First Quality Genuine Granite Enamelled Iron Ware—At Cut Prices.

At last the purchasing power of the Big Store succeeds in breaking up the standard price list so long maintained by the St. Louis Stamping Co.—sole makers of this celebrated kitchenware.

Genuine Granite Iron Ware.

Supreme in quality, imitated by many, equaled by none, and every single piece absolutely warranted

FIRST QUALITY.

The so-called "Gray Enamelled"

Ware is but a weak imitation of these famous goods. Don't be deceived. There is but one genuine "Granite Iron Ware," the world's standard, and

IT IS HERE!

Every article quoted in this list, notwithstanding the very low prices, unconditionally guaranteed flawless.

Covered Fish Kettles.

Inches	16	18	20	22	24
Price	1.80	2.02	2.25	2.47	2.70

Tea Pots.

Quarts	1 1-2	2	3	4	5
Price	34c	37c	43c	49c	54c

Lipped Coffee Pots.

Quarts	1 1-2	2	3	4	5
Price	34c	37c	43c	49c	54c

Coffee Biggins.

Quarts	1 1-2	2	3	4
Price	48c	56c	64c	71c

Improved Family Colanders.

Inches	9x3 1-2	10x4	11x4 1-2	12x5
Price	24c	28c	32c	41c

Bread Raisers.

Quarts	10	14	17	21
Price	90c	1.09	1.28	1.50

Cover Climax Cook Pots or Kettles.

Quarts	2	3	5	7
Price	41c	49c	56c	64c

Climax Sauce Pans.

Quarts	3	5	7
Price	49c	56c	64c

Covered "Berlin" Kettles.

Quarts	2 1-2	3 3-4	6	8
Price	24c	37c	45c	56c

Covered Convex Sauce Pots

Quarts	3 1-4	6	8
Price	37c	45c	52c

Oval Butter Kettles.

Number	00	0	1	2	3
Price	49c	56c	64c	71c	79c

Dode Cathedral Cake Molds.

Quarts	1 1-2	2	3	4
Price	15c	17c	19c	22c

Turk's-Head Cake Molds.

Quarts	1 1-2	2	3	4
Price	19c	22c	26c	30c

Pie Plates.

Inches	7	8	9	10	11
Price	6c	7c	9c	11c	13c

Turban Tube Moulds.

Quarts	2	3
Price	19c	22c

Octagon Moulds.

Quarts	2	3
Price	19c	22c

Covered Asparagus Boilers, **1.59**

Patent Confectioners' Scoops, **26c**

Potato Friers.

Quarts	8	12
Price	1.12	1.35

Mountain Cake Pans.

Inches	8	9	10
Price	12c	14c	15c

Corn Cake Pans.

Holes	6	8	12
Price	29c	34c	47c

Seamless Tea Steepers.

Pints	1 1-2	2
Price	19c	22c

Royal Tea Kettles.

Quarts	4	5	7
Price	64c	75c	90c

Deep Dish Pans.

Quarts	10	14	17
Price	47c	56c	66c

Oval Dish Pans.

Quarts	15	18	22
Price	75c	90c	1.01

Seamless Water Pails.

Quarts	10	12	15
Price	56c	67c	79c

Tubed Cake Pans.

Quarts	1 1-2	2	3
Price	13c	15c	19c

Turban Cake Moulds.

Quarts	2	3
Price	15c	19c

Shallow Jelly Cake Pans.

Inches	8	9	10	11
Price	10c	11c	13c	16c

Funnels.

1 gill	½ pint	1 pint	1 quart	2 quarts
9c	12c	14c	17c	22c

Measures.

1 gill	½ pint	1 pint	1 quart	2 quarts
14c	17c	22c	30c	39c

Milk and Rice Boilers.

Quarts	1	2	3	4
Price	50c	66c	82c	1.00

Flat Bottom Tea Kettles.

Quarts	1	1½	2	3	4	5	7
Price	39c	45c	47c	52c	56c	70c	80c

Wash Basins with patent rings.

Inches	11½x3	12½x3¼	13x3½
Price	18c	21c	25c

"Royal" Sauce Pots.

Quarts	3	4	5	6	7½	10
Price	30c	35c	41c	49c	56c	67c

"Royal" Cook Pots or Kettles.

Quarts	3	4	5	6	7½	10
Price	30c	36c	41c	49c	56c	67c

Deep Jelly Cake Pans.

Inches	9	10
Price	14c	15c

Muffin Pans.

Holes	6	8	12
Price	21c	29c	41c

Thumb Scoops.

Inches	6	8
Prices	6c	9c

Drinking Cups, No. 10 11, Price 9c 9c

Water Pitchers, Quarts 2 3, Price 41c 49c

Milk Kettles.

Quarts	1	2	3	4
Price	22,	30,	37,	45c

Soup Ladles, long handle, **9c**

Windsor Dippers.

Quarts	3-4	1
Price	15c	19c

Oval Griddles.

Inches	18x9	21x10
Price	37c	47c

Round Griddles.

Inches	13	16
Price	40c	55c

Egg Fry Pans, Holes 4 5, Price 25c 30c

Wall Soap Dishes, **15c**

Hanging Soap Dishes, **19c**

Best Sheped Cuspadores- **49c**

Lady Finger Cake Pans.

No.	5	10
Price	14c	15c

Royal Seamless Saucepans.

Quarts	1	1-2	2	2 1-2	3	4	5	6
Price	18,	20,	23,	26,	30,	35	41	49

Strong Lipped Saucepans.

Quarts	1	1-2	2	2 1-2	3	4	5	6
Price	11,	13,	15,	19,	22,	25,	30,	34,

Covered "Berlin" Saucepans.

Quarts	1	3-4	2	1-2	3	3-4	6	8
Price	24c	30c	37c	45c	56c			

"Windsor" Covered Saucepans.

Quarts	2	2 1-2	3	1-2	4	1-2	5	1-2	6	12
Price	26c	30c	34c	37c	45c				52c	

Covered Convex Saucepans.

Quarts	1-2	1	2	3	4	6	8
Price	15c	23c	31c	40c	49c	60c	75c

Stewing or Preserving Lipped Kettles.

Qu'rts	2	2 1-2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12
Price	15,	19	22,	26,	30,	34	39	47	56

Straight Covered Buckets.

Quarts	1	2	3	4	6	8
Price	19c	22c	28c	34c	37c	50c

Straight Covered Saucepans.

Quarts	1	2	3	4	6	8
Price	24c	28c	34c	39c	47c	56c

Extra Deep Pudding Pans.

Qu's	1-2	1	1 1-2	2	3	4	5	6
Price	9,	11,	13,	15,	16,	19,	20,	24c.

Oval Pudding Pans.

Quarts	2	2 1-2	3	4	6
Price	20c	24c	30c	34c	37c

Covered Convex Cook Pots.

Quarts	3	4	6	8	12	14	18
Price	41,	49,	60,	75,	94,	1.03,	1.37

Straight Milk Pans.

Quarts	1-2	1	2	3	4	5	6	8
Price	8,	9,	13,	15,	19,	20,	22,	23.

Threaded Basting Spoons.

Inches	10	12	14	16	18
Price	6c,	7c	9c	12c	14c

Deep Lipped Fry Pans.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Price	15c	17c	19c	20c	24c	28c	32c

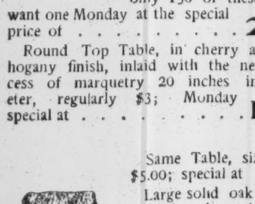
IN THE WORLD'S GREATEST Grocery.

Another superb array of Anniversary Bargains.

SUGAR: 7 lbs. of H. & E. Refined Granulated Sugar.... 34c
Armour's Boneless or Cottage Hams, per lb..... 8½c
Hazel Mild Sugar Cured Hams, the world perfection in curing, per lb..... **12c**
Lion Brand Coffee, per lb..... 12c
4-lb package Fairbank's Gold Dust, per package..... 15c
TEAS: Our well-known high grade 60c., 70c., and 75c. Teas, any variety, caddy, **2.00** per lb., **43c**
Economy Mixed Tea..... per 5 lbs.: $1.25, per lb., 23c
Choice After Dinner Mocha and Java Coffee, fresh roasted daily, bean or ground, 5 lbs., **1.25** per lb., **26c**
OLIVES: 27-oz. bot. of Queen Olives..per doz., $2.85, per bot. 25c
Hazel Virgin Olive Oil, per qt. bot..... 59c
Hazel Brand Genuine English Mustard..per lb. 25c., per ½ lb. 15c
Lightning Tapioca.....per doz. pkgs. $1.00, per pkge. 9c
Hazel Brand Fancy Maine Corn, best on the market, new pack, per doz. **1.15** per can **10c**
Oyster Bay Asparagus, new 1897 pack; per doz. **2.15** per can **18c**
tall and white matured stalks..... per doz. **75c** per can **7c**
Delaware Brand Early June Peas.... Armour's White Label Soups, full quart cans, per can.. **15c**
California Lemon Cling Peaches, packed in heavy syrup, new pack..... per doz **2.00** per can **18c**
Milford Egg Plums, new pack, fancy fruit in rich syrup, per doz..... **1.75** per can **15c**
APRICOTS—3-lb. cans selected fruit, per doz..... **1.40** per can **12c**
Hazel, Runkel Bros.' or Maillard's Premium Chocolate, per lb..... **25c**
Laurel Brand Solid Hand Packed Jersey Tomatoes, extra large cans, new pack, per doz **1.15** per can **10c**
Lotus Brand Lima Beans, per doz **1.15** per can **10c**
Cooper's Gelatine, per doz..... **7Oc** per pkg **6c**
Hazel Brand Imported French Macaroni, Spaghetti or paste, per doz..... **1.25** per pkg **11c**
French peas (Petits Pois,) per doz.....$1.15, per can 10c
Domestic Sardines, per 10 cans.....25c, per can 3c
Golden Grain Corn Meal, Granulated Hominy or State Pea Beans..... per 10 lbs **25c**
Fruit Jellies in glasses, assorted, per doz.....55c, per jar 5c
Swiss Cheese, per lb..... 13c
Cervelat Sausage, per lb..... 12c
Wool Soap, per bar..... 4c
Fairbank's Standard or Armour's Possum Soap, per box of 120 bars..... **2.35** per box **2c**
Santa Claus Soap, per bar..... 3c
Milford 3-lb box of Satin Gloss Starch per box..... 15c
LEMONS, per doz..... 10c

September Sale of Furniture.

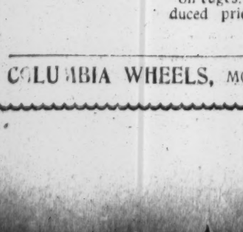
Beyond question the greatest furniture movement of the year. Assortments are now at the zenith of their completeness. More styles to choose from than any three other furniture stores put together, and prices invariably and very emphatically lower than any where else in this city.



5-piece over-stuffed Parlor Suit covered with fine grade of green velour, handsomely embroidered. All pieces are large and comfortable; price for Monday only . . . **21.50**

Velour or corduroy Couches, 28 inches wide, full length, made with strong edge all around, in assorted colors, well worth $12; to-morrow special at . . . **7.50**

Solid oak Bedroom Suits, three pieces, dressers have bevel mirror 24x30, and both dressers and washstands are made with swell fronts; $25.00 the price elsewhere; here Monday . **15.75**



Fine Iron Bedsteads, highly finished, with rail, spindles, rosettes and fancy panels, made of brass throughout and highly finished. Real $15.00 values; for Monday **8.75**

100 more of Siegel-Cooper Co.'s special Brass Beds, made with 1 1-2 inch post; a very superior Brass Bed, that you cannot equal anywhere for less than $30; special for Monday . . . **19.50**

Solid 4-foot curtain drop Desk, well made throughout, perfect fitting roll, paneled sides, just like illustration, not sold elsewhere less than $18; Monday . **9.00**

5-drawer oak chiffonier in large size, strong and durable, regularly sold for $4.90; as we have only 150 of these you want to be quick if you want one Monday at the special price of **2.95**

Round Top Table, in cherry and mahogany finish, inlaid with the new process of marquetry 20 inches in diameter, regularly $3; Monday special at **1.45**

Same Table, size 24 inches, regularly $5.00; special at **2.75**

Large solid oak Rockers, made with shaped wood seats of strictly quarter sawed oak, braced in back, and beautifully finished; furniture stores get $9 for these Rockers, here Monday only **4.50**

Morris Chairs, most comfortable & luxurious chairs ever invented, will sell 140 of them Monday—reversible denim cushions, assorted colors, frame of solid oak, cushion stitched on edges, at reduced price of.. **2.75**

COLUMBIA WHEELS, MODELS 40, 41 and 44 **$50.00**

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE

Interesting Lectures, Addresses, and Entertainments Arranged for the Coming Season.

TO OPEN ON SEPTEMBER 30

United States Senator Hoar Will Address the First Meeting—Ex-President Harrison, Gov. Wolcott, Thomas F. Bayard, Richard Olney Among the Speakers Announced.

The season's prospectus of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has been issued. It contains announcements of the anniversary meetings, addresses, lectures, exhibitions, department meetings, concerts, schools, courses of instruction, and the other work which the institute and its departments will conduct during the year 1897-8. The season will open on Thursday, Sept. 30, and close on Saturday, June 4. During that time there will be held 525 anniversary meetings, addresses, lectures, exhibitions, and department meetings, or about 15 for each of the 35 weeks of the season.

There will be one of these on each afternoon and one on each evening of the week except Sundays, and a member's ticket will admit to each two persons in the evening and one in the daytime. The time and place where each meeting will be held will be announced in the monthly bulletins, but most of the larger meetings will be held in the halls and lecture rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Fulton and Bond Streets, and in the Brooklyn Art Association Building, 174 Montague Street.

At the open meeting, which will be held on Thursday evening, Sept. 30, United States Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts will deliver an address on "Representative Government." A. Augustus Healy, the President of the Institute, will preside. The Museum building of the institute on the Eastern Parkway and Washington Avenue will be dedicated at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, Oct. 2. President McKinley has been invited to be present and to take part in the exercises. Addresses will be made by Mayor Wurster, President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, A. Augustus Healy, and others. That same evening there is to be a reception in the Academy of Music to the invited guests.

William Winter will deliver the address at the meeting to be held Nov. 15, in commemoration of the life and services of the late Edwin Booth. The one hundred and sixty-fifth anniversary of the birthday of George Washington will be observed in accordance with the provisions made by Augustus Graham, the first benefactor of the Institute. Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts will deliver the anniversary address, the subject being "Abraham Lincoln: or, Anti-Slavery Triumphant." At the closing meeting on Thursday, June 2, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., President of Union Theological Seminary, has been invited to deliver an address on "Some Fundamental Requirements in the Education of the People."

Several well-known lecturers have been invited to deliver special addresses and lectures in the general course. Among these are the Very Rev. C. O'Brien, D. D., Archbishop of Halifax, who will address the members on Oct. 8 on "John Cabot and His Discoveries in America." Thomas F. Bayard has been invited to talk about "International Arbitration" on Oct. 25. The Rev. Richard H. Poynter of Bedford, England, will lecture on Oct. 29 about "The Land of John Bunyan." "Trial by Jury" will be the subject of an address to be delivered on Nov. 22 by Edward J. Phelps, formerly Minister to England. F. Marion Crawford will lecture about Pope Leo XIII. on Jan. 15; Richard Olney, ex-Attorney General of the United States, is to deliver an address on Jan. 24, and on March 28 ex-President Benjamin Harrison is to deliver an address on "Constitutional Law."

A course of addresses on the anti-slavery struggle has been arranged. There are seven in all, and among the lecturers and their subjects are "William Lloyd Garrison," by William Lloyd Garrison, Jr.; "Wendell Phillips," by Wendell Phillips Stafford; "Henry Ward Beecher," by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D.; "John Greenleaf Whittier," by Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, and "John Brown," by Frank B. Sanborn.

The Rev. Thomas Kelley Cheyne, M. A., D. D., Canon of Rochester Cathedral and Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of the Scripture at Oxford University, is to deliver a course of six lectures on "The Religious Life of the Hebrews After the Exile." This course will be held during November on Tuesday evenings. Frank William Taussig, Professor of Political Economy at Harvard, will deliver a series of six lectures on the currency situation in the United States on successive Friday evenings in January and February.

The work in the several departments has been extended very much for the coming season. There are to be eight illustrated lectures on archaeology, the lecturers being Profs. Alfred C. Haddon of Cambridge, England; Franz Boas, Norris H. Morgan, William W. Goodwin, Robert W. Rogers, and George H. Whicher. Architecture, Egyptian art, contemporary art, technique of art, astronomy, photography, botany, and chemistry will all be lectured on by many of the best-known professors in the country.

In the department of domestic science there will be eight illustrated lectures and seven conferences. Mrs. Ella Morse Hudders will deliver a special course of illustrated lectures and instruction on bodily and household hygiene and another course on housekeeping and health and food.

Electricity, engineering, geography, geology, microscopy, and mineralogy all receive careful attention. In the law department a series of addresses on legal questions has been arranged, and Prof. Isaac F. Russell, LL. D., Dean of the New York University Law School, will deliver two courses of lectures on "Contracts and Property."

Five evenings of song recitals have been arranged for alternate Wednesdays in Association Hall. Those who have been secured for these recitals are Mr. and Mrs. George Henschel, David Bispham, Miss Maud Powell, Max Heinrich, Miss Bertha Beckkalin, Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, Purdon Robinson, Miss Emma Juch, and Victor Herbert. Five chamber music concerts will be given, by the Kneisel String Quartet of Boston, the quartet from the Metropolitan Orchestra, the Richard Arnold String Sextet, the Spiering String Quartet of Chicago, and the Octet and Septet from the Metropolitan Orchestra.

There will also be a series of five piano and violin recitals, five evening philharmonic concerts, five popular matinée philharmonic concerts and organ recitals and ballad concerts. Among those engaged for all this music are such well-known performers as Mme. Melba, Raphael Joseffy, Giuseppe Campanari, Moritz Rosenthal, Ysaye, and Dudley Buck.

Pedagogy has received special attention. Lectures will be delivered by Dr. Edward R. Shaw, Prof. George S. Fullerton, Prof. M. V. O'Shea, and there are lectures on the psychology of children, the history of education, kindergarten, music teaching, art education, voice training, and physical culture.

The officers are: A. Augustus Healy, President; Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., LL. D., First Vice President; James S. T. Stranahan, Second Vice President; Charles A. Schieren, Third Vice President; Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, M. A., Director; William B. Davenport, M. A., Treasurer; Superintendent William H. Maxwell, Ph. D., Secretary.

TROUBLE IN THE LIEDERKRANZ.

Ex-President Well Expelled Because of Offensive Remarks.

David Well, ex-President of the Deutscher Liederkranz, one of the most popular of the German societies in Williamsburg, has been dropped from the roll of membership and will bring proceedings in the Supreme Court to be reinstated.

The members of the society attended the recent saengerfest held in Philadelphia. Mr. Well was Secretary of the committee having charge of the excursion. After the return from Philadelphia a report of expenses was submitted by the Secretary, but it was not made out in a form satisfactory to the society. He was asked for a more detailed statement. At a rehearsal of the society Mr. Well is said to have used expressions which were disrespectful to it. He was given the alternative of either proving his remarks or apologizing. He failed to do either, and was dropped from membership.

The Terror Leaves Dry Dock.

The monitor Terror left dry dock at the navy yard yesterday, and will join the North Atlantic squadron early this week.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

EXTRAS FOR THE WEEK.

DRESS GOODS.

New Goods Latest Styles

Special Low Prices.

50 pieces 38-inch Fancy Suitings in new colorings, 29c. per yard, worth 40c.

45 pieces 40-inch fine all-wool plain and fancy Suitings, 29c. per yard, value 40c. to 45c.

43 pieces 41-inch fine Domestic Fancy Suitings, 39c. per yard, value 50c.

25 pieces 50-inch fine All Wool Suitings, new Fall colorings, 79c. per yard, value, $1.

18 pieces imported high class Silk and Wool Suitings in new colorings, $1.39 per yard.

PLAIDS.

New Fall Styles.

38-inch Plaids, 39c. per yard.
40-inch Plaids, 45c. per yard.
40-inch Silk Wove Plaids, 58c. per yard.

VELVET DEPARTMENT.

We carry the largest line of Black and Colored Velvets and Velveteens to be found in this city.

Silk Velvets, new shades, also staple colors, at 98c., $1.25, $1.39, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, and $2.25 per yard.

COLORED VELVETEEN.

Bost Makes.

22-inch Colored Velveteen, 49c. per yard.

21-inch Linden Silk-finished Velveteen, in full line of dainty shades, 59c. per yard.

24-inch very fine silk finish Velveteen in all staple colors for waists and skirts, 79c. per yard.

24-inch Extra Quality Silk Finish Linden Velveteen for waists and skirts, $1 per yard.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Special.

25 pieces very fine (all silk) Black Brocaded gros grain silk, 58c. per yard; value 79c.

50 pieces Light and Dark Colored Japan Taffeta Silk, 29c. per yard; value, 45c.

Upholstery Department

Third Floor.

Lace Curtains. Come in and see our new Curtain Stock, it will interest you; so will the prices. All the newest effects of Nottingham and Irish Point we place on Special Sale for one week at prices lower than ever before quoted for like styles and qualities.

Vestibule and Sash Laces of every description, from 12 to 30 inches wide, at special low prices.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 148 patterns to select from, 39c. to $5.75 pair.

Real Irish Point Lace Curtains, 57 patterns to select from, at $1.98 to $27.00 pair.

Upholstery Fabrics and Draperies of every description. Never was a better chance offered you to make your rooms cozy and rich with tapestries and draperies. The goods are here, and we will sell them to you at a price much less than usually asked.

Double-faced Satin Derbys and Brocades, $1.30 to $3.75 per yard.

All Silk Damasks at $3.00 per yard and upward.

Special designs and estimates submitted for drapery and upholstery work of every description. First-class work guaranteed.

Neckwear Neckwear

We beg to inform the public that we have just received a complete assortment of neckwear, such as

1. The "Snap-It-On." Easily adjusted. Consisting of plaid, stripes, and plain colors, at 48c.

2. The new and latest shaped Lined Teck Imperials and Four-in-Hands, at 48c.

3. The Butterfly Shaped Bows in all the latest novelties, at 48c.

We are also offering a special and new line of 25c. neckwear, such as: Tecks, Imperials, Four-in-Hands and Bows.

A visit to our Gents' Furnishing Department will convince you that our fall stock is new and up-to-date.

SHOES.

1,500 pair Ladies' $1.50 Shoes, 98c.
These shoes are made of bright Dongola Patent Leathered Tips, opera and London toe, sizes 3 to 8.
Misses' $1.25 Kid Shoe, button and lace, 79c.
Boys' $1.50 Calf Lace, sizes 2½ to 5½, $1.19.
Youths' $1.25 Calf Lace, sizes 12 to 2, 98c.
Misses' $1.50 Kid Button and Lace, $1.19.
Ladies' $2.50 Kid Button, Coin toe, sizes 3 to 7, width C to EE, $1.69.
Children's $1.25 Kid Button and Lace, extension soles, sizes 8 to 10½, 98c.

Latest Autumn Shades in

Ladies' Kid Gloves

Ladies' 4-Button Kid Gloves, with fancy stitching, in tan, brown, ox blood, and black, at 79c. a pair; value $1.00.
Ladies' 2-Clasp Kid Gloves, good quality, in tan and red, 79c. a pair.
Ladies' 2-Clasp Pique Gloves, in tan and ox blood, regular $1.25 quality at 98c.
Ladies' 4-Button or 5-Hook Length Kid Gloves, in tan, brown, ox blood, gray, white, and black, at 98c.; real value $1.25 a pair; warranted.
Ladies' 4-Button Real Kid Gloves, in tan, brown, green, black, pearl, white, butter, $1.39 a pair; warranted.
Ladies' 3-Clasp Real Kid Gloves, Trefousse, in black, tan, and ox blood, $1.65 a pair.
Ladies' 2-Clasp (Surety Fastener) Real Kid Gloves, in serpolet, marine violet, and green, with fancy stitching, $1.75 a pair.
Ladies' 1 large clasp ("The Latest Novelty") Real Kid Gloves, in green, violet, and new reds, $2.25 a pair.

Infants' Department

Second Floor.

Infants' Cambric and Nainsook Slips, trimmed with lace and neat embroidery, special, 29c., 39c., 49c., and 79c.
A Special Lot of Children's Short Dresses, handsomely trimmed with embroidery, made in all the newest designs; special, 98c., $1.19, and $1.39.
A full line of Children's School Aprons in lawn and cross-bar, trimmed with embroidery, lace, and ruffles. Special, 49c., 59c., 79c., 98c.
A large assortment of Children's Colored Dresses, sizes 1 to 5 years, in cashmere, fancy plaids and all the latest colors. Special, 59c., 98c., $1.25, $1.98.
Also a full line of Children's Reefers in empire and tight-fitting backs, in green, blue, and cardinal. Special, $1.98, $2.25, $3.50.

Extra Specials

Ladies' Muslin Drawers, cluster tucks and trimmed with embroidery, special, 29c.
Ladies' Cambric Corset Covers, V-shape back and front, trimmed with fine embroidery, 29c.
Ladies' Muslin Gowns, good quality, two insertions and neat edge of embroidery, special, 49c.
Ladies' Umbrella Skirts, extra quality, full ruffle of embroidery, 79c., $1, and $1.29.
Ladies' Muslin Chemises, corded bands, good quality and well made, for Monday only, 29c.
Ladies' White Aprons, with deep hem and yoke bands, 29c.
Large Kitchen Aprons, good quality gingham, with self borders; special, 11c.

CAPS.

Specials in Infants' Cap Department.

Infants' Silk Caps, with full ruche and lace pompons; special, 19c.
Special lot of Infants' Silk Caps, with full ruche, in all sizes, 39c., 49c., and 69c.
Handsome Fall line of Infants' and Children's Trimmed Hats and Pokes at reasonable prices.

Special Values in

Fall Weight Underwear

One lot of Men's Fall and Winter Weights Wool Shirts and Drawers, in natural, camel, and white, 49c.
One lot of Men's fine quality, all wool and wool-fleeced Shirts and Drawers, in natural and camel's hair, regular $1.00 grade, 69c.
Ladies' Fine Quality Ribbed Wool Vests and Pants, in natural and white. These goods were formerly sold at 75c. to $1.00; 49c.
Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Cotton Vests, fleece lined, 25c.
Children's All-Wool Vests, Pants, and Drawers at half regular prices.

Sizes	16-18	20-22-24	26-28	30-32-34
	19c	33c.	45c.	55c.

Complete assortment of boys', men's, and children's Fall and Winter Weight Underwear now in stock.

HOSPITAL SURGEON ACCUSED.

An Alleged Profane Remark About a Priest Leads to His Suspension.

Dr. Alfred Riedel, who is attached to the Eastern District Hospital, Williamsburg, was suspended yesterday by Superintendent Wiegand of the institution, pending an investigation of alleged conduct unbecoming an attaché of the hospital.

Dr. Riedel responded with the ambulance Friday afternoon to a call at Berry and South Third Streets, and found Edward Egan, a laborer, forty-three years old, of 36 Walworth Street, in a critical condition. Egan had fallen from a scaffold twenty feet to the ground while at work on the new McCadden Memorial Building, belonging to Sts. Peter and Paul's Church. His skull had been fractured. A number of the members of the parish were standing about Egan when Dr. Riedel arrived, and they protested, it is said, against his attending Egan until the last rites of the Church had been administered by a priest, who had been sent for. Dr. Riedel paid no attention to the gathering, as he saw that the man's condition needed immediate attention if his life was to be saved, and he is alleged to have remarked: "To h— with the priest!"

While the surgeons were attending Egan the priest arrived and administered to the latter the rites of the Church. Egan was then taken to the hospital.

The alleged remark about the priest quoted above is the basis of the charge against Dr. Riedel. The latter refused to speak of the matter for publication yesterday. Egan is still in the hospital and his condition was said yesterday to have much improved.

MORE SCHOOLS ARE NEEDED.

Thousands of Brooklyn Children Said to be Crowded Out.

In spite of the efforts made by the Brooklyn Board of Education to provide room for all children of school age, complaints are arising from all over the city that thousands of children cannot be accommodated. School No. 84 has been obliged to refuse admission to 800 children who are on its rolls. Last December the Committee on Sites and Localities declared that accommodations were needed immediately for 9,770 children, and recommended the erection of nine new buildings or additions. Of these nine buildings, two will be ready in six weeks, one in Sheepshead Bay and one in Newkirk Avenue, Flatbush.

Plans for a new building in the Twenty-eighth Ward, to relieve Schools Nos. 86 and 100, are ready, and it will be paid for out of the $250,000 raised yesterday by the sale of bonds. The building, however, will not be ready for six months. The same is true of the addition recommended for Intermediate School No. 20. Plans are under way for a new building to relieve Grammar School No. 40 and Primary School No. 60. For the other buildings recommended by the committee no sites have been secured.

In addition to these, which the committee declared to be immediately and urgently needed, the committee specified a number of other schools which should be relieved as early as possible.

THE NAVAL HOSPITAL.

Buildings in Brooklyn to be Turned Over to the Government This Week.

All preparations have been completed for opening the new buildings at the Naval Hospital, on Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn. They will be formally turned over to Surgeon General Tryon and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt some time during the week. With the completion of these buildings the Naval Hospital at this station is not only the largest in possession of the Government, but is equal to and surpasses many of those of foreign countries.

The work of making improvements and erecting the three new buildings was begun more than two years ago. It has on many occasions been delayed first on account of the unsatisfactory work of the contractors, who undertook the work, and again by the appropriation not becoming available. The plans for the construction of the buildings were made with a view to have all the modern improvements, not only of the builders' art, but those of the science of surgery placed in them. The new ward building, which is the larger of the three, is said to be the finest and best equipped building of its kind in the world.

Besides the improvements to the old building and the addition of the three new ones, the lawns and driveways have been improved, as have the sidewalk outside the grounds, and the old gate house that has stood at the entrance to the place for nearly a century. The walks and driveways will be concreted, and a handsome ornamental iron gate will be put in in place of the old wooden ones. The entire cost of the new structures and improvements will be about $150,000.

The officers who have had charge of the work are Medical Director George W. Wood and Surgeon R. C. Persons. There will be no ceremony attached to turning the buildings over to the Government, and the new structures will in all probability not be used until the Spring.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS.

Our system of marking all kinds of merchandise in all seasons at smallest possible margin of profit is our success.

Fulton St., Gallatin Pl., & Livingston St., BROOKLYN.

Latest Fashions.

Evening Dress, in ivory faille, with Alencon point, skirt is ornamented with quilles in almond green, made with sateen velvet. Flow of ribbons round the arms, belt, and collar in same material and color. Sleeves in plisse muslin.

FROM PAQUIN, (PARIS.)

A. D. Matthews & Sons.

Dress Goods.

We claim unusual advantages to purchasers in this department, many lines in Dress Goods at less than present wholesale cost. A few of the many values:

36-inch Fine Twill French Serges, pure Australian wool, all colors and black, present wholesale cost, 37½c.; our selling price, 29c. per yard.

50-inch Ladies' Cloth, pure wool, steam shrunk, all colors and melton mixtures, present mill price, 52½c.; our price, 49c. per yard.

FINE IMPORTED BROADCLOTHS, all the new shades, three special lines, cost to land to-day, $1.50, $1.75, and $2.00; our prices, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 per yard.

46-INCH DRAP D'ETE, all colors, pure fine wool, should be $1.00, at 75c. per yard.

IMPORTED PLAIDS, all wool, also silk and wool Clan Plaids, velour Plaids, etc., 49c., 55c., 69c., 85c., 98c., $1.10 per yard.

American Novelty Dress Goods, facsimile of high cost fabrics, three lines, at 29c., 39c., 49c. per yard

CARPETS,

AT LESS THAN MILL PRICES.

A few bargains that carpet seekers will appreciate.
Best Quality Moquettes, twelve patterns to select from, 75c. per yard.
Bigelow Axminsters and Savoneries, seven patterns to select from, formerly $1.50, at $1.00 per yard.
Finest Quality of Ten-wire Brussels, formerly 85c. and 90c., at 58c. per yard.
Oilcloths, all widths and qualities, at 25c. per yard.
Linoleums, a large variety of every quality, from 40c. per yard.
Straw Mattings, from 10c. per yard.

RUGS.

Imported and Domestic Rugs. Visit this department and examine the varied styles; you will be repaid. Prices low.

CURTAINS.

On sale Monday, an exceptionally Attractive Assortment of Renaissance, IRISH POINT and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, at prices that cannot be duplicated later in the season.

300 PAIRS IRISH POINT CURTAINS, all the newest designs, worth from $3.98 to $10.00 per pair, at $2.98, $3.98, $4.69, $5.35, $5.98, $6.98 per pair.

750 PAIRS NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, worth 98c. to $4.50, at 79c., 98c., $1.25, $1.85, $2.25, $2.98 per pair.

Exceptionally low prices prevail in Portieres, Couch and Table Covers.

Reversible Tapestry Curtains, deep fringe top and bottom, all the new colorings for this sale, $3.35, $4.69, $5.98, $7.35 per pair.

Tapestry COUCH COVERS, Bagdad effects, five stripes, 50 inches wide, 3 yards long, usually $2.50; sale price $1.68 each.

Tapestry Table Covers, 8-4, $1.25, $1.75, $2.35 each.

250 yards Satin Damask, suitable for drapery purposes, formerly $2.50, at $1.75 per yard.

Offer in Slip Covers.

Will make a Five-piece Suit Slip Covers, best quality chintz, in stripes and figures, bound shrunk with worsted binding and finished in best manner, for this sale $8.50 per suit.

Send us a postal card and we will send competent man to submit designs and give estimates on all kinds of door and window draperies.
Window Shades to order at special prices.

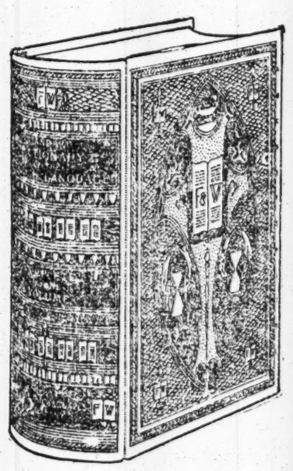
JOSEPH H. BAULAND CO.

THE GREAT CASH STORE

Where Your Dollar Goes Farthest—

OFFERMAN BUILDING. FULTON AND DUFFIELD. BROOKLYN.

OUR DICTIONARY OFFER



is by far the most favorable ever made. No family with children in school can over estimate the value of training them to the use of reference books. Care should be taken, however, that only the latest and most authentic work should be used. The

NEW Funk & Wagnall's Standard Dictionary

is the latest and incomparably the greatest of all Dictionaries of the English language. The most distinguished specialists in all fields of human knowledge were employed in the compilation of this wonderful book. There were 247 editors. The book contains 5,000 pictures, all passed upon by experts in the fields covered. The color plates are the finest printing ever produced in America. Just think,

For $1 Cash You Get the New Funk & Wagnall's Standard Dictionary

During each of the eleven months following you will have the choice of paying an installment on the Dictionary of $1.00 in cash, or of buying $18.00 worth of goods anywhere in this store, such purchases amounting to $18.00 taking the place of the cash installment on your Dictionary. Purchases amounting to $9.00 will give you credit for half your dictionary in installments and purchases amounting to $36.00 will give you credit for two whole dictionary installments and so on. If you trade regularly with us, no further cash payment on the Dictionary will be necessary, because as soon as you have purchased $180.00 worth of goods from us, within one year, the Standard Dictionary becomes your property, absolutely, fully paid for.

Call at our Dictionary Dept., main floor, near elevators, Monday, and have your subscription recorded. Hundreds of volumes were sold last week to pleased purchasers. We give you a **RECORD BOOK FREE** when you subscribe.

Goods Cheerfully Exchanged. **JOSEPH H. BAULAND CO.,** THE GREAT CASH STORE, Offerman Building, Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn. Money Refunded If You Wish.

Old Coins Found in a Wall.

William A. Carley, a contractor of Fort Hamilton, found a large tin box containing 400 old French coins in a wall of the cellar of the old Le Barrier mansion, on the Shore Road, last Friday afternoon. The Le Barrier family, the original owners of the house, came from France. The house was moved a few days ago to make way for the Shore Driveway

Street Cleaning Foreman Arrested.

Virgil A. McMahon, a foreman for the Street Cleaning Department, was taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station yesterday afternoon, charged with accepting bribes. It is alleged by Peter Anzeloni of 303 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, who has the "trimming" contract on the East Sixty-first Street dump, that McMahon was levying blackmail on his men.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROTHSCHILD

Fulton St., Cor. Hoyt, Brooklyn.

New York, West 14th St., near 6th Av.; Paris, Rue Du Conservatoire.

Importing and Manufacturing Retailer of

FINE MILLINERY GOODS.

Trimmed Hats, Bonnets, Toques, Etc.

GRAND OPENING!

We respectfully invite the Ladies of Brooklyn and vicinity to our Grand Opening of the Latest Fashions in Fall Millinery, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, September 21st and 22d, when we shall exhibit the very latest Paris, London and Our Own created Styles, in TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, TOQUES, etc., together with an UNAPPROACHABLE collection of HIGH CLASS NOVELTIES in Millinery Goods.

M. FELIX of Paris, a world-famous authority on fashions, in a recent letter to The Brooklyn Eagle, says:

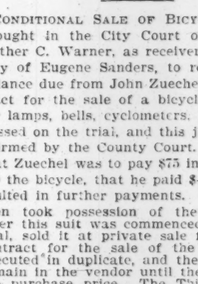
"THE PARISIENNE HAS THE REPUTATION OF BEING THE BEST DRESSED WOMAN IN THE WORLD, AND HER SECRET IS SIMPLE AND EASILY ADOPTED. SHE ADAPTS HERSELF TO THE FASHION—SHE DOES NOT ADAPT THE FASHION TO HERSELF. CLOSE IMITATION OF A SEASON'S NOVELTY IS TOO MUCH PRACTICED, AND MORE ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO FASHION THAN TO STYLE."

In this very spirit we have always, and shall continue always, to cater to the intelligent taste of the feminine community, creating and adopting each season a style that thoroughly harmonizes with the best fashion ideas of the day, without, however, making the wearer an object of derisive and conspicuous notice.

J. ROTHSCHILD BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, PARIS and PHILADELPHIA.

RIPANS TABULES — THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

When Billy McClure was about sailing for the Mediterranean in June, a fellow-member of the Stock Exchange, who knew what store the popular Chairman set by Ripans Tabules, sent a telegram to the wharf: "Don't neglect to take a RIPANS TABULE." In due time came the response.



DAMPFER „EMS"

Nearing Gibraltar

June 27. 97

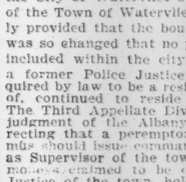
I not only took one

Tabule - but a half dozen

battles with me—

Wm Reading

A well-known Boston physician said: "I am very familiar with the formula of Ripans Tabules. It is very much more used in New York than in Boston. There is a liquid mixture, which is used considerably in the Polyclinic Hospital, in New York, that is the exact formula, but not so convenient to administer. It is a good idea, and I believe will take well with many physicians. There is another mixture which is very much the same, very largely used in Roosevelt Hospital, New York."



LEGAL NOTES.

CONDITIONAL SALE OF BICYCLES.—A suit brought in the City Court of Albany by Luther C. Warner, as receiver of the property of Eugene Sanders, to recover $33.75, balance due from John Zuechel upon a contract for the sale of a bicycle, and $15.35 for lamps, bells, cyclometers, &c., was dismissed on the trial, and this judgment was affirmed by the County Court. It appeared that Zuechel was to pay $75 in installments for the bicycle, that he paid $41.25, and defaulted in further payments. The plaintiff then took possession of the wheel, and after this suit was commenced and, before trial, sold it at private sale for $10. The contract for the sale of the bicycle was executed in duplicate, and the title was to remain in the vendor until the payment of the purchase price. The Third Appellate Division has directed a reversal holding, by Justice Landon, that the provisions of Chapter 523 of the laws of 1895 to the effect that, in case the vendor of a bicycle retakes it and the purchaser does not pay the amount due thereon in thirty days thereafter, the vendor may sell it at public auction, upon giving the vendee fifteen days' written notice, demanding payment of the unpaid balance due, and of the time and place of sale, if such payment be not made, are for the benefit of the purchaser, and may be waived by him. A contract which provides that the vendor, upon a retaking, may sell the bicycle at public or private sale, and may hold the original vendee liable for any deficiency on the sale, was held to be valid, and it was sufficient that the bicycle be sold after the commencement, if before the trial, of an action brought to recover under the contract.

***

USURIOUS AGREEMENT.—Alexander Gilbert and another, as executors of W. R. Clarkson, in their action against Charles J. Warren and another, to recover a balance due upon an account between plaintiffs' testator and the defendants, showed that Mr. Clarkson, upon retirement from a firm composed of himself and the defendant, made an agreement with the continuing partners that the money standing to his credit on their books should be deemed a loan account, and should draw interest; that, if the retiring partner should loan his successors securities to be hypothecated for loans no charge should be made for their use; that, in lieu of borrowing money on his securities, his successors should have a right to call upon him to make his loan account $50,000, which was to draw legal interest, and that in consideration of this latter agreement he should receive $4,000 per year as compensation. A judgment directed on the trial in favor of the plaintiffs for $30,967, has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, which held, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, that the agreement, not coupled with any proof of any services rendered by plaintiffs' testator to his successors, constituted an absolute contract for the payment of more than legal interest, and was usurious and void, and credits to the retiring partner made upon the books of the succeeding firm in pursuance of such agreement imposed no liability upon that firm. The Court holds that plaintiffs were entitled to judgment for only $7,331.39, with interest.

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STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—In an action brought by Alice M. Costello, in Madison County, to recover from Abner P. Downer upon a promissory note made by him on May 24, 1884, and payable to her "three years after date," it appeared that Downer on the day when the note matured was, and for upward of a year had been, a resident of another State, but during that time, and for eight years thereafter, it had been his custom to attend at his office in New York each day during business hours, and there openly to conduct his business. The Third Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Parker, has affirmed judgment sustaining defendant's demurrer to plaintiff's amended reply, holding that, conceding that defendant must be considered to have been without the State of New York at the time the cause of action accrued, within the meaning of Section 401 of the Code of Civil Procedure, yet he must be deemed to have returned to the State, within the meaning of that section, His absence not having been continuous for a year during that time, the payee could not, in order to escape the bar of the six years' Statute of Limitations, invoke the second clause of that section, providing that if, after the cause of action has accrued against the person, he departs from and resides without the State and remains continually absent therefrom for the space of one year or more, the time of his absence is not a part of the time limited for the commencement of an action.

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INJURY FROM ICE ON A SIDEWALK.—Jacob Deufel recovered judgment against Long Island City for injuries received by slipping and falling upon a sidewalk. The Second Appellate Division, in affirming the judgment, held, in an opinion by Justice Bradley, that where a city charter, as in the case of Long Island City, makes its Common Council Commissioners of Highways, and charges them with the care of the streets, the city is liable for an injury occurring to one passing after dark along an unlighted street, whose leg is injured because his foot slips upon ice which has been permitted to remain for a week upon the sidewalk, into a hole which has existed there for three weeks, it appearing that the street had usually been lighted by the city, and had been in common use for twenty-seven years; that occupants of lots abutting thereon had paid water taxes, and that the sidewalk, although constructed only of coal ashes, with a plank curb, was suitable for its purpose. A law requiring a petition of abutting owners before a street can be regulated and graded was held not to relieve the city from the duty of taking care of existing streets.

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A CITY CREATED FROM THE TERRITORY OF A TOWN.—The Legislature, in creating the City of Watervliet out of the territory of the Town of Watervliet, in 1896, expressly provided that the boundary of the town was so changed that no part of it could be included within the city. Patrick Grogan, a former Police Justice of the town, required by law to be a resident elector thereof, continued to reside in the new city. The Third Appellate Division has reversed judgment of the Albany Special Term directing that a peremptory writ of mandamus should issue commanding Edwin Glass, as Supervisor of the town, to pay Grogan moneys claimed to be due him as Police Justice of the town, holding, by Presiding Justice Parker, that the relator's office, without any declaration to that effect made by competent authority, became vacant under the express provisions of the public officers law of 1892, declaring, in substance, that every local office shall become vacant when the incumbent ceases (before the expiration of his term) to be an inhabitant of the political sub-division or municipal corporation of which he is required to be a resident when chosen," and such former incumbent could not by mandamus compel the town to pay him the salary appurtenant to the office of Police Justice.

New Vessel for the Portland Line.

The Maine Steamship Company has made a contract with the Delaware River Steamboat and Engine Works of Chester, Penn., to build another vessel for the line. It will be ready for service next June, and will be similar in construction and detail to the John Englis of the same line, which was launched in October last, and is now the fastest vessel plying between New York and Portland.

TIDINGS OF THE BALLOON

Report that an Airship, Believed to be Andree's, Was Seen Over Siberia Is Confirmed.

CHANCES OF THE EXPLORER

No Reason Given to Explain Why He Did Not Descend Before If He Has Journeyed Across the Polar Regions.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 18.—The official Messenger confirms to-day the announcement made from this city yesterday, saying a telegraphic message received here from Krasnoyarsk, in the interior of Siberia, said that on Sept. 14, at 11 P. M., the inhabitants of the village of Antzifirowskoje, in the District of Yeniseisk, Arctic Russia, saw for about five minutes a balloon believed to be that of Prof. Andrée, the Swedish aeronaut. The Messenger adds that it is supposed in official circles that the balloon is that of the arctic explorer mentioned.

Prof. Andrée left the Island of Amsterdam, one of the Spitzbergen group, shortly before 2:30 P. M. on July 11, in an attempt to cross the polar regions.

The report that a balloon supposed to be Andrée's has been seen by Siberian peasants has awakened eager discussion as to the probability of Andrée and his two companions Dr. Nils Strindberg and Knut Hjalmar F. Fraekel, being able to reach that point.

Aside from the objection raised by scientists that the balloon could not have remained afloat from July 11, the date of its departure from Spitzbergen, it is inconceivable that the aeronaut should not have attempted a descent before reaching a point about 2,400 miles south of the pole. There are habitable villages north of the town on the Yenisei; and all Northern Siberia, Russia, and British America as well, had been informed of his aerial journey through circulars distributed by their respective Governments. These circulars were printed in different languages, and told the natives what to do in order to secure the balloon and effect a safe descent for its occupants. Concerning the probable places of landing, Andrée has said:

"1. The greatest probability is that the balloon will land in Siberia, in about latitude 70 north and longitude 135 east.

"2. That it will land on the Samoyeden Peninsula, in latitude 70 north, longitude 70 east.

"3. That it will land in the vicinity of Cape Barrow, in Alaska, in latitude 70 north and longitude 155 west, where there is an American Government station.

"4. That it will land in British North America in latitude 67 north, longitude 100 west."

What Andree Expected.

Concerning these probabilities, none of which take Andrée as far south as the point at which he is reported to have been seen, Mr. Andrée said:

"For myself, I would like as well as anything to sight continental land at Bering's Strait, and be able to go as far as San Francisco; but that is not likely. What would please me the least, perhaps, would be to come down in Northern Greenland, which would probably compel us to remain there a year. We might, of course, find ourselves brought right back to Spitzbergen, though that, of course, is hardly to be expected.

"In case we are compelled to make a long journey over ice and snow we shall have to depend very much upon the animal life we meet with for food. We should not be able to carry food for more than a month on our sleds. But the arctic regions abound in life, and we have our guns."

Besides the fact that Andrée had not predicted his descent much below the seventieth parallel, there is grave doubt as to the possibility of the balloon keeping afloat for two months, owing to its permeability. It was owing to this that Dr. Nils Ekholm, who accompanied Andrée on his unsuccessful expedition in 1896 and whose place is now filled by Mr. Fraekel, refused to go this year.

Just before the ascent was made, July 11, the balloon was carefully tested as to its impermeability. It was found that it lost one cubic foot of gas per day.

"We can afford to lose 1,000 cubic feet," said Dr. Strindberg, "without detriment to the efficiency of the balloon," and he added: "We carry food for only four months—about 120 days.

"We shall never go beyond 492 feet from the earth, if we can help it. There will necessarily be a slight variation of distance from the ground, for, when the sun shines the gas will be made lighter, and hence the balloon will rise a little. In the same way, if the sky be overcast, the gas will be cooled—made heavier—and the balloon will descend somewhat. The baloon may rise to about 984 feet, or it may descend to 443 feet. Twenty degrees Celsius, equal to 36 degrees Fahrenheit, in the temperature of the balloon, would make this difference.

Check on the Balloon's Diving.

"But if the balloon wishes to rise, there is at once a check put upon it, because it has to lift the guide ropes, which are dragged upon the ground, and which in all weigh about 2,240 pounds. On the contrary, if there is a disposition to descend, it decreases the weight it is carrying with every foot it sinks, because it has so much less rope to bear, and hence the downward motion is arrested. Thus, there is a constant force at work tending to keep the balloon at a mean distance from the ground."

The guide ropes which Andrée took with him were three in number; the shortest was 1,017 feet in length, the next 1,042 feet, and the longest about 1,205 feet. The difference in length was designed to prevent them from hanging close together, in which case, if any of them got lodged, all would be lodged, and the balloon would be stopped in its progress. But if any of the ropes catch separately the balloon can be freed, either by the rope breaking at its weakest point (specially contrived) or by its being detached from the balloon by means of a screw imbedded in the rope 328 feet from the suspension ring in the balloon. A twist of the rope is all that is necessary to release it.

Besides their service as ballast and in keeping the balloon at a mean distance from the earth, the ropes are the principal part of the steering apparatus with which the balloon is fitted. As the ropes drag upon the ground they cause the balloon to move with less velocity than the wind, the effect of which is to excite a pressure of wind corresponding to the diminution of the velocity. If this pressure acts upon the sail it will carry the balloon in the same direction. If the sail is at right angles to the direction of the wind, then the direction of the movement will not be changed. But if the sail is brought to a more acute angle to the direction of the wind, the pressure of the wind will cause the balloon to deviate from the direction of the wind.

When Andrée made his ascent the wind was blowing a few points east by south, yet a few moments later the balloon was seen to tack like a ship and proceed in a course due north.

KING OSCAR'S ANNIVERSARY.

His Reign of Twenty-five Years Celebrated in Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 18.—This being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of King Oscar II. to the throne, the city is brilliantly decorated, and the streets are crowded with sightseers.

The royal family and princely personages and foreign envoys and others were present at a Te Deum which was chanted at 11 o'clock in the chapel attached to the castle. Bishop A. G. L. Billing, the Court Chaplain, reviewed the King's life work, and implored the Divine blessing upon his Majesty, upon the country, and upon the people. During the singing of the hymn an artillery salute was fired.

At the conclusion of the religious ceremony his Majesty received deputations from many parts of Sweden and Norway. One of these deputations presented his Majesty with the sum of 220,000 crowns, which amount had been raised among the people. The King has decided to devote this money to combating tubercular diseases.

Vinicultural Congress in Freiburg.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—At the Vinicultural Congress in Freiburg the Baden delegates secured the adoption of a resolution asking the governments of the various wine-growing German States to experiment on a large scale and in all sorts of soil with American vines.

BARON FAVA NOT RECALLED.

Report that He Will Not Return to Washington as Ambassador Denied in Rome.

ROME, Sept. 18.—An official statement has been issued denying that Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, has been recalled. It is further stated that the Baron is only absent from Washington on regular leave.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The reports that Marquis Imperiali would come to Washington as Italian Ambassador, succeeding Baron Fava, are not credited in official quarters. Imperiali is a subordinate in the diplomatic service, not yet having reached the rank of Minister, so that he would not be passed over that rank to the high grade of Ambassador. He has married an Italian, and is now a Secretary of the Italian Legation at Brussels. No official confirmation of Baron Fava's retirement on a pension has been received by the State Department or the Italian Embassy.

Ambassador Patenotre's Transfer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The French Embassy has not yet heard from M. Patenôtre, the French Ambassador, who is in Elberon, N. J., concerning his reported transfer to Madrid, which is apparently authentic.

CHINESE RAILWAY CONTRACT.

Brussels Newspaper Says It Is a "Victory Over the Americans."

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The correspondent of The Times at Shanghai says:

"Further negotiations will be necessary before the railway contract will be ratified in connection with the Hooley Syndicate."

A Brussels newspaper claims that the arrangement is a "victory over the Americans," and says a Belgian syndicate has obtained a contract which secures it exclusively the construction of the Pekin-Han-Kau line.

CENTRAL AMERICAN DIET MEETS

Members Welcomed to Nicaragua, Where They Will Stay a Year.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Texas, Sept. 18.—The Minister of the Interior, Señor Calderon and the Congressional Committee appointed for that purpose met the Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America at Corinto to-day, and the members of the Diet, later, were met by President Zelaya and his Cabinet, the United States Minister, Lewis Baker; the Secretary of the United States Legation, John Baker, and many distinguished citizens of Nicaragua, at Momotombo, and escorted them across the lake to Managua. The visitors passed through the decorated streets to the National Palace and to Lupone's Hotel.

President Zelaya gave a banquet of 100 covers. The Diet will reside one year in Nicaragua.

To Preserve Insectivorous Birds.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—An association known as the Ligue Ornithophile Française, is organizing an international congress for the preservation of insectivorous birds. The congress will open its sessions in the Town Hall of Aix, Department of the Bouches-au-Rhône, seventeen miles north of Marseilles, on Nov. 9. It is proposed to demonstrate that an international agreement would be wise to secure the absolute prohibition by such laws of the destruction of insectivorous birds, and that severe penalties should be imposed upon those who kill or capture birds alighting in the course of their migrations. Finally, it is proposed to urge all Governments to repress the poaching and trapping and netting of insectivorous birds.

Ghost of Anne Boleyn at the Tower.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—In spite of official frowns and attempts to suppress the chatter, it has leaked out that the detachment of Foot Guards quartered at the Tower of London swear the sentries on night duty have seen the ghost of Anne Boleyn, the second unfortunate wife of the much-married King Henry VIII., whom he caused to be beheaded on May 19, 1536. The ghost of Queen Anne Boleyn is only supposed to appear on the eve of the death of a member of the Royal family, and, therefore, the matter has been made the occasion for considerable gossip.

For an Irish Royal Residence.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A royal residence in Ireland now appears to be within reach, since the Queen seems to support the propositions. In a long letter to the Duchess of York, congratulating her upon the success of her recent tour, with her husband, in Ireland, her Majesty asks if she would like to spend a part of each year in Ireland.

On the other hand, Mr. Michael Davitt declares the Irish do not want royalty in Ireland, and he asserts the Duke and Duchess of York mistook Irish hospitality for loyalty.

Scheme to Emphasize British Unity.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A curious suggestion has been made with the object of emphasizing the union of the British Empire, and it is meeting with considerable favor. The idea is that, in place of such distinctive names as Canada, Australia, &c., the designation of "British Empire" should be applied to all the countries under British rule. Under this plan Great Britain proper would be known as "British Empire—Central." Canada would be known as "British Empire—Northwest," &c.

Cold Weather and Snow in Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The weather in Germany has suddenly become very cool. There has been an abundance of rain, and there is snow on the mountains. On the Schneekoppe, in Silesia, there are six inches of snow.

Son Born to Explorer Nansen.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Sir George Baden-Powell, M. P., has received a telegram saying that Mrs. Nansen, the wife of Dr. Frithof Nansen, the explorer, who returned from the arctic regions in August of last year, has given birth to a son.

Fountain for Astor's Cliveden Estate.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—William Waldorf Astor is about to erect a huge Neapolitan marble fountain at Cliveden, his magnificent estate on the Thames, formerly owned by the Duke of Westminster. Already a score of blocks, each weighing twelve tons, have arrived there.

Sentenced for Words Used Years Ago.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—At Cassel a laborer, named Johannes Muster, has been convicted of uttering five different so-called treasonable remarks. Although they were all uttered years ago Muster was sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

FOREIGN PERSONAL NOTES.

The King of Siam has returned to Taplow Court, from France, and will remain there until Oct. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dean Howells and Charles Francis Adams of Boston are passing a few days in Berlin.

Lieut. Count von Goetzen, the German Military Attaché at Washington, has been given a year's extension of his post.

It is understood that a syndicate has "cornered" all of Whistler's future work in England, securing exclusive control, and that a gallery, exclusively Whistlerian, will shortly be opened.

The Marquis de Neuville, it is announced, has gone from London to Paris with the object of challenging all the detractors of Prince Henri of Orleans, so long as the Prince is unable to wield a sword in his own defense.

The United States Ambassador to Germany, Andrew D. White, and Mrs. White have been visiting friends at Dresden during the past week. Mrs. White, while riding a bicycle in the park, was run over and injured by a man who grossly insulted her and then escaped.

The relations between the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, the former being the eldest nephew of the King of Italy, and the latter being Princess Helena of Orleans, daughter of the late Count of Paris, are once more reported to be strained, and it is said their separation is only a question of a short time. They were married two years ago.

TARIFF IN GERMAN EYES

Result of the Canvass Made by the Frankfurter Zeitung and the Cologne Gazette.

IRON INDUSTRY HARD HIT

Arguments For and Against Retaliation Toward the United States—Scheme to Shut Out Meats and Preserves—Cologners Desire No Tariff War.

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BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The first batch of replies to a circular of query as to the effects of the new United States tariff law, circulated by the Frankfurter Zeitung, has been printed. The general tenor of the answers sent in shows the manufacturers generally expect to be able to stand the new tariff without such alleged aid as the Agrarians propose, in the shape of a tariff war with the United States and higher prices for cereals.

The replies, however, show that some branches of German industry have been hit more or less hard; for instance, the iron and steel industry of Solingen and Remscheid, with the sole exception of scissors, has been seriously injured, and the same is true in the case of yarns and the cheaper silk stuffs of Crefeld, the cloth factories of Lennep and Hueckenwagen, the prints of Gladbach, and the leather and glove and cheaper linen industries of Silesia. On the other hand, the Chemnitz knitgoods and hosiery, the Saxon cotton industry, the Gera woolens, the Berlin and Barmen trimmings, the Crefeld neckties, and the Voigtland laces, curtains, and knitting machines are barely touched. Besides, a number of manufacturers, notably the Chemnitz hosiers, are contemplating starting factories in the United States, in the conviction that the new tariff law will last for a number of years.

In the meanwhile, the agitation of the entire Agrarian and Conservative press in favor of a regular tariff war with the United States is more vigorous than ever. The Deutsche Zeitung, the leading organ of the Agrarians, in an article inspired by high Government officials, says:

"In spite of the desire to retaliate against the United States, the hands of the Government are unfortunately tied to a large extent. As experience has clearly demonstrated, Germany cannot do without main American staples, such as cotton and petroleum, and, to a smaller degree, cereals. But in answer to the chicanery with which German sugar is being treated by the United States, the German Government will henceforth treat American meats and other preserves with similar stringency. Laws will be passed making meat inspection much more rigid and these laws will be extended to every kind of food preserves."

In official circles it is not concealed that the aim is to frame laws absolutely to exclude in future all American meats and preserves on the plea that the sanitary inspection in America is not reliable and not stringent enough. Even this, however, fails to satisfy the Agrarians, who have renewed their demand that American cereals be excluded from Germany.

As a striking commentary upon the plans to exclude American meat, the fact may be noted that pork in Germany during the last fortnight has reached a price unequaled in many years, that of 25 to 40 cents per pound at retail and 18 cents per pound at wholesale. This is due to the exclusion of Russian pork in the Silesian frontier districts, where pork is not obtainable.

This review of the situation may be wound up with adding that as a result of the canvass made by The Cologne Gazette among the importing and exporting firms in the Cologne district, a memorial has been sent to the Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, setting forth that most of the exporters and all of the importers of that district are opposed to a tariff war with the United States.

SLAV-TEUTONIC CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

Ill Advised Action of the German Press During the Kaiser's Absence.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The struggle between the Slavs and Germans in Austria over the new language ordinances has aroused intense feeling in Germany. Many of the newspapers of this country are vigorously condemning the Badeni Cabinet, but the official and semi-official newspapers of Germany are discrediting such utterances, which are very inopportune at the moment when Emperor William is a guest of Emperor Francis Joseph.

All movements organized in aid of the associations and other similar measures to encourage the Germans in Austria in their fight are also severely snubbed by the Prussian and other German Governments, and the projected visit to Bohemia of the Leipsic University students en masse has been forbidden by the Saxon Government. Nevertheless there is a strong feeling in Germany on the subject.

CHARITY BAZAAR JEWELS.

Those Found in the Ruins, Valued at $150,000, Sold in Paris at Auction.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The unclaimed jewels and curios to the value of 750,000f, ($150,000,) which were found in the ruins after the fire at the Charity Bazaar, in the Rue Goujon, which occurred on May 4 last, have been sold at auction. The money realized is to remain bonded for thirty years, after which all the money unclaimed goes to the State.

QUAKINGS IN ASIATIC RUSSIA.

Shocks Felt at Tashkent and Samarcand in Turkestan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 18.—A dispatch from Tashkent, Asiatic Russia, ninety miles northwest of Khokand, announces that an earthquake shock at 8:08 o'clock last night caused a panic among the inhabitants.

The dispatch also says there was an earthquake shock felt at 8:00 o'clock yesterday evening at Samarcand, capital of the Province of Zerafshan, 130 miles east of Bokhara. The places are all in Turkestan.

GUARD DUTY FOR FOREIGNERS.

Americans and British in Belgium to Hold Meetings.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 18.—The new law compelling foreigners to serve in the Civic Guard is causing excitement here and in all centres inhabited by foreigners.

A mass meeting of Americans between the ages of twenty-one and forty will be held in this city on Monday next, to decide upon the action which they will take in the premises. This will be followed by a meeting of the British subjects for the same purpose.

In spite of the treaty between the United States and Belgium providing that neither country shall call upon the citizens of either for any military service, the Belgian Government proposes to uphold the theory that service in the Civic Guard is not military service. But, according to the new law, the Civic Guard becomes a direct auxiliary of the Belgian army in case of war, and in time of peril it may be called upon to do garrison duty.

ANTWERP, Sept. 18.—The Matin, referring to the stand taken by King Leopold's Government in taking steps to enroll foreigners in the Civic Guard, says:

"The Government is preparing a series of diplomatic incidents, from which the national dignity will issue in a much humbled condition."

King Menelek's Daughter Dead.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—A special dispatch from Jiboutil says a telegram has been received there saying the Princess Shonrega, daughter of King Menelek of Abyssinia and wife of Ras Micael, is dead.

Circassia to be Towed to Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 18.—The disabled Anchor Line steamer Circassia, which was towed in here yesterday by the steamer Memnon, as before reported, will be towed to Glasgow.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC

State Troops Called Out to Protect the Railroad Property at Jackson, Miss.

TRACKS DESTROYED BY A MOB

The Railroad Is Accused of Disregarding the Quarantine Regulations—Gov. McLaurin Barred from the Capital by the Board of Health.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 18.—As a result of the destruction of the tracks and a culvert on the Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad by a number of the people of this city at an early hour this morning, Gov. McLaurin has ordered out the Capital Light Guards in order to prevent any further destruction of property. The number of men composing the company in ordinary times is about thirty-six, but it is doubtful whether more than ten or twelve can be assembled at this time.

The railroad company is to blame for the action of the mob, Meridian having consented to allow trains to pass through, the Alabama and Vicksburg regular train went through at a speed not greater than four miles an hour, whereas the road had been ordered to run trains at a twenty-mile rate. Not only was this order disregarded, but the train stopped in the heart of the city. Indignation is at fever heat, and the people say if necessary to compel observance of their reasonable quarantine regulations, they will burn every bridge between here and Vicksburg.

Gov. McLaurin, at the outbreak of the yellow fever wave, was in the interior of Simpson County, from which place he proceeded to his old home in Brandon. Anxious to return to the State capital, he made application to the city Board of Health for permission to enter the city, and his application was promptly declined. There is a general quarantine rule against persons entering the city, and the officials had no respect for persons in enforcing the rule.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 18.—Gov. McLaurin has instructed the State troops at this place to be ready to move, and Supt. Bond of the Queen and Crescent line has notified him that the road can handle the soldiers. The Jackson outrage has created much excitement here.

Superintendent Bond corrects the report from Jackson that he had instructed the engineer of yesterday's train to run as he pleased through Jackson. On the contrary, in view of the threats reported from there that bridges would be burned, tracks torn up, and switches thrown, the engineer was ordered to run through the town carefully, and with his train under full control; the only orders that a prudent man would give under the circumstances. The doors of the train were locked. Messages have been received from citizens of Jackson repudiating last night's affair, and terming it the act of lawless men.

From Meridian to Shreveport the Queen and Crescent is now tied up, though negotiations are pending which may open the Louisiana division to-morrow. Vicksburg is still free from fever.

NEW CASES IN NEW ORLEANS.

Five Reported to the Board of Health—No Deaths from the Fever During the Day.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—Five new cases of yellow fever were reported to the Board of Health to-day. None of the cases under treatment has terminated fatally to-day, and the sick, except in one or two instances, are doing well. The condition of Dr. Sevell is far from satisfactory.

There have thus far been a total of 35 cases, and the death rate has not reached 10 per cent.

Marion Dowden of the Ouachita Guards, doing quarantine duty, was accidentally shot this morning by Henry McCormick. His hurts are mortal.

The Board of Health this morning urges that meetings, whether social, fraternal, or otherwise, be avoided or postponed as much as possible, and enjoins the public to use filtered, distilled, or boiled water. No steps have been taken yet to close the theatres, which are nightly thronged with people, but if the fever should spread, it is anticipated that the management of the playhouses will be asked to suspend temporarily.

The old Marine Hospital, which has been selected as a hosptal for yellow fever patients, is in a comparatively isolated locality, and the city, which owns it, has tendered its use to the Board of Health. No patients have yet been received, but the place will be gotten in readiness for the reception of the sick.

A close watch is being kept by the authorities at West End and other points to prevent schooners from the infected points on the Gulf coast slipping in. The charcoal, oyster, lumber, and other trade with the coast has been seriously interfered with. One schooner was seized last night. Her Captain had defied the police, but he was quickly made to see the error of his ways, and his craft was shipped back whence it came.

Many citizens have volunteered as sanitary officers. The Board of Health is, however, exercising much care in making selections of these officers since upon their efficiency the efforts of the board to stamp out the disease largely depend. The board decided last night that only trained and acclimated nurses should be allowed to attend yellow fever patients, in order that the infection might be prevented from spreading. Railroad traffic here has dropped to little or nothing.

DISEASE SPREADS AT EDWARDS.

Thirty-nine Genuine Cases and Several More Under Observation.

EDWARDS, Miss., Sept. 18.—The thirty-nine cases here are pronounced yellow fever by the doctors. The rapid spread of the disease is remarkable. Five of the total are in the country. The disease is now well distributed throughout the town. Several new cases have been reported, but have not been passed upon by the physicians. The total may be swelled to fifty. The general condition of all the worst cases is improved, and none are now considered dangerous.

The burning of the trestle at Jackson to stop the running of trains may seriously inconvenience this place. Two nurses arrived yesterday from Vicksburg, and more are to follow. Marine Hospital surgeons, in charge of 100 tents for the establishment of a refugee camp, were expected. The stoppage of the trains has probably held them in Jackson.

REFUGEES AT BRANDON, MISS.

The Mayor Has Telegraphed to President McKinley for Tents for Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—President McKinley received a telegram to-day from the Mayor of Brandon, Miss., stating that a number of yellow fever refugees were there in a sorry plight, owing to lack of protection and inability to move away on account of the numerous quarantines closing all avenues to them. He asked for tents to shelter them, but gave no particulars as to the number needed.

The appeal was referred to the War Department, and by that department to the Marine Hospital Bureau, which has ample funds on hand to deal with such cases without any question of legal authority to make expenditures.

On account of the epidemic the President has issued an order temporarily closing the Land Office at Jackson, Miss.

Trains to be Fumigated.

An order was issued yesterday by Health Officer Daniel W. Benjamin of Jersey City, directing that trains arriving from the South, and especially in the vicinity of New Orleans, be fumigated. This will affect the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Roads. The order was issued so as to guard against possible yellow fever germs being brought to Jersey City in the cars.

Precautions Taken in Arkansas.

MALVERN, Ark., Sept. 18.—Representatives of the Hot Springs Board of Health and the Board of Health of this city held a conference on the yellow fever question and adopted measures to keep the plague out of these two cities. Railroad companies are ordered to refuse the sale of tickets or to receive passengers, baggage, or household goods from points infected with yellow fever, for transportation to Malvern, which is the inlet to Hot Springs. The Mayor will place two police officers at the depot, who will require health certificates from all passengers, on proof that they have not been in the infected districts.

Illinois Inspectors on Duty.

WATERLOO, Ill., Sept. 18.—Dr. Adelsberger, President of the Illinois State Board of Health, arrived from the South last night, where he has been looking over the yellow-fever situation. The board has purchased a boat to be used as a pest house, and it will be anchored below Cairo in case the fever gets into the State. While quarantine has not been established, no person from infected districts will be allowed to land in Illinois, outside of Chicago, without a bill of health. Additional inspectors have been sent to Cairo and Shawneetown, and all trains and boats will be disinfected.

Eleven New Cases in Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 18.—The Board of Health reports eleven new cases, all in infected southern district except one, which is on the northwestern portion, about a mile and a half from the centre of the city. No deaths are reported in the city.

THEATRICAL WAR BEGUN.

Incorporation of the Richard Mansfield Company at Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—A corporation to organize and manage theatrical companies, to be known as the Richard Mansfield Company, was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day with a capital stock of $25,000. The principal office of the company will be in New York, and its Directors are Richard Mansfield, Susan H. Mansfield, Albert M. Palmer, and Joseph H. Dillon of New York.

Mr. Palmer said yesterday: "The object of the Richard Mansfield Company is to arrange for new productions and stage them with proper companies in theatres under our supervision. Mr. Dillon and myself will remain in New York and attend to Mr. Mansfield's productions, as well as other plays that we will produce with other companies."

While Mr. Palmer would not admit that this was the beginning of the vigorous war that will be carried on this season against the theatrical trust, it is known that besides Mrs. Fiske, who has been fighting it for some time, Francis Wilson, Mr. Mansfield, and the managers of other reputable companies are engaged in the crusade to fight the syndicate throughout the country.

ANOTHER THEATRICAL COMBINE.

David Henderson, W. J. Gilmore, and C. H. Yale Join Forces.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—David Henderson of Chicago, W. J. Gilmore of Philadelphia, and Charles H. Yale of Boston have organized a partnership, to be known as the Inter-State Theatre Company, the object of which will be the production of spectacular, operatic, and musical plays.

Mr. Gilmore at present controls the Park Theatre, Philadelphia, and it is said that the company will also secure control of a theatre in Chicago, and of one in Boston. The Great Northern, which was opened about a year ago by A. M. Palmer, will probably be the Chicago theatre. The headquarters of the new company will be in New York.

Camille Darville's New Company.

The following actors were engaged yesterday by Samuel Rorke to appear with Camille Darville in the new opera, "Peg Woffington": Albert Hart, the comedian, for the rôle of Joe Wattles; Rose E. Krobe, for the leading female part; Snitz Edwards, Hugh Chilvers, Maud Courtenay, Nettie Lyford, and Alice McQuade.

Louis Aldrich Resigns.

Louis Aldrich has resigned from the Actors' Society of America. It is said that Mr. Aldrich's action was influenced by the contemplated step of the society in affiliating with a labor organization.

BETTER CLOTHES FOR RED MEN

Conspiracy to Supply Inferior Material and Enrich Contractors in New York City Frustrated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Indians on the several Western reservations will be late in getting their Winter clothing this year, but when they do receive their apparel it will be of a better quality than they have been in the habit of wearing.

The delay and the improved quality of the goods are due to the discovery of sharp practice on the part of a New York firm, evidently acting in collusion with some one in the Indian offices, whereby the Government wards were to be furnished inferior clothing and the contractors reap a large reward. The conspiracy was first detected several weeks ago, and in order to secure honest dealing Commissioner Jones rejected all bids under the original advertisement and readvertised.

The result has been that the Government will save about $80,000 on a contract involving $268,000, according to the first estimates, and the Indians will be very much better satisfied. The identity of persons in the Government service who were concerned in this transaction is yet unknown, but strenuous efforts are making to locate the guilty parties.

SHARK OFF POINT JUDITH.

He Attacks Two Struggling Fishermen and Lacerates the Hand of One Before He Is Captured.

POINT JUDITH, R. I., Sept. 18.—"Hoke" Smith and Thomas Brennan, two fishermen of Wakefield, had a desperate encounter with a man-eating shark about a mile off Point Judith Light late yesterday afternoon. While fishing both of the men were jerked from the boat into the water but a second before the shark made its appearance a few feet away. It had become entangled in the net and appeared to be in an ugly mood. The situation was perilous in the extreme.

To attempt to climb into the boat was sure to prove futile. The only alternative was to sink and swim around to the other side of the boat. When the men rose to the surface again, several feet from the stern of the boat, they discovered that, luckily, the net had become fastened at the bow of the boat, and the shark was unable to proceed any further than the stern. Brennan got aboard and Smith had just reached the boat when the netting loosened and the shark came for him. Brennan grabbed his companion and started to pull him quickly into the boat. Just as he did so, the shark made a jump and caught Smith's hand between its teeth, lacerating it in a horrible manner. The shark measured 13 feet and 10 inches when captured.

Doremieuth—Granberry.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Miss Helen T. H. Granberry, daughter of W. H. Granberry of this city, was married to Leon F. Doremieuth of New York at 10 o'clock to-day in Christ Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Selden Spender. Alice Granberry, a sister of the bride, and Sarah Cromwell were the bridesmaids, and Dr. Blair Gibbs of New York was best man. E. Carlton Granberry, E. P. Granberry, and Walter Quick of New York and Ward Bent of Philadelphia acted as ushers. After the wedding there was a reception at the home of the bride, in Broadway. Among the most prominent people present were Miss Helen M. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Archbold, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel I. Davis, the Misses Orton, Miss A. G. Newton, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Florence Guernsey, Dr. Egan, and Miss Egan.

Funeral of Bishop Rulison.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 18.—Funeral services for Bishop Nelson Somerville Rulison of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania were held yesterday. Bishop Scarborough of New Jersey read the opening sentences of the ritual, and Bishops Coleman of Delaware and Whitehead of Pittsburg also officiated. Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island and Bishop Walker of Buffalo were also in the chancel.

Steamers Collide at Antwerp.

ANTWERP, Sept. 18.—The British steamer Plympton, Capt. Page, which arrived here to-day from Galveston, and the steamer Rhodes have been in collision. Both were damaged above the waterline, but to what extent is not stated.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Adolph Himan.

Adolph Himan, a veteran of two wars, died, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, at his residence, 149 West Sixteenth Street, last Friday. He was born in 1823, in Schleswig-Holstein. He served in the Danish war of 1846-8, and was promoted for his valor. He came to this country soon afterward, and after the war of secession had begun enlisted as a private in Company F of the Eleventh New York Regiment. Before peace was restored he had become a Lieutenant. When the war was over he settled in this city, and became a manufacturer of cigars. Twenty-five years after the Danish war the Danish Government sent him an iron cross, in recognition of his service under arms. A widow and one son survive him. The funeral of Mr. Himan, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, will be attended in a body by John Hancock Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Schleswig-Holstein Society.

Marcus Samuels.

Marcus Samuels, who had been a successful merchant in this city, died at his home, 274 Lenox Avenue, on Friday night. He had been suffering from stomach trouble for five days. Mr. Samuels was born in Germany fifty-four years ago. He came to this country when about ten years old. He opened a millinery house on Eighth Avenue, and later embarked in the wholesale millinery trade, and became a large importer. He formed a partnership with Rosa Meuer, and they had a millinery establishment at 632 Broadway, under the firm name of Samuels & Meuer. Mr. Samuels retained this business until his death. Mr. Samuels leaves a wife, two daughters, and five sons. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock Monday morning, in the Temple Israel, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. The interment will be in Mount Hope Cemetery.

Mrs. Mary A. Ruxton.

Mrs. Mary A. Ruxton of 892 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Friday morning after an illness of nearly two months. Mrs. Ruxton was born in Philadelphia forty-five years ago, but had lived in Brooklyn nearly all her life. She was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and was active in Church work. She was prominent in the Third Order of St. Francis, and was Mistress of Novices attached to St. John's College, at Lewis Avenue and Willoughby Street. Her maiden name was Hawthorne. Her husband and a daughter survive her. The funeral will be held this morning.

Dr. Theron Tuttle.

Dr. Theron Tuttle of 545A Macon Street, Brooklyn, who died last Thursday at his home, will be buried to-day. Funeral services will be held at the house at 2 o'clock P. M. Dr. Tuttle was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1833, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in this city, in 1855. He had practiced medicine in Brooklyn since 1874. He was a member of the Kings County Medical Society, and was one of the oldest members of the Stuyvesant Council of the Royal Arcanum. He leaves a wife, one son, and two daughters.

Isaac Bloom.

Isaac Bloom died at his residence, 221 East Seventy-second Street, yesterday, after an illness of six days. He was well-known in business circles, having conducted a dressmaking and tailoring establishment at 287 Fifth Avenue for many years. He was a member of the Freundschaft Society, the Society for Ethical Culture, and a number of charitable organizations. Mr. Bloom arrived from Europe on Sept. 10, on the steamer Fürst Bismarck, apparently in the best of health, and on last Tuesday was stricken with peritonitis, which compelled an operation.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. WILLIAM MORRELL, an old and well-known resident of Jamaica, L. I., died at his home, on Clayton Place, Friday from kidney trouble. He was in his seventy-seventh year and leaves a wife and a married daughter. He was in the lighterage business.

Mrs. HELEN AMELIA DAY, widow of Cornelius Day, died of congestive apoplexy yesterday morning, at her home, 131 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Day was born in Farmington, Conn., in 1836. She is survived by four children—Charles, Edward, and Clarence Day, and Mrs. Nettie Christie, widow of James Christie, Jr., of Croydon, London, England. Interment will be in Forestville, Hartford County, Conn.

Mrs. HENRIETTA KELLOGG HOLLISTER, who died suddenly at Lansingburg, N. Y., Thursday of apoplexy, was fifty-five years old. Her maiden name was Trowbridge. For many years she lived with the family of a minister named Kellogg. After her marriage with S. Whiting Hollister she moved to Rutherford, N. J., where her home had been ever since. Mrs. Hollister was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church at Rutherford. A husband, three sons, two daughters, and a brother, Frederick Trowbridge of Vermilye & Co., bankers, survive her. The funeral services will be held at Rutherford this afternoon, and the burial will take place there.

Hurled from the Top of a Cab.

Morris Powers of 215 East Twenty-ninth Street, the driver of hansom cab No. 92, was seriously, if not fatally, injured last night on Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-sixth Street. The cab collided with an iron pillar of the elevated railway and the driver was dashed to the ground. He was taken to the New York Hospital in an unconscious state, with several scalp wounds and apparent internal injuries. He recovered consciousness at a late hour.

Sherry Acquires a Hotel.

Mr. Burns of the Rockingham Hotel, Narragansett Pier, was in New York last week and made the final arrangements with Louis Sherry, proprietor of the Casino at Narragansett Pier, whereby the hotel passes into the latter's hands. Mr. Sherry left for Europe last Wednesday, and will spend six weeks abroad.

POLITICAL.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY CITY CONVENTION.

New York, September 18th, 1897.

The Electors of the National Democratic Party residing in the several Boroughs comprising the City of New York are requested to unite in sending ten delegates from each Assembly District to a City Convention to be held at Cooper Union, in the present City of New York, on Friday evening, the first day of October, 1897, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for

Mayor,
Comptroller, and
President of the Council,

to be voted for at the coming general election.

ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Borough of Manhattan,
HENRY DE FOREST BALDWIN, Borough of Manhattan,
WALTER C. BURTON, Borough of Brooklyn,
CHARLES J. PATTERSON, Borough of Brooklyn,
EDWARD McCUE, Borough of Bronx,
HOWARD R. BAYNE, Borough of Richmond,
Committee.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.
NOTICE OF PRIMARIES IN THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Primaries of the National Democratic Party will be held in the several Assembly districts of the County of New York on Tuesday, September 21st, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock P. M. at the places hereinafter mentioned, to elect delegates to

(1) A city convention, to be held on October 1st, 1897, at Cooper Union at eight o'clock P. M. for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the offices of Mayor, Comptroller, and President of the Council.

(2) A county and judiciary convention to be held on October 2d at Cooper Union at eight o'clock P. M. for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court, Justices of the City Court, Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, and District Attorney.

(3) A borough convention for the Borough of Manhattan, to be held on Oct. 2d at Cooper Union at nine o'clock P. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for President of the Borough of Manhattan and for Coroners.

(4) Council district conventions to nominate three members of the council in each council district, numbers 1 to 5, inclusive, as follows: First council district convention shall be held on October 4th, at 262 E. Broadway at eight o'clock P. M.; Second council district convention shall be held on Oct. 4th, at 258 W. 23d St., at eight o'clock P. M.; Third council district convention shall be held on Oct. 4th, at 177 E. 84th St. at eight o'clock P. M.; Fourth council district convention shall be held on Oct. 4th at 301 W. 113th St. at eight o'clock P. M.; Fifth council district convention (Borough of the Bronx) shall be held on Oct. 4th at Metropolis Theatre Bld'g, 142d St. and 3d Ave., at eight o'clock P. M.

(5) Assembly and Aldermanic district conventions, to be held in the several Assembly districts on Oct. 6th at eight o'clock P. M., at the places hereinafter designated in each Assembly district as the places where the primaries shall be held on September 21st.

(6) A convention to place in nomination a candidate for Justice of the Municipal Court for the Eleventh District of the Borough of Manhattan, to be held on Oct. 5th at 301 W. 113th St. at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Delegates to this convention will be chosen from the 21st, 23d, and 31st Assembly districts only, or such portions thereof as are in said Judicial district.

(7) A borough convention for the Borough of the Bronx, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for President of the Borough of the Bronx and for Coroners, to be held on Oct. 4th at Metropolis Theatre Bld'g, 142d St. and 3d Ave., at eight o'clock P. M.

(8) A convention to place in nomination a candidate for Justice of the Municipal Court for the First District of the Borough of the Bronx, to be held on Oct. 5th, at Muller's Hotel, Main St., Westchester Village, at eight o'clock P. M.

(9) A convention to place in nomination a candidate for Justice of the Municipal Court for the Second District of the Borough of the Bronx, to be held on Oct. 4th at Metropolis Theatre Bld'g, 142d St. and 3d Ave., at eight o'clock P. M.

Every Assembly district shall send ten delegates to the City Convention, and to each of the other conventions a number of delegates equal to the number of election districts in said Assembly district, or in the part thereof entitled to representation in said conventions, or any of them.

The primaries will be held at the following places: 1st Assembly district, 4 Greenwich St.; 2d District, 6 Coenties Slip; 3d District, 212 Spring Street; 4th District, 262 E. B'way; 5th District, 55 Greenwich Ave.; 6th District, 219 Canal St.; 7th District, 88 Eighth Ave.; 8th District, 188 Forsyth St.; 9th District, 258 W. 23d St.; 10th District, 160 Second St.; 11th District, 303 W. 33d St.; 12th District, 542 Grand St.; 13th District, 600 Ninth Ave.; 14th District, 188 First Ave.; 15th District, 404 W. 49th St.; 16th District, 429 E. Houston St.; 17th District, 817 Ninth Ave.; 18th District, 400 E. 15th St.; 19th District, 360 Western Boulevard; 20th District, 233 E. 33d St.; 21st District, 301 W. 113th St.; 22d District, 884 Second Ave.; 23d District, 149th St. and Amsterdam Ave.; 24th District, 300 E. 61st St.; 25th District, 154 W. 28th St.; 26th District, 1,407 Second Ave.; 27th District, 143 W. 41st St.; 28th District, 156 E. 80th St.; 29th District, 1,122 Lexington Ave.; 30th District, 177 E. 84th St.; 31st District, 1,845 Madison Ave.; 32d District, 1,849 Third Ave.; 33d District, S. W. cor. 116th St. and 3d Ave.; 34th District, (South,) 161 E. 125th St.; 34th District, (North,) Metropolis Theatre Bld'g, 142d St. and 3d Ave.; 35th District, Washington Hall, 166th St., near 3d Ave.; Annexed District, Muller's Hotel, Main Street, Westchester Village.

By order of the Executive Committee.
ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Chairman.
JOHN A. HENNEBERRY, Secretary.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

See our Exhibit at the American Institute Fair, Madison Square Garden, now open. ANGOSTURA BITTERS, Eiffel Tower Fruit Juices, White's Jelly Crystals. Be our guests at the fair. We will treat you well.

E. & W. Pocantico, Nakodas. E. & W. Both new effects in high banded collars.

MARRIED.

BROWN—EVANS.—On the 16th of September, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, by Rev. G. B. Riddell of St. Margaret's, Francis Leonard Brown, M. D., son of the Rev. George Brown of Fairlie, Scotland, and Pau, France, to Rosalie, daughter of the late Manlius G. Evans of Philadelphia.

D'OREMIEULX — GRANBERY. — On Saturday, Sept. 18, 1897, by the Rev. J. Selden Spencer, at Christ Church, Tarrytown, N. Y., Helen Leavenworth Herrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Granbery of New York, to Leon F. d'Oremieulx, also of New York.

DIED.

ANDERSEN.—Charles F. J. Andersen, at his late residence, 17 West 43d St., Bayonne, N. J.

Funeral services to be held on Monday evening at the Monroe Memorial M. E. Church, 44th St. and Avenue D, Bayonne, N. J.

BLOOM.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 18, after a short illness, at his late home, 221 East 72d St., Isaac Bloom, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., on Monday morning, at half past 9 o'clock. Interment at Salem Fields.

DUTTON.—On Friday, Sept. 17, Caroline Eliza, wife of John Dutton and daughter of the late Samuel F. Morse of Boston, Mass.

Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, Sept. 20.

HOLLISTER.—Suddenly, Sept. 16, at Lansingburgh, N. Y., Henrietta Kellog Trowbridge, wife of Samuel Whiting Hollister of Rutherford, N. J.

Funeral services at 3 o'clock Sunday, Sept. 19. Carriages will be in waiting at Rutherford station on arrival of train leaving New York, Chambers St., at 2:15, and 23d St. 1:55 P. M., Erie Railroad.

LEAVITT.—At his late residence in Dresden, Germany, on Sept. 16th, 1897, David Leavitt, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

SPIEGELBERG.—At Munich, Germany, on September 17th, 1897, Kathie, wife of S. J. Spiegelberg, in the 62d year of her age.

A.—The Kensico Cemetery.—Private station, Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ADAMS, William, 86 Bowery	60	12
ARMSTRONG, Henry, Almshouse	84	16
AMABILE, Giuseppina, 125 Elizabeth	4	17
ANDERSON, Beda, 257 W. 68th St	24	14
BUSCHMANN, Anthony, 106 E. Houston St	65	15
BREAR, Mary N., 821 E. 138th St	50	16
BLAKE, Emma J., 10 Lawrence St	23	17
BRADY, Elizabeth, 501 W. 57th St	60	16
BROOKS, Elizabeth, 435 W. 56th St	42	17
BELNIGERI, Philip, 133 E. 97th St	59	17
BUCHANAN, John, Hewitt Place	41	18
BUTTS, Esther J., 61 W. 74th St	2	17
BERGER, Simon, 244 E. 3d St	57	17
CARY, Alanson, 14 W. 77th St	70	17
CONOVER, Frances E., 11 W. 82d St	71	15
COONEY, James, City Hospital	44	17
CONWAY, William, 480 10th Av	1	17
COLLINS, Annie, 1,807 Park Av	26	17
CAVE, Sarah, 748 E. 138th St	27	17
DONNELLY, Delia, 402 W. 150th St	43	16
DOWELL, alias DOWDALL, John, 233 E. 13th St	29	16
DORAN, Margaret, 73 E. 101st St	65	17
DONOVAN, Hannah, 360 Canal St	20	17
DUTTON, Caroline E., 182 W. 75th St	66	17
ERRINGTON, Maggie A., 561 W. 37th	27	17
ELDER, Lizzie, 22 Batavia St	2	17
FOX, Mary, 344 Water St	83	14
FOLEY, James H., 316 9th Av	27	17
FALK, Charles, 537 E. 12th St	6	18
GOLDBERG, Joseph, 261 2d St	1	17
GUNTHER, Theodore, 161 E. 57th St	2	17
GEORGE, Louise, 26 Goreck St	1	16
HINMAN, Adolph, 149 W. 16th St	74	17
HYNES, William, 400 1st Av	27	17
HOFFMAN, Gustav A., 317 10th Av	1	17
HEFFERT, Emma J., 73 2d Av	20	17
HOLECKSCI, Marie, 848 11th Av	4	17
HUNT, George F., 636 E. 14th St	1	17
HALSTEAD, Thomas M., 20 Cherry St	62	16
HANCY, Mary, 335 E. 81st St	71	17
JACOBS, Michael, 59 Grand St	40	17
JOINER, Jane A., 452 E. 120th St	74	17
KEANE, Morris F., 136 Waverley Pl	7	16
KEENAN, Maggie, 348 W. 37th St	28	17
KROBOST, Ludmila, 324 E. 71st St	1	17
KITCHELL, Francis, 1,625 Avenue A	62	16
LONG, Thomas, 547 E. 134th St	37	17
LITTLE, William B., 114 E. 123d St	76	16
LEAHY, Mary, 147 Amsterdam Av	39	16
LOUGHRAN, James C., 207 E. 116th	37	17
LEWIS, John, 226 E. 100th St	24	17
LARIGUA, Gaetana, 174 Bleecker St	30	17
MORAN, Sarah L., 502 W. 33d St	1	17
MARTIN, Moses, Montefiore Home	82	17
MULVEHILL, John, 1,414 Union Av	81	16
McDONALD, Maria L., Guttenberg, N. J	75	15
McGEE, Margaret, 230 W. 36th St	76	17
McMAHON, Margaret, 405 E. 106th St	15	15
McGUIRE, Patrick, 202 E. 44th St	34	17
NEWMAN, Betsy, Man. State Hosp	35	16
NOLL, Josepha, 182 3d St	52	17
O'REILLY, Ann, 1,495 Lexington Av	55	16
PERRY, Mary, 575 E. 149th St	24	16
PANCIATO, Pasquale, 213 Mott St	1	18
PFEIFFER, Rosa, 271 Avenue B	2	18
PATERSON, Jennie, 2,148 7th Av	49	17
POBILINSKY, Samuel, 316 E. 39th St	2	18
PETER, John W., 1,671 W. Farms Rd	56	17
RUSSO, Kate, William's Bridge	1	17
REINHEIMER, Henry, 137 Pitt St	21	18
ROBERTS, Susan, 1,661 Madison Av	60	17
RICE, Henry H., 2 W. 135th St	2	17
SMITH, John F., 9 Duane St	22	15
SUTHERLAND, Anna, 784 W. End Av	53	16
SLATTERY, John, 230 W. 16th St	34	16
SIGMAN, Abraham, 171 Norfolk St	49	17
SAMUELS, Marcus, 274 Lenox Av	54	17
TWOMEY, Kate, 303 W. 127th St	24	17
TRAVOHO, Venceseaus, 312 E. 54th St	30	17
ULLMER, Minnie, 1,484 Vyse Av	38	16
WALKER, George W., 318 W. 39th St	43	16
WESCOTT, Emerson, 123 W. 47th St	26	17
WILLIAMSON, Lucy, 204 E. 51st St	38	16
WALLENSTEIN, Asias, 106 Delancey	41	18

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
BEST, Fred, 449 Bushwick Av	55	17
BICKEL, Louis, 295 Meserole St	38	16
BROCK, Mary E., 663 Hicks St	1	17
CONROY, Alfred, 596 Union St	1	17
CLIFFORD, Frank L., 206 Freeman St	1	17
DERCY, Mary, 230 26th St	1	17
DUNN, James, 509 Jerome St	4	16
DAVIES, John, 307 14th St	63	16
DONAHUE, Michael, Kings Co. Hosp	30	13
DANIELS, George E., 1,834 Atlantic Av	2	16
EPSTEIN, Emmanuel, 68 Johnson Av	1	17
FREDERICK, James H., 579 Carroll St	19	15
GATEHOUSE, John C., 101 Henry St	65	17
GRAHAM, William, Kings Co. Hosp	18	15
HOLDEN, Edwin, 148 5th Av	2	16
HAVERTY, Patrick, 164 Union St	45	17
HEALEY, John, 160 Dikeman St	33	16
HAND, Ruth M., 432 Hamburg Av	1	16
HAMMER, Mary, 173 Wyckoff Av	32	17
HEANEY, John, 3d St. and 3d Av	36	16
JULIUS, Emma R., 932 Bushwick Av	26	17
KAW, John W., 42 Oakland St	39	16
KENNEDY, John, 493 Warren St	61	17
KLEE, Mary, 473 Atlantic Av	56	17
KING, Norah, St. Peter's Hospital	26	17
MITCHELL, Bridget, 2,267 Pacific St	57	17
McGUIRE, Bernard, De Kalb Av. and Navy St	55	16
McKENNA, John, 148 19th St	27	17
McCORMICK, Lawrence, 1,700 Fulton St	39	16
McQUADE, Peter J., Jr., 246 Front St	1	16
NULANZ, Michael, 14 Harrison Place	23	15
OWENS, John, 56 Wolcott St	6	18
OLSON, John A., St. Peter's Hospital	22	16
PETERS, Lottie, 278 Troutman St	33	16
PINOK, Francis, 166 Meserole St	6	17
RUXTON, Mary A., 892 Bedford Av	45	17
SCHIEFNER, Mary, 34 Harrison St	8	16
TUTTLE, Theron, 545A Macon St	64	16
WESTON, Mary A. E., 990 Putnam Av	65	17
WATSON, Benjamin B. F., 89 4th Av	65	16
WULLSCHLEG, Maria, Kings County Hosp	83	16
ZILVER, Aatje, 347 5th St	75	16

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MATTRESSES MADE OVER AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty. Address MAUBORGNE, 519 West 42d St.

BANK OF ENGLAND RESERVE

Maurice L. Muhleman Discusses the Proposed Scheme to Hold One-fifth in Silver.

NOT A NEW PROPOSITION

He Says the Position Is One That England Was Willing to Occupy in 1881—It Will Not Satisfy International Bimetallists.

Discussing the scheme by which the Bank of England would hold in silver one-fifth of the bullion held against its note reserve, Maurice L. Muhleman, Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer and Cashier of the Sub-Treasury, said yesterday:

"It is not a novel proposition. The position is one which England was willing to occupy in 1881, and it will not satisfy international bimetallists. The scheme has not been squelched. It is going to be the subject of further discussion. This proposition and the unlimited coinage of silver at the approximate ratio of 16 to 1 have many advocates in England.

"International bimetallists believe it possible to maintain a stable ratio between gold and silver if all monetary nations would enter into an agreement. This plan is so attractive that many great Europeans are standing up for it and believe with some of our financiers that parity could be maintained both in the Orient and Occident.

"Bimetallism was taken up by the Republican Party. It was in its platform, and pledges were made to promote it. In fulfillment of this Messrs. Wolcott, Paine, and Stevenson were selected to go abroad, and their mission was to endeavor to bring about a basis for a bimetallic agreement. They went, in the order named, to France, Germany, and England. In France, of course, they found ardent bimetallists. That country has a large stock of five-franc silver coins. The French were sympathetic. They found sympathizers in Germany. But the main 'if' was in regard to Great Britain. The idea was if Great Britain would do something."

Talk with Officials.

"Now, these gentlemen get to London, and after much talk with officials and financiers, the Commissioners are told by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Government would give them no answer until October. Meanwhile the Commissioners discuss the question with gentlemen who are in sympathy with the views of the British Bimetallic League, some of them men of mark—Balfour, for instance. The League has sixty honorary members who are Members of Parliament, with $250,000 subscribed for the propaganda.

"Now, while all these conferences have been held in a diplomatic and confidential fashion, and while no definite and sanctioned report of them has reached us, we get guiding light from certain events. We are permitted to infer correctly that one of the conditions fixed by Continental nations that have been consulted by our bimetallists is that the Bank of England take the initiative and 'do something,' and it is a sage deduction that the officials of the bank have discussed the subject with Government officials. Proof of it is the tentative action of the officers of the Bank of England in regard to a 1 to 4 silver reserve. Its import should be judged by the fact that some of these officers are members of the League or bimetallists.

"I have no idea that the officers of the Bank of England or British Government officials have determined on any course of action. What has been done was with a view of testing public opinion. With the result of this I will not deal. Newspapers have flared up and stockholders have threatened to sell their holdings if the silver reserve scheme is carried out. There will be purchasers for their holdings.

The International Bimetallists.

"But the question naturally arises whether the international bimetallists would be satisfied if the Bank of England's metallic reserve was four-fifths gold and one-fifth silver, and whether it would be sufficient to warrant the opening of mints here and in Europe for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the approximate ratio of 16 to 1. Practically England at the International Monetary Conference of 1881 asked, 'If we do this, will you open your mints?'

"There is no dispute as to the existence of a strong element in favor of bimetallism in England, France, and Germany. The question is not, in my opinion, in abeyance for the moment. On the contrary, I believe it is being actively discussed in Great Britain. I believe that the subject has been stirred up and that discussion will continue perhaps publicly, perhaps privately. But generally such discussions are carried on in a confidential way.

"As to the general effect, is there a probability that the scheme will succeed? Judging by the past, international bimetallists would not be satisfied by that one-to-four sop to Cerberus of the Bank of England.

"Still, and again judging by the past, we do not know with accuracy what Continental Europe may have said to our Commissioners."

LUETGERT MURDER TRIAL.

Counsel for the Defense Differ as to the Admission of Certain Testimony.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Witnesses followed one another this morning in the trial of Adolph L. Luetgert for murder with unusual rapidity. Abraham Seele, a butcher, testified that at the public sale at Luetgert's factory some weeks ago he purchased thirty-nine bottles of mineral water. It has been the contention of the defense that on the night of May 1, when Mrs. Luetgert is said to have been murdered, Luetgert sent Frank Bialk to a drug store for medicine. Bialk confirms this, and declares that Luetgert told him to get a bottle of mineral water. Subsequent developments have shown that the sausagemaker had at least thirty-eight bottles of this water on hand when he sent Bialk away after more that night.

When the prosecution called Frank Bialk to the stand as one of its last two witnesses to show a motive for the murder of Mrs. Luetgert, there was every prospect that the State would rest its case to-day as far as the direct evidence was concerned. But when an attempt was made to show Luetgert's alleged relations with certain women the defense entered an objection. Attorney Vincent protested that this line of evidence was improper. Attorney Phalen, for the defense, said he would not object to the evidence. The division of counsel for the defense on this point occasioned surprise. Judge Tuthill took the disputed point under advisement, and adjourned court until next Tuesday morning.

The adjournment over Monday was taken to permit the defense ample time to prepare for its opening statement and the line of defense to be adopted.

BENTON HARBOR BANK FAILS.

Trouble to the First National Said to be Due to ex-Cashier Bailey.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 18.—The First National Bank of this city did not open for business to-day, and National Bank Examiner George B. Caldwell of Detroit is in charge. About $90,000 is due depositors, and it is generally believed that 75 per cent. will be about as much as will be realized. The suspension is not wholly a surprise.

Deposits have decreased about $50,000 the last three months. The bank's capital stock was $50,000, with surplus of $40,000. James Bailey, cashier, makes no statement, excepting that in his opinion depositors will be paid in full. There is a crowd of anxious depositors about the door. They attribute the bank's embarrassment chiefly to bad loans.

Bank Examiner Caldwell says that the failure was due to the speculations of ex-Cashier James Bailey, "whose unwise investments and dangerous speculative tendencies led to his removal last June." The bank is also burdened with a large amount of real estate, taken as security, which is not available for paying depositors. A thorough investigation will be made.

Acting Controller of the Currency Coffin, in Washington, was at once informed of the failure

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Montgomery Advertiser, after an apparently careful compilation, is authority for the statement that Alabama is now producing 1,000,000 bales of cotton, 50,000,000 bushels of corn, 1,000,000 tons of pig iron, and 6,000,000 tons of coal, and that the State can easily increase these productions to 2,000,000 bales of cotton, 100,000,000 bushels of corn, 5,000,000 tons of pig iron, and 25,000,000 tons of coal, and maintain this rate of production for an indefinite period.

A patient who remained absolutely unconscious for four and a half months in Germany furnishes the longest continued cataleptic sleep known to science.

An electric locomotive in a Scranton, Penn., coal mine in 200 days did work for $2,528 below what the work cost for a corresponding period with mule power. An electric pump in the same mine saved $1,513 over steam pumps in 970 days.

In Grandin, Mo., there is a sawmill which employs women only in its skilled labor. The engine is in charge of a woman, the room where the big saws are operated is in charge of a woman, and both lathes and saws are handled by women throughout the plant, while several young women are constantly filing away at saws, sharpening them, and keeping the other machinery in order. The mill is prosperous, too.

Prof. Hilliost, a scientist of British Columbia, who has been living for some time in Indian villages in the interior, now claims to have discovered positive proof that the Pacific coast Indians are of Malay-Polynesian origin.

The secret remedy manufacturers are having trouble in England as well as in America. Wooton Isaacson, Member of the British Parliament, intends to bring in a bill forthwith providing that "all patent and proprietary medicines and all such chemical compounds as are used for remedial purposes shall have an exact analysis of the contents of each bottle, parcel, or box, as the case may be, distinctly stated outside, either on the label or printed on the receptacle which contains the article."

The production of peanut oil in this country has hitherto been carried on in a desultory way, and it has not been much known as a commercial article. However, as the chemical composition of the peanut has become better known, attention has been drawn to the food value of the peanut meal and the peanut grits. It has been found that they are richer in nitrogenous principles than any of the vegetable seed cakes, and a demand has sprung up for them. So the expression of the oil has now been undertaken on a larger scale, and with more suitably designed presses. The cold-pressed oil is of a pale yellow color, and of pleasant flavor and odor. A very slight refining produces a very agreeable table oil for salads and general culinary purposes. When once freed from the free acid found in the raw state, it does not tend to become rancid as readily as olive oil.

A substitute for coal is now being brought forward in the shape of masut, a by-product in the distillation of petroleum, which has for some time been extensively used in Russia and Italy for firing steam boilers, for marine, locomotive, and industrial purposes. A German inventor is also said to have recently succeeded in extracting masut from a cheap brown coal in connection with which a new industry has sprung up in Saxony.

Loveland, Col., claims to have raised a potato weighing eighty-two pounds, which is eighteen inches long and ten inches across.

The production of india rubber in Mexico is attracting attention, and the samples which have been exhibited are said to be of fine quality. The Mexican Herald declares that several rubber companies and one bicycle company from the United States will probably erect factories in the City of Mexico. The enormously increased use of rubber in the manufacture of bicycle tires must be met by increased production or by greater care of the rubber trees of the forest. If the soil and climate of Mexico are favorable to its production it will grow into an important industry.

It is reported that new oil fields yielding oil of excellent quality have been discovered in South Africa by Prof. Helfer and Dr. Weit. These fields are located in the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and in Natal.

Prof. Bonatelli, in a note to the Venetian Institute, relates an incident showing the reasoning powers of ants. He had observed a procession of the little insects going and returning from the branch of a tree to a house touched by the latter. He cut the end twig, making a gap of about half an inch between the tree and the wall, so that the ants could no longer pass. At the end of half an hour they had found out that another twig of the tree, when moved by the breeze, came in contact with the wall every now and then. They immediately took advantage of this flying bridge, and re-formed their procession, waiting each time for the moment of contact in order to pass.

A correspondent of The London Times says: "In the course of my duty I have had occasion during the current week to open tenders for the supply of steel girders for bridge work. I have received an American tender for the quantity for a sum of £3,853, free on board at an American port. The lowest English tender was for a sum of £4,483, free on board at an English port. The difference in favor of the American tender is about 15 per cent.

Skamania County, Washington, boasts a railroad four miles long which cost $3,000,000 to build.

The estimated consumption of cotton by Southern mills during the past year is placed at 1,042,671 bales. Eight years ago the mills in that section were consuming about 546,890 bales. In other words, the cotton manufacturing capacity of the South has doubled within a decade.

A new process of enameling described in a French technical paper consists in using a mixture of resins and gums with mineral matters fusible between 250 degrees and 300 degrees C. White, black, yellow, red, or blue enamels are obtained in this manner. The mixture is brushed over the metal object to be enameled, and this is then put into a furnace heated to 250 degrees C. The resinous vehicle evaporates, and the mineral matter vitrifies, taking the appearance of porcelain. If before firing the article it is sprinkled with bronze or gold powder, some pretty effects can be got. The new enamel is very permanent, and is acid proof.

A copper pan, said to be the largest ever made from one piece of metal, has been turned out at Swansea, England. It is twelve feet four inches in diameter, three feet three inches deep, and weighs two tons.

French authorities say that the intensity of the electric light used on men-of-war has caused eye complaints among the sailors, some of which have led to complete blindness. Gray and blue eyes are more likely to be affected than brown eyes. The eye troubles are due not only to the intensity of the light, but also, it is said by some, to the action of the ultra violet rays.

Gas is to be utilized in the burning of bricks in Attica, N. Y., where a gas well has been struck on ground near a brick kiln.

The first horse cars in the world used for transporting passengers were those run between New Orleans and Carrollton in 1833.

The determination with which the Swiss engineers are pushing forward the work of their ambitious Jungfrau Railway has aroused their French neighbors. The boast of the Swiss that they are about to construct the highest railway in Europe is likely to be short lived. Whether they will scale the Jungfrau remains to be seen, but the French are bent on the construction of their line to Mont Blanc. The works along the drive from Le Fayet to Chamounix are expected to be soon completed, and then no time is to be lost in pushing forward from Chamounix, (3,400 feet,) across Montanwert (6,260 feet) to the Mer de Glace. The length of this mountain railway will be 5.5 kilometers, and the ascent will be about 900 meters. The first half of the climb of the railway carriage will be effected by the adhesion system, the other half by the cog-wheel system, as on the two Rigi railways. The project involves the piercing of five tunnels and the construction of thirteen bridges. Those who have the scheme in hand anticipate that the railway to the Mer de Glace will be completed by the end of the century.

Petruchio—"Come, Tailor, let us forthwith see those ornaments."
Tailor—"A Cheviot this, worth twice its price for recompense."
Petruchio—"Say you so? What's this, then, that doth so please mine eye?"
Tailor—"Why, that's a doublet of Diagonal, and fine of dye;
'Twould match well with thy hosen and thy shoon."
Petruchio—"Then, let me have it, Tailor; and pray have it soon."

Fine Diagonal
Dress Coat and Vest (To Order) $15
London Stripe Trousers - - - $5
OVERCOATINGS
In Coverts, Kerseys & Meltons - $20
A LARGE LINE OF SAMPLES, AND SELF-MEASUREMENT GUIDE AND FASHION PLATE MAILED FREE.

SIX LITTLE TAILORS
229 Broadway, opp. P. O.
28 East 14th St.
Bowery, cor. Broome.
Bleecker, cor. Wooster St.

A CRUMBLING STATE HOUSE.

Condition of the Albany Building for Which an Insufficient Appropriation for Repairs Was Made.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—Among the appropriations made by the last Legislature was one for $25,000 for needed repairs to the State House, which faces on the square containing the City Hall, the High School, the Capitol, and the Albany Academy. This structure was built in 1840-42 at a cost of $350,000. Its exterior was constructed of white stone from Sing Sing quarries, and was used as an experiment for its use in building. It was thought that the quality of the stone was perfect for exterior use, and that it would resist the vicissitudes of this climate. Not so, however, as for years constant repairs have had to be made to replace stone which disintegrated from the effect of the frost. A few years ago a large section of the pediment which surmounts the Ionic columns at the entrance fell to the ground, giving warning of the unsafe condition of that structure. Repairs were made by the substitution of a galvanized iron pediment.

When the repairs were begun recently, it was found that the amount of the appropriation was inadequate to make the building's exterior such as it should be. Some of the stone which was taken out had crumbled to such an extent that the masons removed it with shovels, the particles resembling so much granulated sugar. Even that which held together could be readily pulverized with the finger.

This building was originally known as the new State House and was constructed for the State officers who were unable to find accommodations in the Capitol. It is 138 by 88 feet and 65 feet in height; its walls, with the exception of the facing of Sing Sing stone, are solid, its groined, arched ceilings showing substantial construction. In its centre is a rotunda, surmounted by a dome, and access to its various stories is over a spiral stairway of stone and iron. Originally this building contained a very heavy copper roof. This roof was supplanted by one of painted tin, and marked one of the first "jobs" of the coterie whose operations ended in the Assembly ceiling scandal.

The great growth of the work in the State Departments is also illustrated by this building. Up to the time of the construction of the Capitol, to that point where some of its parts could be used the State House contained the department offices of the Secretary of State, the Controller, State Treasurer, Canal Auditor, Canal Appraisers, Canal Commissioners, State Engineer and Surveyor, the State Insurance Superintendent, the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, the Superintendent of Banks, the Attorney General, and the Sealer of Weights and Measures. Now the building is used only by the Controller, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Superintendent of Banking, and the State Geologist, and the building is none too large for them.

OIL CAN AS A DAGGER.

Dr. Charles Kane of 119 West Forty-third Street was assaulted and badly wounded by Bootblack Cyrus Austin, colored, yesterday morning in the shoe store at Broadway and Forty-first Street.

Dr. Kane had his shoes polished by the negro in the shoe store on Friday night. He complained to the proprietor that the work was not well done. Yesterday he went to the store again and took Austin's chair to have his shoes shined. The bootblack seized an oil can, and using it as a dagger, jumped upon Dr. Kane, stabbing him in the face with the sharp point. The doctor was not rescued until he had received several ugly gashes.

Austin was arrested and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

There seems no doubt that the consensus of opinion among the most practical officers of the National Guard is that the State force should be organized into one division of four brigades, in command of a permanent Major General, and that his headquarters be preferably in New York City, where three-fourths of the troops, which include all the regiments in the State but two, are stationed. Officers hereabouts, with very few exceptions, are also of opinion that the Major General should serve without compensation, except, of course, when on active duty, and there would not be the slightest difficulty in getting such officer. If the Governor of the State wants to promote the best interest of the service he will call his four brigade commanders together and let them suggest who the Major General shall be. The brigade commanders are all officers of long and distinguished service, who in order of seniority are Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, who began his service in the Guard in 1857; Gen. James McLeer, who dates from 1861; Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, whose service began in 1864, and Gen. Peter C. Doyle, who first donned a uniform in 1856. All four officers served in the army of the United States in the war of the rebellion, and have held various grades of rank. It is hoped that the Governor will not lose sight of this fact, and will seek their advice rather than that of politicians with selfish interests.

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The Twelfth Regiment rifle team for two years past has fully maintained its reputation of being the champion of the New York National Guard. The team not only won the State championship last year with the biggest score ever made in the State match, but one of its members also won the individual championship. This year the Twelfth Regiment men have done still better, for they have again won the State championship, with the best regimental team score in the history of the Guard of the State with the liberal margin of 29 points in advance of their nearest competitor, and also won the First Brigade contest, with a score of 17 points better than their nearest opponent, which in each case was the Seventh Regiment. It is not to be wondered at if there is a particularly jubilant feeling among the members of the Twelfth, from Col. Butt down to the newest private.

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Capt. F. G. Landon of Company I, Seventh Regiment, who has been on an extensive tour in Europe, will sail for the United States Sept. 23. Lieut. H. C. Du Val of the same company, who is also abroad, is expected home shortly. Lieuts. Scott and Meyer of Company K, who were recently elected, have passed the Brigade Examining Board. Corp. Hegeman, who owns the handsome little steam yacht Evelyn, has entertained a number of his comrades on the yacht during the Summer. The work of renovating the room of Company A is about completed. The room is very handsome, the predominating colors used in the decoration being red and gold. It will be lighted by electricity, and the effect will be very fine.

***

In connection with the desire to have a provisional battalion from the Second Brigade attend the Exposition at Nashville, Tenn., on Oct. 11, it has been resolved that the expense incident to the trip be met by popular subscription among the citizens of Brooklyn. Brig. Gen. McLeer has appointed the following committee to solicit funds and arrange the details for the trip: Capt. T. H. Avery, Fourteenth Regiment; Capt. H. C. Lyon, Forty-seventh Regiment; Capt. C. G. Todd, Twenty-third Regiment; Capt. H. A. Williams, Thirteenth Regiment, and Lieut. G. P. Bagnall, supernumerary. The committee has already met with considerable success, and from present indications a goodly representation of members from the several organizations will be forthcoming to form the battalion.

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Major Roe of Squadron A announces that Troop 1 will drill on Mondays, beginning Oct. 4; Troop 2 Thursdays, beginning Oct. 7, and Troop 3 Fridays, beginning Oct. 8. Non-coms. will be called upon to drill platoons and the troop, both mounted and dismounted. Major Roe hopes for a better drill attendance than last year, which was 91 per cent. on the average.

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No date has yet been selected for the field day at Van Cortlandt Park which Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald intends to have some time next month. It is understood that the manoeuvres contemplated will include the division of the brigade into two bodies, a defensive and an offensive force. The evolutions will take place during the morning hours, while the afternoon hours will include a brigade review.

***

Col. Watson of the Thirteenth Regiment has detailed Battalion Adjt. William H. Van Cleek to command Company E pending the election of a Captain. The officers of the regiment will assemble for drill Friday night, and the non-coms. of the regiment will drill Sept. 30. A regimental recruit class will be formed, Major George D. Russell being in charge, assisted by Lieuts. George H. Kemp and James Lynch, Jr. The resignation of Lieut. Gustave J. Volckenig of Company F has been forwarded to general headquarters.

***

In the Fourteenth Regiment efforts to form a bicycle corps have been successful, and temporary officers have been chosen, as follows: President—Lieut. Col. A. L. Kline; Secretary—Private J. Gillson, Company F; Treasurer—E. W. Barber, Company H. Capt. W. L. Garcia is Chairman of the Committee on By-laws. A wheel room is to be fitted up in the armory for the accommodation of the members of the corps.

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The Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing has a new Lieutenant in the person of Richard C. McCoy, who has been formally commissioned.

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Col. Francis V. Greene of the Seventy-first Regiment, has been appointed a member of the Board of Award in the prize essay composition of the United States Infantry and Cavalry School for the year 1897.

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The season of military athletics indoors will commence on Monday evening, Oct. 25, at which time the Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association will hold games in the armory open to all amateurs under the Amateur Athletic Union rules.

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Col. Greene of the Seventy-first Regiment announces that company drills in his command will begin on Monday, Oct. 4, the several companies drilling on the evenings named: G and I, Mondays; B and H, Tuesdays; F and K, Wednesdays; D and E, Thursdays, and A and C, Fridays. Commanding officers of battalions will supervise the drills as heretofore. Indoor rifle practice commences Nov. 2. Company E has received by transfer three very desirable men from Company G, Twenty-second Regiment. They are Privates W. G. and J. O. Kyle, and Private Thatcher. The Twenty-second were loath to part with the men, while Capt. Stoddard is happy to have secured them.

***

Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, has decided to hold a grand military concert on the evening of Dec. 4. The full regimental band, under Victor Herbert, will be in attendance. The company will hold a stag in the armory on Oct. 4. The rifle range in the armory is being remodeled, and will be provided with an electric engine to absorb the smoke and gases. A marble drinking fountain is to be placed in the main hall of the armory, while the gymnasium is to be provided with shower baths. Other improvements in the armory are also to be made. They were very much needed. Private G. F. Mahon of Company C has been promoted Corporal. Lieut. W. B. Porter of Company A has passed the Examining Board. Capt. Smith of Company F has so arranged his business that he has withdrawn his resignation, much to the satisfaction of his company and brother officers in the regiment. Company A will hold an informal reception in the armory to-morrow night at 9 o'clock. Private E. J. O'Connor of Company F has been appointed Secretary of the company in place of Dorrance, resigned. Major Bennett S. Beach, Regimental Surgeon, received a very beautiful set of solid silver table ware, from the officers of the regiment, on the occasion of his marriage recently.

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The following members of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, have performed 100 per cent. of duty for the periods given: Sergt. Alten, six years; Corp. Burke, five years; Sergt. Callihan and Corp. Foster, four years; Private O'Connor, two years; Privates Clark, Phillips, Price, and Wright, one year. Those who missed but one drill during the season of 1896 and 1897 are Lieut. Bennett, Corp. Carter, Private Cooey, and Private Fender.

***

Company B, Ninth Regiment, Capt. Tompkins, has decided to give an elaborate concert the coming season. Interesting military evolutions, to be participated in jointly by the First Battery and Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, as well as Company B, of the Ninth, will be given. The batterymen will also give an exhibition of military gymnastics, which includes wall climbing. Dancing will conclude the festivities of the occasion.

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The Seventy-fourth Regiment of Buffalo is to have a new armory as soon as bids are received within the appropriation, which is $375,000.

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The report of the Board of Navy Officers which inspected the drills of the First Naval Battalion, under Commander Duncan, during the recent cruise, has placed it practically at the head of all naval militia organizations. The battalion receives much praise for its willingness to perform duty, as well as for the ability it showed in the various drills. Praise is also given to the Signal Corps, under Lieut. Anderson. It is expected that by another year the battalion can have the use of a small cruiser, which it could man itself, with a few officers and bluejackets from the regular service on board for emergencies. It is very probable that this will be brought about, and it is also possible that instruction on one of the torpedo boats may be had.

***

Recent deaths among the veterans of the Ninth Regiment are reported by Commandant George Hussey as follows: John Rockett, Samuel Patterson, and Archibald Stewart. Through the courtesy of Col. Seward and Lieut. Winterroth the veterans, at their regular meetings in the future, will be afforded an opportunity at rifle and pistol practice. The veterans contemplate a house-warming in the near future.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.98⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.24½
Cotton, middling	.06⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.55
Lard, prime	5.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.27
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¼
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	9.25
Beef, family	9.75
Beef hams	27.50
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lead	4.25
Copper, lake ingot	11.25
Butter, State, finest creamery	.18

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—While wheat was weakest, the market as a whole was stronger than expected. Shorts covered actively during the latter part of the session, and a great part of the decline was recovered. December opened ⅛@⅜c lower, at 29⅞@30c; sold at 30⅛c and 29½c, closing at 29⅞@30c. Oats sympathized with corn and ruled weak from the start, but became firm toward the end. December ranged from 20⅛c to 20¾c, closing at 20½c, a decline of ⅛c. Speculative business in provisions was not heavy, but the tone was strong. Shorts covered actively, pork being in good demand, and prices moved upward easily. At the close December pork was 17½c higher, at $8.50; December lard, 7½@10c higher, at $4.67½@$4.70, and December ribs, 7½c higher, at $4.95. October lard gained 15c, closing at $5.37½.

Estimated receipts Monday: Corn, 130 cars; oats, 425 cars; hogs, 30,000 head.

COTTON.

The market opened steady at an advance of 2@3 points, with a further advance of 2@3 points. Shorts covered quite freely for a time, but later the market made a break of 8@14 points from the top prices of the morning, under quite active liquidation, which caused prices to fall to a point that brought out cotton held on stop orders. Up to 11 o'clock sales had reached about 46,000 bales, and for the entire session 94,900 bales. The market was finally steady in tone with the net decline reduced to 3@8 points.

Further deterioration of the crop as a result of the drought is claimed in portions of Arkansas and Tennessee. Picking is making rapid progress, and the movement of cotton to market is quite free, but is said to have been checked in some localities by the quarantine against yellow fever.

Estimates for the week's receipts at the ports range between 200,000 and 220,000 bales.

Contract prices range as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	$6.68	$6.68	$6.55	$6.57@$6.59
October	6.62	6.62	6.48	6.54@ 6.55
November	6.59	6.60	6.48	6.53@ 6.54
December	6.61	6.64	6.50	6.56@ 6.57
January	6.66	6.67	6.54	6.61@ 6.62
February	6.68	6.68	6.59	6.64@ 6.66
March	6.73	6.74	6.62	6.67@ 6.68
April	..	..	..	6.70@ 6.72
May	6.81	6.81	6.68	6.74@ 6.75

Quotations on middling at Southern points were: Savannah, 6⅛c; Charleston, 6⅛c; Augusta, 6 5-16c; Wilmington, 6⅛c; New Orleans, 6⅛c; Mobile, 6 7-16c; Galveston, 6 11-16c; Norfolk, 6⅜c; Memphis, 6⅝c; Houston, 6⅝c; Baltimore, 7c; Louisville, 7c; St. Louis, 6 11-16c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—Cotton—Spot quiet; prices easier. American middling, 4 1-16d. Futures easy, with a moderate demand, and closed quiet.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
Sept.	91¾@..	92¼	91⅛@..	92½@..
Dec.	91¾@91⅞	92¾	91 @..	92½@..
May	91½@91⅝	92	90⅝@90¾	92 @..
Corn, No. 2—				
Sept.	28¼@..	28¼	27⅞@..	28 @..
Dec	29⅞@30	30⅛	29¼@..	29⅞@30
May	32⅞@33½	33½	32⅝@..	33¼@33⅜
Oats, No. 2—				
Sept.	18⅝@..	19	18⅝@..	19 @..
Dec.	20⅝@..	20½	20¼@..	20½@..
May	23¼@..	23¼	22⅞@..	23⅛@23¼

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The wheat market sustained an early loss of 1c a bushel, recovered a part of it near the close, and regained the balance on the curb. Moderate liquidation following weakness abroad and the Spring wheat movement of 1,043 cars caused the early break to 95c for December. From that figure it had an irregular reaction to 95⅜c at the close, and a more pronounced advance to 96¼c on the curb, the latter being the 1 o'clock price. The late advance was attributed to an oversold condition among local traders, influenced by heavy clearances for the week, and a change of front on the part of prominent Chicago traders. Foreign houses bought a little wheat around the opening and then withdrew. Their cables from Liverpool were ½@1½d lower, and reported weakness also in the Berlin market, where receipts were sufficiently large to exert an influence. The cash market was much higher than usual, only 10 loads being reported for export. Quotations, free on board, afloat, were: No. 2 red, 98⅞c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.01⅜; No. 1 Northern New York, $1.00⅞; No. 2 hard, 97⅞c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Close: September, 92½c; December, (new,) 92½c; December, (old,) 90c; May, 92c.

Corn.

The market opened weak and declined slightly, after which it rallied on covering. The early factors were liquidation and weak cables, Liverpool closing 1¼@1⅜d lower. On the subsequent reaction a good deal of short corn was covered. On the curb December, which closed officially at 35⅛c, rallied to 35⅝c. No. 2 corn quoted at 35⅛c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

Oats were moderately active and a little easier than corn, closing ¼c net lower. The export trade was fairly good for Saturday, amounting to 90,000 bushels No. 2 mixed clip. No. 2 oats quoted at 21½c; No. 3 oats, 21¼c; No. 2 white, 27@27¼c; No. 3 white, 26¼c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 26¼@34.

Flour.

Spring patents, $5.40@$5.70; Winter straights, $4.85@$5; Winter patents, $5.25@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.40@$4.65; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.50@$3.75; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.25@$3.40; no grade, $1.55@$1.60.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—First patents, $5.15@$5.35; second patents, $5@$5.10; first clears, $4.15@$4.35; second clears, $3.15@$3.35.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—Market quiet; No. 2 Western, 51½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; No. 1 Western, 53c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Barley—Market quiet; quoted 31½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Old mess, $9@$9.50; new mess, $9.75@$10.25; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.50@$13. Beef—Mess, $7.50@$8.50; family, $9@$10.50; packet, $8.50@$9.50; extra India mess, $13.50@$15.50. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 6c; 180 lb, 6⅛c; 160 lb, 6¼c; 140 lb, 6⅜c; 120 lb, 6½c; pigs, 6¾c. Cutmeats—Smoking bellies, 8½c; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 7½c bid; pickled shoulders, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8⅝@8½c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Chicago S. P., 16 lb, 7⅜@7½c. Tallow, 3½@3⅝c. Stearine—Oleo, 6c; lard stearine, 6c. Lard, 5c; city lard, 4.70c; refined, South American, 5.75c; Continent, 5.40c; compound, city, 4⅞@5c; Western, 5@5¼c; Brazil, kegs, 6.95c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess firm, 67s 6d; prime mess firm, 16s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, firm, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, firm, 46s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 33s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, steady, 33s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, steady, 31s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, steady, 30s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lb, stocks exhausted; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 37s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 29s. Lard—Spot steady, 24s. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, dull, 45s. Tallow—Prime city firm, 18s.

COFFEE.

The market opened steady at an advance of 10 and 15 points, ruling firm throughout the session and closing steady at the best point of the day—an advance of 15 to 25 points. Sales on the call were 2,750 bags, and for the entire session 18,250 bags at the prices appended. The advance was more directly due to stronger European advices and indications of moderating receipts at Rio and Santos, the Havre market showing an advance of 1f, and the Hamburg market an advance of ¼@½ pfennig, while receipts at Rio and Santos at 48,000 bags, while still large, fall below recent average. Cleared from Rio Sept. 17, steamer Mozart, with 23,000 bags. Spot Rio and Santos coffee show a better feeling and close firm on the basis of 7c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, this being an advance of ⅛c.

Contract prices follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	6.25	6.35	6.25	6.20@6.30
October	....	....	....	6.20@6.30
November	6.25	6.35	6.25	6.25@6.35
December	6.70	6.75	6.65	6.70@6.75
January	6.80	6.85	6.80	6.80@6.85
February	6.90	6.90	6.85	6.90@6.95
March	7.00	7.05	6.95	7.00@7.05
April	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.05@7.10
May	7.10	7.20	7.05	7.15@7.20
June	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.15@7.20
July	7.15	7.15	7.10	7.15@7.25
August	....	....	....	7.20@7.30

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 8$200. Hamburg—Opened ¼@½ pfennig higher; closed unchanged. Havre opened ½f higher; closed ½f net advance; January, 43.75; February, 43.75; March, 44.25; April, 44.50; May, 45.75; June, 45.75; July, 44.75; August, 45.00; September, 43.00; October, 43.00; November, 43.25; December, 43.50. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 8$300.

SUGAR.

No new feature in the market was reported, with principal buyers inactive.

OILS.

Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 27@27½c; off Summer yellow, 26@27c; butter grades, 30@32c; prime white, 30@31c; prime Winter yellow, 33@34c; linseed, American raw, 38@39c; American boiled, 39@40c; Calcutta raw, 52@53c.

WOOL.

The Wool Exchange quotes carpet, East India, and Asiatic wools as follows: Aleppo, 12@12½c; Angora, 12½@13c; Bagdad, black, 20c; Bagdad, fawns, 20c; Bagdad, whites, 21@22½c; Bokhara, colors, 13@13½c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; Camels' hair, Russian, 13@13½ c; China, ordinary, 12@13c; China, combing, 14½@15c; Cordova, 13c; Donskoi, Autumns, 14@15c; Donskoi, combing, 20@22c; Donskoi, colors, 16c; Donskoi, lambs, 14@15c; Scotch, 16c; Valparaiso, 12@14c; East India, choice, 14@15c; East India, low, 12@14c; Georgian B. O., 16@17c; Georgian B., 14@16c; Georgian B. S., 13@15c; Kandahar, 22@23c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 14@15c; Joria and Vicaneer, 23@24c; Khorassan, colors, 13½@14c; Khorassan, white, 17@18c; Mohair, Turkish, 40@42c; Mossul, washed, 17@18c; Mossul, unwashed, 13c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—There were few transactions in the wool trade during the week. The arrivals to date for the fifth series, which will open on the 28th inst., are as follows: New South Wales, 19,664 bales; Queensland, 23,862 bales; Victoria, 20,041 bales; Tasmania, 1,105 bales; South Australia, 2,377 bales; West Australia, 977 bales; New Zealand, 5,005 bales, and Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 36,216 bales; total 158,247 bales, including 42,500 bales forwarded direct; also 2,281 Falkland Island.

The imports for the week aggregated 8,968 bales, including 1,214 bales from New South Wales 159 bales from Melbourne, 56 bales from South Australia, 6,349 bales from New Zealand, 318 bales from the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 444 bales from Marseilles, 377 bales from St. Petersburg, and 51 bales of sundries.

NAVAL STORES.

Prices were as follows: Tar, regulars, $1.75; oil, bbls, $3.50; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, regulars and machines, 30¼@30¾c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.45@$1.50; E, $1.60; F, $1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.15@$2.20; W G, $2.30; W W, $2.65@$2.70.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 18.—Spirits of turpentine, 28c; receipts, 53 bbls; resin firm, $1.10, $1.15; crude turpentine, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90; tar firm, $1.15.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 18.—Spirits of turpentine, 27½c; sales, none. Resin—AB, $1.10; CD, $1.15; E, $1.20; F, $1.25; G, $1.30; H, $1.40; IK, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.70; WG, $1.95; waterwhite, $2.20.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 18.—Spirits of turpentine, 28¼@28½c; sales, 875 bbls; receipts, 960 bbls. Resin firm; sales, 1,507 bbls; receipts, 3,820 bbls. Quote: ABCDE, $1.15; F, $1.20; G, $1.25; H, $1.35; I, $1.40; K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.85; WG, $2.10; WW, $2.30.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed beef steady at 7@8⅝c per lb for native sides. No change in cables.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$7.75; grassers and buttermilks, $3.50@$4; city-dressed veals quiet at 10½@12c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.25; lambs, $5@$6; dressed mutton, 7@8½c per lb; dressed lambs, 8@10c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.30@$4.65.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.14	.16
Alpha Con	.20	.21
Andes	.22	..
Belcher	.38	.41
Best & Belcher	.76	.78
Bullion	.13	.15
Caledonia	.56	.76
Challenge Con	.47	.52
Chollar	.65	.69
Confidence	1.15	1.20
Con. Cal. & Va	1.55	1.60
Con. Imperial	.04	.04
Con. New York	.05	..
Crown Point	.37	.41
Exchequer	.06	.08
Gould & Curry	.62	.65
Hale & Norcross	1.15	1.10
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.19	.20
Kentuck Con	.09	.09
Mexican	.54	.60
Occidental Con	2.25	2.25
Ophir	1.00	1.05
Overman	.25	.32
Potosi	.40	.41
Savage	.49	.52
Scorpion	.06	.07
Sierra Nevada	1.10	.97
Silver Hill	.04	.05
Union Con	.56	.57
Utah Con	.23	.26
Yellow Jacket	.43	.50

Silver bars, 56⅝; Mexican dollars, 44@44½; drafts—sight, 5; telegraph, 7½.

THE WHEAT MARKET WEAK.

Trading Was at Narrow Range, with Declines on All Options—Curb Prices Stiffen.

The wheat market at the Produce Exchange yesterday was weaker than that of Chicago on large liquidations, and all cables were weak.

The trading was at narrow range, that of September being ½c.; December, ⅝c., and May, ⅝c., and the net losses were: September, ⅜c.; December, ⅝c.; and May, ⅜c. The course of dealings was: September—closed Friday 98¾c., opened and high, 98½c.; low, 98c.; close, 98⅝c; December—close Friday, 96c.; opened, 95⅝c.; high, 95⅞c.; low, 95c.; close, 95⅜c; May—close Friday, 95⅝c.; opened and high, 95⅜c; low, 95c.; close, 95¼c. At low September was 8¾c. below, and December 9¼c. under the highest recorded quotations of the season.

The market at the close was still weak. Just after, prices on the curb stiffened to strength. There was during the day only a nominal export demand.

A Useful Tariff Manual.

A manual of the United States customs duties, as altered by the Dingley Tariff bill, which is calculated to be of use to importers and other persons interested in knowing the present provisions of the amended Customs Administrative act, has been issued in cloth binding by R. F. Downing & Co. It is called "Downing's United States Customs Tariff," and it gives, not only the entire text of the act as amended, with a complete and elaborate alphabetical concordance and schedule of duties, but considerable information pertinent to the subject. It has a list of the cities in this country to which dutiable merchandise can be transported in bond without examination or appraisement, (unless it be "in bulk or of a perishable nature,") points on making out invoices, rules for ascertaining duties, advice on the payment of duties or suing for recovery of them when illegally exacted, and on the drawback of duties on imported goods which are exported afterward; advice to tourists and emigrants, and shipping instructions. It also contains tables of metric weights and measures, and of the value of foreign coins; the equivalents in American money of sums ranging from half a farthing to £5,000 in English coin, and similar equivalents for German marks and fractions thereof, and for francs. It has, furthermore, a comprehensive alphabetical scale of the equivalents of the weights and measures of other countries.

Plans for an Irish Centennial.

The sub-committee of the '98 Centennial Association, under whose auspices a big excursion will be given to Ireland next year, met yesterday in the parlors of the Netherland Hotel. This committee is a branch of the Executive Committee of the association, which has its headquarters in Ireland. Recorder Goff occupied the chair at yesterday's committee meeting, and communications were read from Irish organizations from nearly every large city in this country. Secretary Kelly reported that applications for places in the flagship of the excursion were coming in rapidly, and that very soon all berths and staterooms would be filled. It was decided to have on the flagship a printing press, on which a journal will be printed each day during the voyage. The entire plans will be submitted to the Executive Committee at a meeting to be called soon.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealing in Residences Continues to Increase and Is Still the Backbone of the Market.

A VIGOROUS TONE APPARENT

Numerous Sales by Brokers—Attractive Offerings for the Coming Week—A Large Number of Lots at Auction—Mortgages Filed.

The difference between the dealings of last week and those of the week immediately preceding was one of quantity rather than of quality. The down-town market has as yet given no signs of a revival, and the buying of residences in the upper sections of the city continues to be the only branch of the business in which there is an apparent and well-defined activity. This activity, however, is of such an extent and of such a vigorous tone as to be most encouraging, and if, when the dealing in larger properties for investment begins, there is shown the same disposition to buy and sell as is now apparent in the private dwelling field, it is certain that the hopes of the most optimistic "boomers" will be realized.

This dealing in residences has not been confined to any one particular neighborhood. Among the transactions of the week, those involving 328 Madison Avenue, 805 Fifth Avenue, 133 West Seventy-second Street, and 186 Riverside Drive are prominent on account of the values of these properties, but they are but the more noticeable among a list of residence sales which surpasses anything of recent weeks, and is admitted by many brokers to be far above their expectations.

The taking of title to the old Bank for Savings property by the United States Loan and Investment Company was interesting only because it confirmed what has been published from time to time in the shape of well-founded rumors. A modern twelve-story structure on this site, while it cannot be pointed out as a landmark, will soon make its presence felt in the value of neighboring property, and that the old bank is to go, should be cause for congratulation among the owners of adjoining buildings.

The coming week promises to be even more active than the one just ended, but in the same class of property. Three hundred thousand dollars is the amount in a deal involving property on or near Fifth Avenue, the details of which will doubtless be given out to-morrow, while several brokers in the Fifth Avenue and Columbus Avenue sections will close residence sales of varying proportions during the next three or four days.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Amelia W. Heffernan, for $30,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 316 West Fifty-sixth Street, 22 by 102.2.

Edward A. Seymour has sold for the Consolidated Ice Company to C. Dobler, for $17,000, the three-story brick building 432 Canal Street, running through to Vestry Street, 22 by 39.8 by 55.

Morris Steinhardt has sold to Isaac Meyer the vacant plot at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, 100 by 95.

Francis J. Schnugg has sold to Claus H. Klee, for about $21,000, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 211 Chrystie Street.

Charles Martin has sold for William Saier the four-story front and rear brick buildings 354 West Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Terence Farley's Sons have sold the three-story stone-front dwelling 259 West Thirty-fourth Street, 22.11 by 98.9.

Leith & Glenn have sold to Carrie Blumenthal, for $16,000, one of a row of four dwellings recently completed by them on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, between Lenox Avenue and Seventh Avenue.

M. A. Lynch has sold to Wahle N. Steinmetz the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 100 feet west of the Boulevard, 50 by 100, and the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 125 feet west of the Boulevard, 75 by 100. The buyer will improve both sites by the erection of three-story private dwellings.

Weil & Mayer have sold the three five-story brick flats 303, 305, and 307 East Seventieth Street, each 25 by 60 by 100.

Louise Winter has sold to Valentine Green the four-story stone-front tenement, with store, 331 East Seventy-fifth Street, taking property in Brooklyn and Jamaica in part payment.

Maria T. Barry has sold to Abraham Quackenbush the vacant plot, southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street, 100 by 100.11. It is reported that Mr. Quackenbush will erect a six-story apartment house on the plot.

Adler & Herrmann have sold to Jacob Samuelson, for $8,850, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 141 East One Hundred and Third Street, 16 by 55 by 100.

Robert O. Ives has purchased, for $15,500, the two-story frame dwelling, on a plot 25 by 99.11, at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Convent Avenue.

W. Wallace Detrick has sold to A. Weinstein the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 544 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

The Empire Hotel, at the Boulevard, Sixty-third Street, and Columbus Avenue, has been leased to W. Johnson Quinn for a term of ten years.

It was also reported that the Hotel Majestic had been leased for a term of ten years at an annual rental of $200,000.

L. C. Minster has leased to William Bailey & Co. for Isabella Jex, for a long term, the store and basement 1,233 Broadway. Alterations will be made and the premises used for a restaurant.

The Auction Rooms.

The proceedings of the last week in the salesrooms have been of the conventional foreclosure variety. The two attractive parcels of the week, the factory properties at Greene and Houston Streets and at East Broadway, Division and Gouverneur Streets, both went at figures considerably below their real values, but not until outsiders had tested the staying qualities of the plaintiffs with several bids. Another adjournment was granted for the sale of the four-story stone-front building 179 Second Avenue, and it will be put up again on Tuesday by Auctioneer J. Montgomery Strong.

A sale of lots which promises to attract widespread attention is that scheduled for Thursday at 59 Liberty Street, when Richard V. Harnett will sell by order of the West Brooklyn Land and Improvement Company 285 lots on New Utrecht, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Avenues, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first Streets, Brooklyn. The recent rapid development of that section is perhaps the best recommendation of this property. This fact, together with the favorable terms of sale, 70 per cent. of the purchase money being allowed to remain on bond and mortgage, should make this sale one of the most successful of the year.

There were recorded last week 237 mortgages for $2,804,323, of which 87, for $1,126,350, were at 5 per cent.; 110, for $749,873, were at more, and 40, for $928,100, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 215 mortgages for $1,523,492, of which 91, for $747,742, were at 5 per cent.; 109, for $542,500, were at more, and 15, for $233,250, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Lucius A. Waldo, referee, 231 Mercer Street, west side, 175 feet south of Third Street, 25 by 100, six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $10,488; subject to other mortgages for $55,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Winthrop Parker, referee, Pyne Street, or Fulton Avenue, east side, 625 feet northeast of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 25 by 157, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,364.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 179 Second Avenue, west side, 77.9 feet north of Eleventh Street, runs west 120 by north 25.9 by west 5.8 by north 28 by east 25.8 by east 100 to Second Avenue by south 25.9, four-story stone-front building, with two-story brick extension. Due on judgment, $24,698.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 381 Broome Street, south side, about 50 feet east of Mulberry Street, 25 by 121.6 by 25 by 123.3, three-story brick and frame tenement, with store, and five-story brick factory at rear. Due on judgment, $24,020.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 31 Norfolk Street, west side, 150 feet south of Grand Street, 25.2 by 100 by 25 by 100, three-story

brick and frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $1,835.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 1,307 Hoe Avenue, west side, 250 feet south of Charlotte Place, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,820.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale, 12 Columbia Street, east side, 100.2 feet south of Broome Street, 21.11 by 65, three-story brick tenement, with all right to six-foot alley along its southerly side; all title and interest of Martin Weir on Nov. 12, 1896.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale, 311 to 317 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 100 by 99.11, four-story brick stable; all title and interest of Carrie Magee on May 26, 1897.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Miller, referee, 444 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 104.4, three-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $5,614.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, 1,305 Hoe Avenue, west side, 275 feet south of Charlotte Place, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,358.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. O'Brien, referee, 531 West Thirtieth Street, north side, 431 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 31 by 31.6, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,562.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 2,306 Second Avenue, east side, 53 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 27 by 80, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,899.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 302 and 304 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 34 by 99.11, and 308, 310, and 312 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 151 feet west of Eighth Avenue, five three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $14,535, subject to other mortgages for $43,000.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 629 First Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 24.8 by 80, five-story brick tenement.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23.—By Adrian H. Muller, foreclosure sale, Edwin A. Jones, referee, 441 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 181.8 feet west of Avenue A, 18.4 by 100.10, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,001.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, east corner of Orchard and Highbridge streets, 83 by 95 by 77.5 by 62, vacant; Lind avenue, southeast side, 455.5 feet northeast of Devoe street, 37.7 by 200 by 36.6 by 209, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,800.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles F. Bostwick, referee, 330 West Fortieth street, south side, 450 feet west of Eighth avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $24,282.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 152 East Ninety-eighth street, south side, 175 feet west of Third avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $11,852.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 533 to 537 West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 375 feet west of Tenth avenue, 75 by 100.5, three five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $4,672.

By Peter F. Meyer, executor's sale, twenty-one lots on Fourth avenue, Sixty-seventh street, or Shore Road, and Cowenhoven Lane, Brooklyn; 10 and 12 Elm place, Brooklyn, west side, about 72 feet north of Fulton street, 50 by 156 and irregular, three-story brick building, and two-story brick and iron building, known as Zipp's Casino.

At 59 Liberty street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 285 lots on New Utrecht, Fourteenth and Fifteenth avenues, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first streets, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 427 East Fifty-second street, north side, 339 feet east of First avenue, 20 by 100.4, and irregular, four-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,374.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for four five-story brick and stone tenements, 25 by 84.10; William F. Monroe of Bayonne, N. J., owner; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $72,000.

Nos. 31 and 33 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 42.6 by 88.11; Henry M. Denton, owner; Henry Anderson of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $68,000.

Jerome Avenue, northeast corner of Potter Place, for two three-story frame dwellings, with stores, 20 by 50 and 30 by 50; M. A. Costello, 1,390 Stebbins Avenue, owner; F. D. Miller of Bedford Park, architect; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, northeast corner of Intervale Avenue, for a one-story frame store, 30 by 30; Mary L. Gray of 151 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; William H. Gray, architect; cost, $400.

Spencer Place, east side, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for four five-story brick tenements, 28 by 75; Frederick R. Meres of 969 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $88,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21.6 by 57; Henry J. Masson of 152 East Forty-eighth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 523 Water Street, to a one-story frame storage house; Thomas Hitchcock, owner; Small & Schemann of 265 Broadway, architect; cost, $200.

Eighty-seventh Street, south side, between Riverside Drive and West End Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Mary A. Moore of 330 West Eighty-seventh Street, owner; Francis Minuth of 822 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Crosby Street, northeast corner of Jersey Street, to a seven-story brick store, 41.7 by 74.8; Leo Schlesinger of 13 East Seventy-third Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 210 Willis Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; Mrs. Jennie Andre of 270 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; W. G. Pigneron of 882 Morris Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Sept. 18.

ATTORNEY ST, 17, w s, 21.3x20.2x21.3x20; Annie Aaron to Leopold Goldhammer. $1

CENTRE LINE between 119th and 120th Sts, 175 ft e of 7th Av, runs e 50x n 19.5 to centre of Harlem Creek x w 50x s 17.1; John Delahunty, referee, to Jacob Bookman ... 1,500

INTERIOR LOT, centre line between 119th and 120th Sts, and 175 ft e of 7th Av, e 50 x n 19.5 x w 50 ft x s 19.1; Jesse W. Lilienthal to Victor Bunzl ... 10

NORFOLK ST, 22, 25.3x75; Abraham L. Fox and wife to Edgar G. Anthony ... 34,500

1ST AV, n w corner of 96th St, 201.4 ft, to 95th St, x 140; Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, referee, to Robert P. Golightly ... 135,000

49TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Henry Michaelis and wife to A. Lester Heyer ... 1,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 122.1 ft n of 171st St, 50x105.7, to Mill Brook x50.3x102; Arthur Gorsch and wife to George Lippmann ... 1

49TH ST, 359 East, 18.6x40.6; Lilly R. Stern to Leopold Goldhammer ... 1

49TH ST, n s, 37.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18.6x40.6; Florence L. Hartley to Lilly R. Stern ... 1

68TH ST, 307 West, 25x100.5; Frederick Moss and wife to Frederick A. Reeve ... 1

78TH ST, n s, 116.10 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.4x102.2, Henry P. Mendes and another, executors, to Helen J. Erickson ... 17,000

93D ST, 239 East, 25x100.8; Annie Aaron and another to Leopold Goldhammer ... omitted

96TH ST, s s, 169 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 29x101.8; 96th St, s s, 227 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 29x101.8; Herman Bonner and wife to S. B. Steinmann ... 10

105TH ST, 250 West, 15x100.11; Edward F. Clapp and wife to Anne B. Clapp ... 1

150TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Christian Vorndran to Katharina Vorndran ... 1

153D ST, 400 West, 164 ft to St. Nicholas Place, x s 24.11 x w 159.6 to St. Nicholas Av, x n 25.6; Leopold Goldhammer and wife to Lilly R. Stern and another ... 1

153D ST, 400 West, 164 ft to St. Nicholas Place, x s 24.11 x w 159.6 to St. Nicholas Av, x n 25.6; Charles Kervan and wife to Leopold Goldhammer ... exch. & 1

170TH ST, n s, 56.1 ft w of Bristow St, 19x78.1x20.10x86.9; Herman Wauer and wife to Max F. Schmidt ... 6,200

185TH ST, n s, 383.2 ft e of King's Bridge Av, 19.6x59.7x19.6x59.8; Frederick A. Reeve and wife to Frederick Voss ... 1

Recorded Leases.

BACHMAN, Absalom P., to John J. Redmond; 1,371 5th Av, 3 years ... $1,500, 1,600

BALHEIMER, Katherine, to Matthew Bregovsky; Forsyth St, s e corner of Hester St, 4 11-12 years ... 1,680

LIPPMANN, George, to Arthur Gorsch; Webster Av, e s, 122 ft n of 171st St, 6 months ... 180

MARTIN, William A., to Andrew P. Nahmens; 262 West 125th St, 3 years ... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ANTHONY, Edgar G., to Abraham L. Fox; 22 Norfolk St, installments ... $4,000

FICKINGER, William, and wife to North River Savings Bank; 29th St, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, 1 year ... 500

LASPERGES, Marie, and another to James V. Lawrence; Prospect Terrace, w s, 39 ft n of 13th St, 1 year ... 1,750

MITCHELL, Margaret, and another to Ludwig Tumel and another; 217 East 41st St, 2 years ... 800

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY to the Central Trust Company of New York and William Nelson Cromwell, trustees; all rights, franchises, steamships, &c., bonds ... 4,000,000

REEVE, Frederick A., to Frederick Voss; 68th St, n s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 2 years ... 1,000

ROSENSTEIN, Fannie, to A. A. Greenhoot; 126 West 120th St, 5 years ... 6,500

SCHMIDT, Max F., and wife to Herman Wauer; 170th St, n s, 56.2 ft w of Bristow St, 3 years ... 1,000

SOMMER, Jacob, and wife to Theodore Wentz; Lots 458 and 460, map of Van Nest Park, demand ... 7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTTON, William H., to Ida E. Brown ... $2,524

BROWN, Almira J., to William H. Button ... 2,524

COHN, Sigmund, to Kate Dauth ... 1,924

GREENHOOT, Abraham A., to Fannie Rosenstein ... 6,500

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company ... 30,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to George A. Meyer and another, trustees of the estate of Joseph M. Partridge ... 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to C. Elliott Minor, as trustee of Grace C. Bates ... 10,000

Lis Pendens.

MONROE ST, 229; the Church of the Holy Communion against Bertha Junge and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Parker.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 104th St, 36x100; the United States Fire Insurance Company against Emily O. Bacon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. de P. Foster.

WEST END AV, w s, 38 ft n of 98th St, 17x80; Rosalie Chesterman against John Dunn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Van Slyck.

90TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Anna L. Poor against Catharine M. Spaulding and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys Duer, Strong & Jarvis.

100TH ST, n s, 55 ft e of West End Av, 15x85; Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, trustee, &c., against Wesley A. and Irene H. Lyon, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. H. Hillhouse.

130TH ST, n s, 282 ft w of 6th Av, widened, 18x99.11; Germania Life Insurance Company against Charles A. Troup, individually and as trustee, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

141ST ST, 517 East; Louisa Widder against William S. Denmark and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

Mechanics' Liens.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 145th St, 183.9x100x166.10x101.5; George H. Thompson & Co. against George Daiker, owner and contractor ... 2,263

57TH ST, 533 to 537 West; Frank Pieper against Philip and Louis Schaefer, owners and contractors ... $200

115TH ST, 12 and 14 East; Cosgrove Brothers against Mohlker & Askey, owners and contractors ... 300

148TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Michael Kircher against George J. Ryan, owner and contractor ... 736

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GEORGE DAUER.—Two judgments were entered yesterday against George Dauer of 46 and 48 Suffolk Street, in favor of William Dauer, for $3,419, and Anna M. Dauer for $2,519, both claims being for money loaned.

L. ROSENBAUM COMPANY.—George Birnbaum has been appointed receiver for the L. Rosenbaum Company, manufacturers of women's hats, 35 Great Jones Street, which was attached a few weeks ago, on the application of James B. Kellogg.

RICH & MAEDER.—James F. McLoughlin has been appointed temporary receiver of Rich & Maeder, corporation, theatrical agents, of 51 West Twenty-eighth Street, by Judge McLaughlin of the Supreme Court, on the application of the H. B. Claflin Company, which recovered a judgment against them on May 12 for $112, and could not collect it.

PUBLIC PAPER BOX MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Edward R. Watson has been appointed receiver of the Public Paper Box Manufacturing Company of 394 and 396 Bowery by Judge McLaughlin of the Supreme Court on the application of John T. Williams on claims for rent amounting to $675. The company was incorporated on Sept. 16, 1896, with a capital stock of $4,000.

G. COHEN & CO.—An attachment has been obtained against G. Cohen & Co., doing business under the style of the Popular Clothing Company, at 97 Crosby Street, by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, for $429, for goods purchased from the H. B. Claflin Company on the strength of a statement made on June 30 last that they were worth about $4,000 and owed nothing for borrowed money. Samuel J. Goldsmith called at G. Cohen & Co.'s place of business and found no stock there except a few unfinished garments. He learned that the goods and machines had been carted away. Some of the stock had been taken to two auction rooms and some of it to 49 Bleecker Street. The partners were Goodman Cohen and Anna Solarz.

E. B. CUTHBERT & CO.—Ernest H. Ball, assignee of Edward B. Cuthbert, doing business as E. B. Cuthbert & Co., stock brokers, at 30 Broad Street, has obtained leave to file a provisional bond of $100,000 until he can complete an inventory of the assets. The value of the assets which will come into his hands or under his control, he believes, will not exceed $90,490, the total nominal value being $349,938. The assets consist of money in banks, $3,134; checks, $3,165; securities on hand, nominal, $11,490; actual, $8,000; accounts receivable from clients, including promissory notes, nominal, $300,000; actual, $60,000; bonds and mortgages, nominal, $6,560; equities on loans, nominal and actual, $9,690; furniture and fixtures nominal, $7,675; actual, $1,500; miscellaneous assets, nominal, $6,283; actual, $5,000. There are a great number of outstanding accounts, which are widely scattered and many of them are for less than $100 each. The assignee said that it is impossible at present to determine what accounts are good and, while many may be realized upon, he believes a large number will not be collected. The total amount of the accounts is $300,000, and he estimates that $60,000 of this can be collected.

Out of Town.

BUFFALO ENGINE WORKS.—The Buffalo Engine Works has made a general assignment to Joseph E. Barnard for the benefit of its creditors. Liabilities and assets are not given.

CLARK, AMES & CO.—Clark, Ames & Co., who operated a commission house on Devonshire Street Boston, have suspended. The cause given is the failure of J. R. Willard & Co., the firm's New York correspondent. The assets and liabilities are not known.

THE WEST MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The West Manufacturing Company, 72 Hudson Street, Buffalo, has gone into the hands of Andrew W. West, as temporary receiver. The nominal assets are $85,072; the liabilities, $52,509. It is expected that all creditors will be paid in full.

S. GOLDSTEIN & CO.'S FAILURE.

The Bookkeeper Testifies that Cooper Drew $5,000 and Disappeared.

An examination into the affairs of S. Goldstein & Co. of 246 Canal Street, who failed July 2, with an indebtedness of $50,000, was had yesterday in the City Court. M. H. Oppenheim, counsel for Kumhardt & Allen, creditors, conducted the examination of Goldstein and of Max Leske, S. Goldstein & Co.'s bookkeeper.

Leske testified that about a week before the failure, Alexander Cooper, Goldstein's partner, began bringing in customers from a distance and selling them heavy bills, of which he made no accounting. A few days before the failure, the witness said, Cooper drew $5,000 in cash and disappeared. The hearing was adjourned until Sept. 23. W. L. Strong & Co. are among the creditors.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed Saturday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ABBATEMARCO, Giovanni—B. Spengola. $156
ALLEY, Alex B., and George Montrose—H. A. Page and others ... 258
BALLIN, Moritz and Louis—Henry A. Page and others ... 597
BLOCH, Bernard—Isidore Cahn ... 1,625
BROWN, John J.—Mortimer W. Price and another ... 5,318
CONNOR, James, and Patrick F. McKeon—The People, &c., of New York ... 500
CONRAN, Charles S., and George H. Lary—James Thompson and another ... 328
DAUER, George—Anna M. Dauer ... 2,519
DAUER, George—William Dauer ... 3,419
FARMER, Albert J.—D. H. Holmes ... 115
FEIG, Joseph L.—Armour & Co ... 316
FOSTER, Amelia—T. A. Gissel ... 30
GREEN, John I.—A. B. Bacon and another ... 463
HAMPSON, Edward P.—Rose Stoever ... 185
HERZOG, Carl—A. Schubart ... 72
HERRERO, Emilio—F. Beck ... 222
HOWDEN, Thomas F.—National Mosaic & Tile Company ... 647
JACOBY, Gerson—E. Sperling and another. 169
LEIRNE, Israel—N. Goldstein, costs ... 34
LUDEMANN, Freida—W. E. Barker and others ... 338
LUDEMANN, Freida—Conrad Doersch ... 118
MATHER, Charles E.—Edith L. Mather ... 219
McEIRLY, John V.—Richardson & Boynton Company ... 186
PAGE, Samuel D.—Lavinia Hartwell ... 1,113
PROP, Marcus—M. Damsky and another ... 61
SCHANZ, John C.—Armour & Co ... 122
SHIPMAN, Lester E.—Jelleffe, Wright & Co ... 208
SMITH, Warren E.—William H. Gillilan ... 695
TENNEY, Herman J.—F. V. Strauss ... 312
UNITED MERCHANTS OF NEW YORK—Francis H. Bawo and others ... 778
E. DE BRAEKELEER & CO., LIMITED—H. B. Kirk and another ... 188
R. M. GILMOUR MANUFACTURING Company—F. Rudolph ... 85
WATERS, Richard C.—J. C. Sharp ... 119
WESTERVELT, Charles E.—C. L. Whitfield ... 211

M'KINLEY HEARS GEN. LEE

He Seems to be Deeply Impressed with the Critical Character of the Situation in Cuba.

CONSUL GENERAL WILL RETURN

The President Urges Him to Go Back at His Earliest Convenience—No Outline Given of the Administration's Policy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Consul General to Cuba, had a long consultation with the President at the White House to-day. He saw the President by special appointment, and all visitors were excluded during the progress of the conference except Secretary Alger, who came over from the War Department, and remained until after Gen. Lee's departure. Gen. Lee carefully reviewed the situation in Cuba and explained at length all points upon which either the President or Secretary Alger asked for information. Gen. Lee gave his own views very freely to the President, but after the interview was very reticent about the nature of the report he had made.

He said the President had not given him an outline of his policy. It is evident, however, that the President is deeply impressed with the critical character of the situation in Cuba, as described by Gen. Lee, as it is understood that at the conference he strongly urged Consul General Lee to retain his office, at least for the present, and to return to Havana at his earliest convenience. As it has been strongly intimated for several months that ex-Congressman Aldrich would succeed Gen. Lee at Havana, and that the latter probably would not return, the President's action to-day is construed to mean that he thinks it inadvisable to make a change at this juncture.

Gen. Lee left here this afternoon for Covington, Va., but before his departure admitted that he would return to Cuba as soon as he had arranged his private affairs, probably about the middle of October. In private conversation with close personal friends, Gen. Lee has expressed himself vigorously as to the situation in Cuba, and has been very emphatic in his condemnation of some of Gen. Weyler's methods.

CARLIST UPRISING FEARED.

Company of Infantry Sent to Morella, Near Tortosa, Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—A company of infantry has been sent to Morella, Province of Castellon de la Plana, forty-five miles north of Tortosa, as it is feared that a Carlist uprising is to take place there.

WEYLER EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE.

Cables to Spain that He Expects to Pacify Cuba in Four Months.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—Capt. General Weyler cables to the Government saying he is perfectly confident of being able to pacify Cuba in four months.

UNKNOWN VESSEL OFF KEY WEST.

A Boat Sent Ashore at a Point Inaccessible to Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a telegram from Special Agent Linck, at Key West, Fla., to the effect that a steamer supposed to be the Summers N. Smith had arrived off that port under suspicious circumstances. Soon after her arrival a small boat put off from the vessel with about twenty men on board, headed for Key West, at a point inaccessible to the Inspectors. The revenue cutter Winona has started in pursuit.

It is stated that it is probable that the twenty men will be quarantined if found, and the whole affair investigated with a view to discovering whether the unknown vessel is or has been engaged in a filibustering expedition to Cuba. The Secretary of State and the Attorney General have been notified of the circumstances.

CATAMOUNT BITES A WOMAN.

Miss Gray May Die of Injuries Received in a Camp in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 18.—At Elk River Falls, Morgan County, last night, Miss Alice Gray, who was one of a party camping out on the river, was attacked by a vicious catamount. She was asleep in a room of a log cabin, the window being open. She was awakened by a low growling, and felt something on her chest. She mechanically threw out her arms and grasped the object, which proved to be a large catamount.

The animal became angered and probably frightened, by her action, which was accompanied with a loud scream, and bit and scratched Miss Gray repeatedly on the arm, breast, and hand, setting his teeth in her throat. Finally the brute jumped through the window and was killed by two men in the next room. Miss Gray is suffering much from the wounds, which, it is thought, may prove fatal.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Increase Over Last Year Already Shown Under the Dingley Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—It was estimated at the time of the passage of the Dingley bill that certain of its changes in the internal revenue field, particularly in the beer tax and the cigarette tax, had resulted in anticipatory stamping to an extent which would deprive the Government of $5,500,000. While there has doubtless been some loss to the revenue in this way since July 24, the "whisky situation" just described has more than offset it, and the internal revenue receipts, as a whole, are most satisfactory. For the first sixteen days in September this year the internal revenue receipts were $6,605,816.77, against $6,089,479.73 in the same days of last year. Since June 30 of this year the receipts have been nearly $39,000,000, against a trifle over $33,000,000 in the same period of 1896. The actual changes made in the revenue laws by the Dingley bill will give an estimated increase from this source under normal conditions of $15,000,000 a year.

THREATS OF A POLISH COUNT.

He Says a Countryman Is Ill-Treated in a Chicago Asylum—An Answer.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Count Alphonse Chrostowski of Poland writes from New York to President Healey of the Cook County Commissioners that he has been informed that one of his fellow-countrymen, Joseph Krogulski, has been cruelly treated by an attendant at the county insane asylum and demands instant reparation. Failing to get this, the Count threatens to have the Russian Government take a hand in the matter.

President Healey has replied denying there is any cause for complaint, and closing with the following statement:

"If some of Krogulski's friends do not come forward and take him off our hands before Oct. 1, I shall take steps toward having the man returned to Europe on the ground that his presence in the Cook County Poorhouse is a violation of the United States immigration laws."

Frost in the Genesee Valley.

GENESEE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The Genessee Valley suffered its first frost last night. Fruit not yet gathered was severely frostbitten.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

STUDEBAKER
Corner of Broadway & Prince St.
CARRIAGES
of every description for Autumn and Winter. A very large and handsome assortment of
BROUGHAMS
and
COUPE ROCKAWAYS.
Every kind of carriage for pleasure driving in the country or city.
Some very interesting bargains in good second-hand work.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
The Great Health and Pleasure Resort.
Bath House Open Until October 1.
The Bathing Establishment is one of the finest in the world; it contains the most modren appliances for the treatment of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, and kidney troubles.
Autumn season offers attractions unobtainable elsewhere. Bi-weekly runs of the Waiontha Hunt Club, with full pack of hounds; golf links, good fishing and hunting; best of bicycling roads.
HOTEL EARLINGTON,
(OPPOSITE BATH HOUSE.)
Open Until October 1.
Steam heat and electric light throughout the house. Modern in construction. Cuisine and service the best. Music and concerts.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

Lakewood. N. J.
LAUREL HOUSE,
OPEN OCT. 1.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
Laurel-in-the-Pines,
OPEN NOV. 3.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

AUTUMN RESORTS.
For circulars and information about the following hotels, apply to FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square:
The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
Somerset Inn, Bernardsville, N. J.
United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
The Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass.
The Kittatinny, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL,
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER,
will remain open
until Sept. 20.
Orchestral Concerts Every Afternoon and Evening, direction of Mr. Eugene Weiner.
See Time Table-Excursion Column.
Bicycles Checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.
COLUMBIA HALL.
A charming Summer and Autumn home, delightfully situated in THE BERKSHIRE HILLS. Climate nowhere equal; magnificent mountain surroundings; hotel moderate in charges, well conducted, quiet, and homelike; a desirable resort for families. Open to November. For illustrated circulars and terms address
WM. ST. LAWRENCE.

THE KITTATINNY,
DELAWARE WATER GAP P. O.
This favorite Autumn resort will remain open until Nov. Steam heat. Elevator. Rooms en suite, with bath, &c. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.
Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct's,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
THURSDAY, Sept. 23,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St., N. Y.,
BY ORDER OF THE
WEST BROOKLYN
Land and Improvement Company.
AN ABSOLUTE SALE
285 very valuable and choice LOTS, located in
CITY OF NEW YORK,
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
SITUATE ON
New Utrecht, 14th and 15th Aves.,
58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Sts.
NASSAU ELECTRIC CARS from the BRIDGE and all the FERRIES pass immediately in front of the property.
GAS and WATER on property. 155 HOUSES already erected on the WEST BROOKLYN property.
AGENTS ON THE GROUND to show property.
TITLE GUARANTEED by the TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and policy of insurance free to purchaser.
70 PER CENT. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for 1 or 3 years at 5 per cent.
Maps and further particulars at the office of the WEST BROOKLYN LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO., 49th St. and New Utrecht Av., Brooklyn, or auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St., N. Y.

J. MONTGOMERY STRONG, Auctioneer.
STRONG & IRELAND
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1897,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom,
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE
under the direction of WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Esq., Referee,
179 Second Avenue,
between 11th and 12th Sts.
The choice lot, with four-story stone building thereon, size 25.9x120, with "L" 25.8x28.
Messrs. ALEXANDER & COLBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway.
Maps and further particulars of attorneys or auctioneers, 60 Liberty St.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1897,
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF FRANCIS MORGAN, DECEASED,
574 WEST END AVE.
BETWEEN 87TH AND 88TH STS.
HANDSOME, MODERN, FOUR-STORY, HIGH-box stoop brownstone and brick PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with butler's pantry extension, FINISHED IN HARDWOODS; OPEN PLUMBING; SALON SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS; handsome open fireplaces; beautifully decorated and papered throughout; size, 19x100. TERMS LIBERAL.
RICHARD P. LYDON, ESQ., Atty., 31 Nassau St. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, 111 B'way.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

An Illustrated
Circular
mailed on application will give you an impression of the advantages of location of the elegant brick and stone houses on the estate of John Lefferts near Prospect Park in the beautiful Twenty-ninth Ward. Artistic architecture, open plumbing, hardwood trim, enameled baths, charming environment, lowest prices. HENRY W. SHERRILL, Manager, 13 Willoughby St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Park Hill on the Hudson
New York's most beautiful
and accessible suburb.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO.,
280 BROADWAY.

HOTELS.

HOTEL EMPIRE,
GRAND BOULEVARD AND
SIXTY-THIRD STREET.
Refurnished, redecorated and improved at a cost of over one hundred thousand (100.000) dollars.
Occupies an entire square and has a frontage of over 400 feet on three streets.
An hotel of the best class, enjoying the patronage of the best people.
Our rates are more moderate than those obtaining at other hotels of the first class.
The Empire is famous for the perfection of its cuisine and service, and is conducted on both the American and European plans.
We have no accommodations for parrots, dogs, or other animals.
All surface cars pass its doors. Sixth and Ninth Avenue "L" station only two blocks distant.
Sumptuously furnished apartments of from two to ten rooms, with private halls and baths. Single rooms, with hot and cold running water; large and medium sized rooms, with private bath.
References required. Inspection invited.
W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ,
72d St. and Lexington Av., N. Y.
NEW FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
(American Plan.)
With every modern convenience.
All apartments are arranged in suites with private halls, and are especially adapted to the comfort and convenience of families, at much lower rates than usually prevail in first-class houses.
A visit of inspection will pay before locating for the Winter.
We have furnished apartments at all prices from parlor, bedroom, and bath at $50 per month up to $150 per month for parlor, 5 bedrooms and bath.
Dining room on top floor; cuisine of high standard; board, $10 per week for adults; children, $8.
RICHARD MEARES.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
16th St and Irving Place.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
WESTMINSTER APARTMENTS
connected with the Hotel.
Desirable suites, fully furnished for families at moderate prices.
GEORGE MURRAY, Prop.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Finest location in the city; two blocks from Central Park; two blocks from Hudson River; choice furnished rooms, with baths, by the week or month; families have home comforts; no cares; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

THE PARK MADISON,
MADISON AV. AND 25TH ST.,
Fronting Madison Square Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Electric lights, elevator, tiled bathrooms, house service, private restaurant; open fireplaces for coal or wood; private telephone in each suite; three to nine rooms and bath en suite.

THE
GERARD,
44TH ST., between BROADWAY and 6TH AV.
SELECT FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
CENTRALLY AND DESIRABLY LOCATED.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF AND MODERN.
A few choice Apartments to rent by the year, unfurnished; also several furnished Apartments by the week, month, or season.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
NEW DINING ROOM on European plan now open. W. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

THE LANGHAM
5th Av. and 52d St.
Most exclusive family hotel in the city. Choice apartments. Sunny rooms. Cuisine and service second to none. Fifteenth season begins October 1st.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

THE BERESFORD.
A high-class apartment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home; a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1st on personal application, or by letter to the Beresford, 81st to 82d St., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Sold 5 in one week
of the Dwelling Palaces built by the renowned artists, James B. Gillie, Paul B. Pugh, and John E. Scharschmidt, and taken by me in exchange for vacant lots. HAVE LEFT
Nos. 466 and 468 West 145th St., near Convent Av.; Nos. 82, 84, and 88 Convent Av., near 145th St.; No. 189 Convent Av., southeast corner 150th St.; all within two blocks of "L" railroad station, cable and electric cars, and parks; all are fancy cabinet hardwood finished, two exquisite tiled bathrooms, latest sanitary plumbing, with many new features, and will and must be sold or EXCHANGED for vacant lots this Fall, REGARDLESS OF VALUE and ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS. MAX MARX, 173 Broadway.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUBHOUSE,
6TH AV., S. W. COR. 55TH ST.
on account of intended removal to new clubhouse.
Corner plot 75x100, and handsome building; suitable for club, school, corporation, or office use. Capable of alteration for other purposes. Terms reasonable. Apply to JAMES L. WELLS, 59 Liberty St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 104th St.—Choicest location; elegant four-story House; every modern improvement; price $65,000. Particulars of THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER

One of the Finest Corner houses on West End Avenue for sale, in perfect order and completely decorated.
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
(Telephone 1297 Cortlandt.) 59 Liberty St.

CYRUS FIELD JUDSON,
REAL ESTATE,
33 Nassau St. & 503 5th Av.
Westchester Co. Property Handled.

39 WEST 81ST STREET,
Fronting Manhattan Square,
Attractive, 25 ft.; handsomely decorated; inspect.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
4 and 6 Warren St.

FOR SALE—$28,000; 3-story, high-stoop, brownstone house; 21 ft. wide; 18th St., near Irving Place; pantry extension; immediate possession; terms to suit. Apply, 105 East 18th St.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY.

AT RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY.—Choice of three houses for sale, $1,600, $3,200, and $3,800; impmts.; special bargains. Call or address W. W. VAN WINKLE, No. 1 Station Square, Rutherford, N. J.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

YONKERS PROPERTY, (FINEST IN METROPOLITAN District.) Every assistance to homeseekers. GORDON, Real Estate, Yonkers, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

DESIRABLE YONKERS RESIDENCES. ALL prices and locations, mortgaged about half. Want homeseekers. GORDON. Real Estate, Yonkers.

HOTELS.

A SELECT CITY HOME, FREE FROM THE CARES OF HOUSEKEEPING.
Hotel Bristol. 5TH AV. AND 42ND ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
FINEST LOCATION IN NEW YORK CITY.
CUISINE, APPOINTMENTS, AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Prop.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR LEASE,
On the north side of Beaver Street,
Bet. New and Broad Streets,
In close proximity to the Produce Exchange,
A plot of land, 50x100 feet which will be improved by the owner with a building two, three, or four stories high, to suit the requirements of a tenant, and will be let at a very moderate rental. An excellent opportunity for a company or firm requiring considerable space on one or two floors to have separate premises for their own use, to which their name may be given, if desired.
(5861) APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE STREET.

NEW BUILDING.
29 TO 33 E. 19TH ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
Store floor, 4,800 square feet.
Basement, 4,800 square feet.
2d Loft, 4,800 square feet.
FIRE-PROOF, SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT, AND ELEGANTLY FINISHED.
Apply to Janitor of building or to
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23d St., and
55 Liberty Street.
Telephone 432 18th Street.

VERY DESIRABLE LIGHT LOFTS,
N. E. COR. 6TH AV. AND 19TH ST., OVER
Alexander's Shoe Store.
New fire-proof building,
70x152.
Apply to S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 West 23d St. and 59 Liberty St.
Telephone 432 18 St.

SUITE OF VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN 10th story, STOKES BUILDING, 45-49 Cedar St. Six connecting rooms and large general office. Will be let together or divided. All improvements. Electric light. Herring vault. Very reasonable terms. Apply to
EDMOND J. SAUSE, 47 Cedar St.

A HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR STORE.
PLATE GLASS FRONT, STEAM HEAT.
NEAR "HERALD SQUARE."
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 West 30th St.

245 BROADWAY.—An elegant front office to let at a reduced rent. Please apply Room 14.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

AT $75 MONTHLY.—Four-story brick house, 15 rooms; fully furnished; Long Island City, Dutch Kills; eight minutes from 34th St. ferry by trolley; 40 minutes from City Hall; bath, gas, and conservatory, garden, with grapes and small fruit; possession immediate. Apply to J. H. THIRY, 181 Academy St., Long Island City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

AA.—WE MUST HAVE THREE AND FOUR story houses for waiting customers.
THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

3 AND 4
STORY HOUSES
$75 A MONTH
And Upwards.
Splendid location for convenience and health—138th or 139th St., between 7th and 8th Avs. Easily and quickly reached by Elevator or Cable Roads. Every modern improvement—handsomely decorated — latest style gas fixtures—perfect sanitary plumbing. Spacious courtyards in the rear and special entrances for tradesmen. Most approved methods for removing garbage. Neighborhood restricted to private houses, insuring satisfactory surroundings. Why live longer in high-priced, uncomfortable apartments?
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
Real Estate,
252 WEST 138TH ST.
OPEN SUNDAYS. TELEPHONE 647 HARLEM.

ATTRACTIVE Bachelor Apartments, 21 West 30th St; two rooms and bath; steam heat; unfurnished. Apply THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

"DON CARLOS"
JUST COMPLETED
MADISON AVE., N. E. CORNER 77TH ST.
Highest Class Fireproof Apartments, with all the Latest Improvements. Rents $2,000 upwards.

THE DALHOUSIE.
40 to 48 West 59th St., absolutely fireproof, and fronting Central Park. Very choice apartments to rent, $1,200 to $2,000 a year. Will be shown any hour by the janitor.

PALACIO.
55-61 East 65th St., corner Park Av. Rent $1,000 to $1,600, including electric light, fuel coal, steam heat, &c.; elevator service all night; Superintendent on premises.

THE DORINCOURT,
55-57 East 76th St., near Madison Av.
Attractive apartments to let; steam heat, light rooms; all-night elevator; rent, $690, upward.
C. F. SILVESTER, 88 Nassau Street.

THE MAJESTIC,
St. Nicholas Av. and 145th St. Finest apartments up town. All fire-proof. Passenger elevator; electric light; refrigeration; no ice needed. Moderate terms.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING THEIR OWN house, can rent the upper floor of five rooms—a complete flat—to man and wife, or small family of adults. 429 West 47th St.

530 6TH AV.—Handsome apartment of 3 rooms and bath; gentlemen; every convenience; furnished or unfurnished; near athletic club; reasonable; board optional; references.

$40, $45—ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS.—Seven rooms; baths; steam; perfect order; fine neighborhood. 19 West 84th St.

126 EAST 19th ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE.—Apartment, 8 rooms and bath; steam heat, hall boy; moderate rent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Apartments to Let.
PEABODY.
102 and 104 Waverley Place.
Eight rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator and hall service; rents, $60 to $65 per month.
IRVINGTON AND ROCKLAND,
136 to 142 West 16th St.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $45 to $65 per month.
ST. CLEMENT.
365 West 23d St.
Three, four, and five rooms; steam heated and hall service; $25 to $50 per month.
ST. JOHN, WAVE CREST, AND CEDAR HURST,
35 to 41 East 50th St.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $45 to $75 per month.
ST. HONORE,
1,142 Madison Av.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $50 to $65 per month.
225 AND 237 WEST 135TH ST.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; steam heated; rents, $45 to $52.50 per month.
269 WEST 136TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated; hot water and gas ranges; rents, $48 per month.
273 WEST 138TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; steam heated; hall service; rents, $42.50 to $47.50 per month.
272 WEST 139TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; steam heated; hall service; rents, $42.50 to $47.50 per month.
269 WEST 139TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $50 to $55 per month.
APPLY TO
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 WEST 138TH ST.
Telephone, 647 Harlem. Open Sundays.

Ready for immediate occupancy.
Very light (2-story) main floor,
Containing 11 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Decorations by Paul Thoms.
Central Park Apartments,
Consisting of the Madrid, Grenada, Barcelona, Lisbon, Salamanca, Valercia, Cordova, and Tolosa, in Construction, Light, Ventilation, Elegance of Service and Appointments the Standard Apartment Buildings of the World. The location, Central Park South (59th St.,) 58th St. and 7th Av., is the most desirable in the city.
Company's Office in the building.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO., Trustee.
146 Broadway, 58th St. and 7th Av., New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Prices, plans, and particulars upon application.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT.
128 and 130 West 91st St.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supplied; $50 to $60.
110-112 West 104th St.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supplied; $40.
Particulars of
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 West 30th St.

APARTMENTS for rent, 26 West 61st St., seven rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supplied; elevator; $900. Apply to THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

APARTMENT OF 12 ROOMS, FURNISHED and decorated most completely; 40-odd feet front on Fifth Avenue, Murray Hill; 11th story; modern fire-proof building; sun and light on four sides. Apply to ALFRED H. THORP at 615 Fifth Avenue from 11 to 3 o'clock.

THE WILMOT, 14 and 16 East 53d St.—With board, furnished apartments of three and four rooms, with bath, steam heat, elevator.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

$70 Per Month
306 & 308 West 115th St.
Three story and basement high stoop dwellings containing 10 rooms and bath. Handsomely decorated; all modern conveniences.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St.
Telephone 647 Harlem.
Open Sundays.

NO. 11 EAST 74TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—4-story high-stoop brownstone house, with new 2-story butler's pantry extension; will be decorated to suit tenant; possession.
SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St.

24 WEST 72D ST.—12 rooms, 2-story, extension, newly decorated and in perfect repair; exposed plumbing; gas and electric lights. Apply on premises.

THREE AND FOUR STORY HOUSES, IN ALL localities; inducements to good tenants.
BLAKELY, 1,564 Broadway.

WEST END AV., NEAR 86TH ST.—Beautiful four story; all modern improvements; possession.
BLAKELY, 1,564 Broadway.

55TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—Four story; two baths; all modern improvements; possession.
BLAKELY, 1,564 Broadway.

71ST ST., PARK AND COLUMBUS.—Three story; $1,300; furniture for sale; sacrifice.
BLAKELY, 1,564 Broadway.

72D ST., near WEST END AV.—Superb 4-story; perfect order; possession. Blakely, 1,564 B'way.

73D ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.—Elegant four-story beautifully decorated and exceptionally fine house. BLAKELY, 1,564 Broadway.

75TH ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.—Handsome four story; two baths; all modern improvements; possession. BLAKELY, 1,564 Broadway.

76TH ST., NEAR WEST END AV.—Four-story; Colonial parlor; two baths; possession.
BLAKELY, 1,564 Broadway.

86TH ST., NEAR WEST END AV.—Magnificent four story; perfect order; all improvements.
BLAKELY, 1,564 Broadway.

86TH ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.—Entirely new American basement, four story; all improvements; possession. BLAKELY, 1,564 B'way.

221 EAST 68TH ST.—20-foot three-story high-stoop dwelling; in good order; rent $1,200. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,131 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

38TH ST., BROADWAY AND 6TH AV.—Four story; established first-class boarding; low rent.
BLAKELY, 1,564 Broadway.

45TH ST., BROADWAY AND 6TH AV.—Three story, fully furnished; electric lights; possession. BLAKELY, 1,564 Broadway.

71ST ST., CORNER WEST END AV.—Three story; every improvement; completely furnished; possession. BLAKELY, 1,564 B'way.

75TH ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.—Exquisitely furnished four-story, for private family; possession. BLAKELY, 1,564 Broadway.

79TH ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.—Four story, elegantly and completely furnished; all modern improvements. BLAKELY, 1,564 B'way.

IN THE SEVENTIES, WEST.—Several beautifully and completely furnished three and four story houses; inducements to good tenants.
BLAKELY, 1,564 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

23D ST., 339 WEST.—Seven rooms; private hall; desirable location; every way unexceptionable; inducements offered; $40 to $55.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

About Three Hundred Men Practice for Marksmen's and Sharpshooters' Qualifications.

SCORES WERE UNUSUALLY LOW

A Stiff Breeze Interfered with Good Shooting—Seventy-first and Twenty-second Regiments Well Represented—172 Qualified.

Excitement as to the various matches at Creedmoor has subsided, and the regiments have buckled down to hard work again. Nearly 300 men practiced on the ranges yesterday, and of these 172 qualified as marksmen and sharpshooters.

Most of the marksmen were new, and had not been down before this season. The wind was against them, and the scores were not as high as usual.

The Seventy-first and Twenty-second Regiments were well represented, and the coaches of the several companies did good work.

Major Thurston was in charge of the shooting, and there was less complaint about the markers yesterday than there had been since the season began.

Next Saturday will again be practice day for marksmen and sharpshooters. Yesterday's scores at the 200 and 300 yard ranges for marksmen and the 500 and 600 yard ranges for sharpshooters follow:

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.—Private G. E. Marcus, Company F, 19, 13—32; Private R. B. Elliott, Company D, 19, 14—33; Private H. Dunkak, Company C, 20, 12—32; Private W. F. Nichol, Company D, 20, 17—37; Private C. Fahnestock, Company I, 19, 17—36; Private W. Barclay, Company K, 16, 16—32; Private E. Fahnestock, Company I, 17, 16—33; Private G. D. Pitman, Company F, 16, 16—32; Private A. D. Benson, Company I, 19, 12—31.

SHARPSHOOTERS.—Corp. C. W. Wood, Company B, 23, 20—43; Lieut. H. C. Du Val, Company I, 22, 21—43; Lieut. A. E. Pressinger, Company E, 23, 19—42; Capt. I. E. Schuyler, Company B, 22, 20—42; Private W. B. Cowperthwaite, Company I, 20, 22—42; Corp. E. D. Hewitt, Company B, 22, 21—43; Corp. J. H. Ford, Company H, 20, 22—42.

Eighth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.—Private D. J. Coleman, Company H, 16, 16—32; Private E. Anderson, Company A, 16, 14—30; Private J. H. Ackerson, Company B, 18, 13—31; Private J. McGurk, Company B, 19, 16—35; Lance Corp. F. W. Noll, Company E, 17, 13—30; Private B. Engel, Company A, 20, 12—32; Private H. D. Taubenblatt, Company H, 16, 15—31; Private E. Ferguson, Company C, 16, 19—35; Private R. Schermeyer, Company D, 16, 14—30; Private M. A. McNeill, Company H, 18, 18—36; Sergt. A. L. McKenzie, Company D, 16, 14—30; Corp. G. Gregory, Company D, 22, 9—31; Corp. L. F. Kitz, Company F, 17, 19—36; Private C. Krauth, Company C, 19, 14—33; Corp. A. Schwind, Company F, 17, 16—33.

SHARPSHOOTERS.—Corp. M. L. Harris, Company B, 22, 22—44; Capt. J. Solomon, Company H, 20, 22—42; Capt. I. Freeman, Company C, 21, 21—42.

Ninth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.—Private F. Williams, Company I, 18, 19—37; Private J. Kiefer, Company I, 20, 16—36; Private P. Seelinger, Company I, 19, 17—36; Lance Corp. G. Lubrock, Company D, 18, 15—33; Private F. C. Kroegel, Company H, 21, 13—34; Corp. G. A. Knoblock, Company H, 17, 13—30; Quartermaster Sergt. W. H. Johnson, Company I, 21, 12—33; Private E. Kepko, Company I, 22, 10—32; Col. Sergt. J. Roberts, N. C. S., 17, 16—33; Private G. Conroy, Company I, 18, 12—30; First Sergt. A. Regus, Company K, 15, 15—30.

SHARPSHOOTERS.—Private F. J. Stewart, Company K, 23, 20—43; Private A. Ebbers, Company D, 22, 20—42; Lieut. E. J. Winteroth, staff, 23, 19—42.

Twelfth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.—Private E. F. Pratt, Company K, 18, 15—33; Private J. Murphy, Company D, 20, 10—30.

Thirteenth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.—Private G. W. Johnson, Company A, 18, 16—34; Private S. W. Landon, Company F, 16, 22—38; Private G. F. Farr, Company I, 15, 23—38; Private F. C. Ness, Company G, 16, 15—31; Sergt. T. S. Woodcock, N. C. S., 18, 14—32.

SHARPSHOOTERS—Lieut. T. G. Austen, staff, 23, 19—42; Capt. H. P. De Forest, staff, 21, 22—43.

Fourteenth Regiment.

SHARPSHOOTERS—Private S. Newell, Company H, 20, 22—42; Capt. F. E. Sweet, Company H, 24, 18—42.

Twenty-second Regiment.

MARKSMEN—Corp. C. H. Wilson, Company F, 19, 12—31; Quartermaster Sergt. W. A. Mahon, Company E, 15, 17—32; Private J. W. Dillon, Company E, 16, 19—35; Private R. M. Sanday, Company C, 18, 15—33; Corp. W. E. Cheevers, Company H, 19, 12—31; Private V. L. Niver, Company F, 22, 20—42; Private R. Kenworthy, Company A, 20, 19—39; Private J. J. Watson, Company F, 19, 16—35; Private E. P. Duffey, Company D, 17, 13—30; Private J. M. Gaffney, Company H, 20, 16—36; Corp. H. P. Henriques, Company K, 15, 15—30; Private E. C. Barr, Company A, 27, 17—37; Private W. H. Agnew, Jr., Company F, 21, 15—36; Sergt. J. Unger, Company B, 18, 15—33; Private G. F. Bradley, Company B, 18, 15—33; Corp. E. A. Berwick, Company H, 20, 20—40; Private J. Friedenberg, Company K, 21, 12—33; Private D. G. Bernheimer, Company K, 17, 15—32; Private N. G. Christiansen, Company D, 18, 16—34; Private S. McDougall, Company A, 18, 19—37; Private W. H. Van Tassel, Company D, 19, 14—33; Private H. C. Williams, Company G, 15, 15—30.

SHARPSHOOTERS—Private C. L. Levien, Company G, 23, 19—42.

Twenty-third Regiment.

MARKSMEN—Private H. F. Durber, Company C, 18, 14—32; Private F. B. Muench, Company H, 17, 20—37; Quartermaster Sergt. H. R. King, Company C, 18, 16—34; Private R. B. Drummond, Company K, 18, 13—31; Private R. Smith, Company H, 20, 18—38; Corp. J. F. Booth, Company I, 20, 18—38; Private A. Scantlebury, Company B, 19, 11—30; Private T. F. Timony, Company E, 19, 17—36; Private W. M. Buttler, Jr., Company F, 18, 14—32.

SHARPSHOOTERS—Corp. P. R. Mahoney, Company C, 22, 21—43; Private H. R. Onderdonk, Company B, 21, 21—42; Sergt. M. B. Dutcher, Company C, 22, 21—43.

Forty-seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.—Corp. T. F. A. Burns, Company K, 17, 13—30; Sergt. Charles Davis, Company D, 17, 15—32.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.—Private J. J. McConack, Company E, 18, 13—31; Private P. E. Reilly, Company D, 15, 16—31; Private J. H. Callaghan, Company F, 17, 13—30; Private W. Cashman, Company K, 20, 10—30.

SHARPSHOOTERS.—Capt. E. T. McCrystal, Company B, 24, 18—32; Lieut. P. Farrelly, staff, 22, 20—42.

Seventy-first Regiment.

MARKSMEN.—Private B. McLaughlin, Company A, 20, 13—33; Private O. E. Thompson, Company D, 16, 15—31; Private L. Lustig, Company F, 17, 16—33; Corp. C. S. Kelley, Company D, 16, 14—30; Corp. W. R. King, Company D, 16, 20—36; Corp. B. Goldberg, Company F, 20, 14—34; Corp. A. H. Clark, Company D, 17, 19—36; Private W. Sternschiss, Company I, 20, 14—34; Private C. F. Nichols, Company I, 17, 16—33; Private H. F. Thies, Company I, 15, 16—31; Private W. J. Ritchie, Company I, 18, 17—35; Private C. E. Burhans, Company I, 19, 12—31; Private George Burgess, Company I, 15, 15—30; Private J. M. Merritt, Company I, 15, 19—34; Private J. Herron, Jr., Company H, 18, 13—31; Private C. Goldwater, Company H, 16, 17—33; Private A. H. Paul, Company B, 19, 19—38; Private W. T. Minor, Company B, 15, 19—34; Private T. Helzter, Company G, 23, 17—40; Private E. B. Haskin, Company G, 17, 14—31; Private L. T. Lewald, Company H, 16, 16—32; Private M. Jennings, Company D, 17, 18—35; Private L. Loewenstein, Company F, 17, 17—34; Private W. J. Brown, Company D, 15, 15—30; Private T. C. McGrath, Company G, 20, 19—39; Private R. Patrick, Company H, 22, 11—33; Private F. Hallaran, Company D, 20, 12—32; Private J. Patterson, Company B, 16, 14—30; Sergt. J. Barker, Jr., Company H, 18, 15—33; Private E. C. Du Barry, Company D, 20, 12—32; Private J. Neuberger, Company H, 22, 15—35.

SHARPSHOOTERS.—Sergt. W. Longsen, Company H, 21, 21—42.

First Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.—Seaman J. S. Van Valkenburgh, Division 2, 17, 15—32; Seaman C. Robinson, Division 2, 19, 15—34; Seaman S. C. Kebabean, Division 1, 16, 15—31; Seaman C. Owen, Division 1, 17, 18—35; Seaman H. E. Davis, Division 3, 16, 15—31.

SHARPSHOOTERS.—Boatswain's Mate S. W. Griffith, Division 2, 20, 23—43.

Second Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.—Seaman A. C. Coates, Division 1, 16, 15—31; Seaman R. C. Humphreys, Division 2, 15, 20—35; Seaman H. Norwood, Division 3, 19, 13—32; Seaman R. E. Hall, Division 3, 21, 18—39; Seaman L. Montainat, Division 1, 18, 17—25; Coxswain R. L. Perry, Division 2, 18, 16—34.

Squadron A.

MARKSMEN.—Quartermaster Sergt. W. Cowdin, Troop 1, 16, 12—28; Corp. F. C. Huntington, Troop 2, 18, 9—27; Private W. W. Drake, Troop 3, 21, 6—27; Private A. B. Strange, Troop 1, 16, 20—36; Private A. Ruland, Troop 2, 20, 7—27; Private J. J. Mason, Troop 2, 16, 14—30; Private A. H. Lockett, Troop 3, 18, 16—34; Trumpeter T. M. C. K. Brown, Troop 1, 19, 9—28; Private A. H. Swayne, Troop 1, 18, 9—27.

SHARPSHOOTERS.—Private J. W. Loveland, Troop 2, 40; Lieut. F. R. Coudert, Troop 2, 43; Private G. B. Agnew, Troop 2, 42.

Troop C.

MARKSMEN.—Private I. H. Curtis, 15, 14—29; Private A. L. Tayler, 20, 19—39.

First Signal Corps.

MARKSMEN.—Private W. A. Bostwick, 17, 11—28; Corp. T. W. Baldwin, 17, 14—31.

SHARPSHOOTERS.—Private C. Lewis, 40; Private J. P. Van Duyn, 41.

Second Signal Corps.

MARKSMEN.—Private P. H. Judwin, 20, 8—28; Private L. E. Phipps, 19, 8—27.

Seventeenth Separate Company.

MARKSMEN.—Private C. A. Richards, 15, 19—34.

Pistol Practice.

Major C. F. Roe, Staff Squadron A, 16, 15—31; Capt. F. O. Sauvan, Company D, Eighth Regiment, 18, 13—31; Lieut. Col. N. S. Jarvis, general staff, 18, 13—31; Lieut. C. E. Braine, Second Division, Second Naval Battalion, 17, 13—30; Capt. W. N. Beliher, staff, Forty-seventh Regiment, 19, 11—30; Capt. F. E. Sweet, Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, 18, 16—34.

MICHAEL SMASHES RECORDS.

Fastest Cycling Time the World Ever Saw Made at Charles River Park, Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—"Jimmy" Michael won the greatest cycling event ever run on any New England track to-day. It was the international twenty-five-mile race on Charles River Park, and was run in the fastest cycling time the world ever saw, and in time which it may not see again for many days. Michael demonstrated his phenomenal power on a wheel by practically outriding his two competitors, Lucien Lesna of France and "Eddie" McDuffee of Cambridge.

Fourteen thousand people were on hand to see the race. In the start-off, the three riders caught their quads for a fast lap and Lesna took the lead, making the first mile fifteen yards ahead of McDuffee, who managed to beat out Michael at the tape by a few feet, the first incident to bring on the excitement which subsequently grew so vigorous. In the second mile McDuffee gathered speed, and took the second mile by fifty yards over Michael. In the third mile McDuffee's mishap came in the shape of a broken chain on his sextet. This lost for him on the lap a pacemaker, and he lost the lead to Michael, who finished the third mile by a quarter of a lap over McDuffee. From this time out Michael had the lead, and slowly but noticeably crept up on both Lesna and McDuffee, seemingly keeping up the same speed without a break.

Round the track again and again the men rode, and in the twenty-third mile Michael had caught Lesna and was in the lead again and not the pursuer, and so the positions stood until he swept over the finish line in 45:58 4-5, a winner, leading Lesna over a third of a mile and over two-thirds of a mile ahead of McDuffee.

The records made in this race are something remarkable. Up to this time Lesna had held practically all records from three miles to twenty-five, excepting the tenth and twentieth mile records, which were broken on Thursday last by Michael in his twenty-mile contest against Lesna at Springfield. Every American and world's record from three to twenty-five miles inclusive is now credited to Michael.

The summary of to-day's race follows:

Distance. Miles.	By Whom.	Record. Time.	Prev. R'c'd. Time.
1	Lesna	1:58	1:49
2	McDuffee	3:40	3.37 2-5
3	Michael	5:20 1-5	5:30 3-5
4	Michael	7:18 3-5	7:20 3-5
5	Michael	9:05 3-5	9:09 2-5
6	Michael	10:50 4-5	11:02 1-5
7	Michael	12:42 2-5	12:56 4-5
8	Michael	14:32 1-5	15:00 3-5
9	Michael	16:19 2-5	16:58 3-5
10	Michael	18:08 1-5	18:49 3-5
11	Michael	19:56 2-5	20:43 2-5
12	Michael	21:46 2-5	22:42
13	Michael	23:35	24:36 1-5
14	Michael	25:27 1-5	26:27
15	Michael	27:14 4-5	28:24 1-5
16	Michael	30:24 4-5	30:30 4-5
17	Michael	31:01 2-5	32:20
18	Michael	32:53 3-5	34:17
19	Michael	34:48	36:15 3-5
20	Michael	36:41 1-5	*38:11
21	Michael	38:30 3-5	40:14
22	Michael	40:25 4-5	42:08 4-5
23	Michael	42:14	44:02 3-5
24	Michael	44:08 3-5	45:59 2-5
25	Michael	45:58 4-5	47:52

*New records made by Michael against Lesna at Springfield. All other records previously held by Lesna.

The other events run off earlier were quite good, and one feature about them was the big list of entries, thus requiring a large number of heats. The events were won as follows:

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by A. Newhouse, Buffalo, (110 yards;) H. H. Mosher, Boston, (130 yards,) second; Monte Scott, Providence, (100 yards,) third; F. A. Barnaby, Revere, (100 yards,) fourth. Time—2:02 2-5.

One-third Mile.—Won by J. B. Urquhart, Dorchester; James Clark, Dorchester, second; N. Carlson, Cleveland, third. Time—0:43 4-5.

One Mile, Open, Professional.—Won by J. N. Carlson, Cleveland, (scratch;) J. C. Lewis, Lowell, (90 yards,) second; F. O. P. Kent, Rowley, (80 yards,) third; F. L. Staden, Brookline, (120 yards,) fourth. Time—2:10.

BROOKLYN WHEELMEN PARADE.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Rewarded as the "Best Appearing Gentleman."

The big parade of Brooklyn wheelmen, in honor of the completion of the Eastern Parkway, was held yesterday afternoon, and Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff not only headed the procession as Grand Marshal, but won the prize for the "best-appearing gentleman." The prize was a thirty-five-dollar suit of clothes, offered by a clothing store, and Mr. Woodruff has the privilege of selecting the suit himself. The bicycle suit which won the thirty-five-dollar suit for Mr. Woodruff consisted of a black coat, white duck knickerbockers, light silk outing shirt, black golf stockings, black bicycle shoes, and white cap. The prize for the "second best-appearing gentleman" was won by Mr. Woodruff's chief of staff, Assistant Corporation Counsel Michael Furst. This prize was a silver cigarette case, offered by Alderman Charles H. Francisco. Mr. Francisco also offered a pearl-handled penholder to the "best-appearing lady," and this was awarded to Miss Clara Walling of 657 Hancock Street. Miss Walling wore a white suit, with short skirt, and had a dove on the front of her wheel.

With Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Furst at the head of the procession were the staff, a police escort mounted on bicycles, the bicycle squad of park police and a band of music mounted on bicycles. The first division consisted of Brooklyn and Long Island cycling clubs, the second of military cycling organizations, including representatives of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments of the National Guard, the Tenth Regiment of regulars, and the Cadet Corps of the College of St. Francis Xavier; the third of New York and out of town bicycle clubs, and the fourth of unattached wheelmen.

The parade was reviewed at Eastern Parkway and Ralph Avenue by Mayor Wurster, Park Commissioner Dettmer, and a committee of Brooklyn citizens. The line of march was as follows: Eastern Parkway to Eastern Parkway extension, to Bushwick Avenue, to Highland Boulevard, countermarch on Highland Boulevard to Bushwick Avenue, to Pennsylvania Avenue, to Glenmore Avenue, to Stone Avenue, to Pitkin Avenue, to Eastern Parkway, to Bedford Avenue.

NEW JERSEY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Ripley of Newark Takes Three of the Four Offered by the L. A. W.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 18.—Bert Ripley covered himself with glory to-day at the annual meeting of the New Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen, at the Waverley Park track, by winning all but one of the State championships offered.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Atalanta Wheelmen. Owing to the meet at Manhattan Beach, the attendance was less than had been expected, and the grand stand was only half filled when Starter Abbott sent the men away for the half-mile State championship.

F. A. McFarland, the Californian, made a plucky fight in the two-mile professional handicap, and on the bell lap he was rapidly overhauling the field when a group of youngsters crowded him, and he could get no better than fifth place.

In the quarter-mile championship, Ripley beat Ray Dawson in a screeching race by three inches, but in the two-mile championship, Dawson passed him on the last turn and won by four lengths.

A run was made in the evening to the Faux Hall Inn, Milburn, where the Associated Cycling Clubs of New Jersey held a lawn fête and outdoor smoker.

Following is a summary of the races:

One-Half-Mile State Championship.—Bert Ripley, first; William Weller, Newark, second; W. C. Roome, New Jersey, third. Time—1:10. Won by 6 inches, 1 foot between second and third.

Half-Mile Amateur, (Handicap.)—Final Heat—H. C. Hedeman, Rahway, (50 yards,) first; John Ruel, Newark, (scratch,) second; Charles Schlee, Newark, (scratch,) third. Time—1:03 1-5.

One-Mile Open, Professional.—Final Heat—L. A. Callahan, Buffalo, first; Dr. A. I. Brown, Cleveland, second; F. F. Goodman, New York, third; F. A. McFarland, San José, Cal., fourth. Time—2:14.

One-Mile State Championship.—Bert Ripley, Newark, first; Ray Dawson, Boonton, second; W. C. Roome, Jersey City, third. Time—2:10 1-5.

Half-Mile, Professional, (Handicap.)—Final Heat—C. M. Murphy, Brooklyn, (50 yards,) first; Joe Harrison, Asbury Park, (50 yards,) second; A. S. Lee, Cohoes, N. Y., (60 yards,) third; F. F. Goodman, New York, (30 yards,) fourth. Time—1:02.

Quarter-Mile State Championship.—First Heat—G. W. Church, Jr., Newark, first; W. C. Roome, Jersey City, second; Bert Ripley, Newark, third. Time—0:34 1-5.

Second Heat—Ray Dawson, Boonton, first; Walter Babb, Paterson, second; John Ruel, Newark, third. Time—0:35 1-5.

Final Heat—Bert Ripley, Newark, first; Ray Dawson, Boonton, second; Walter Babb, Paterson, third. Time—0:33 1-5.

One-Mile Open, (Amateur.)—Final Heat—Charles Sehlee, Newark, first; Bert Ripley, Newark, second; W. A. La Due, Cold Spring, N. Y., third. Time—2:17 2-5.

Two-Mile Professional, (Handicap.)—C. S. Wells, San Francisco, (120 yards,) first; C. Hadfield, Newark, (150 yards,) second; A. S. Lee, Cohoes, N. Y., (180 yards,) third; Joe Harrison, Asbury Park, (150 yards,) fourth. Time—4:26 2-5.

Two-Mile State Championship.—Ray Dawson, Boonton, first; W. C. Roome, Jersey City, second; William Weller, Newark, third. Time—4:32 1-5.

C. Frank Kircker, Chief Consul New Jersey Division L. A. W., was the referee. Secretary Tattersall of the New Jersey Division, Robert Gentle, Chairman Neefus of the Racing Board, Walter Rutan, and Charles H. Norwood were the judges.

CHESS TOURNEY AT BERLIN.

Blackburne Leads in the Sixth Round, with Five Games to His Credit.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The sixth round of the international chess tournament was played to-day at Architekten Haus, 92 and 93 Wilhelmstrasse in this city, the pairing being as follows:

Round nineteen of the Berger schedule: Blackburne vs. Charousek, Englisch vs. Albin, Bardeleben vs. Alapin, Cohn vs. Winawer, Schlechter vs. Caro, Marco vs. Zinkl, Metger vs. Burn, Janowski vs. Walbrodt, Teichmann vs. Tschigorin, Schiffers vs. Suechting.

The games resulted as follows: On the first board Blackburne and Charousek drew, Englisch defeated Albin on the next board, while Bardeleben, (retired,) lost to Alapin. Winawer beat Cohn on the fourth board, Schlechter and Caro drew on the fifth, Marco beat Zinkl on the sixth table, Janowski and Walbrodt and Schiffers and Suechting drew on the eighth and tenth boards respectively. Tschigorin beat Teichmann on the ninth board and Metger and Burn adjourned their game a second time late in the evening.

The Walbrodt-Tschigorin game, left unfinished in the first round yesterday, was declared a draw. The scores up to date are as follows:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Alapin	3½	2½	Marco	5	1
Albin	2	4	*Metger	2½	2½
Bardeleben	½	5½	Schiffers	3	3
Blackburne	5	1	Suechting	2½	3½
*Burn	2	3	Schlechter	3	3
Caro	3½	2½	Teichmann	3	3
Cohn	2	4	Tschigorin	3½	2½
Charousek	2	4	Walbrodt	4	2
Englisch	4	2	Winawer	3	3
Janowski	4½	1½	Zinkl	½	5½

*Adjourned game.

THIRTY-FOOTERS AT NEWPORT.

Dorothy II. an Easy Winner in Yesterday's Race.

NEWPORT, Sept. 18.—The thirty-footers raced this afternoon out to the Lightship and back in a strong southwest wind. The start was made at 3:21 o'clock, and Dorothy II. rapidly drew to the front and held the lead throughout. On board of her was Mrs. Whitney. The official time was as follows:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Dorothy II., H. P. Whitney	4:30:59	1:09:59
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	4:31:45	1:10:45
Wawa, J. A. Stillman	4:32:51	1:11:51
Esperanga, A. S. Van Winkle	4:33:04	1:12:04

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, Sept. 18.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Steamer Electra, owned by E. T. Gerry; steamer Mayflower, owned by Mrs. Ogden Goelet; steamer Satanella, owned by Perry Belmont; steamer Seneca, owned by Mr. Fletcher; schooner Sea Fox, owned by A. Tucker; sloop Gorilla, owned by R. T. Richards.

The departures were as follows: Steamer Ituna, owned by A. V. Armour; steamer Rival, New York Yacht Club; schooner Amorita, owned by W. G. Brokaw; slooop Wayward, owned by Mr. Elsworth.

The yachts in the harbor are: Steamer Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; slooop Ilderim, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Daffodil, owned by F. P. Sands; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea; sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. P. Whitney; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman; sloop Esperanza, owned by A. S. Van Winkle.

NOTABLE SWIMMERS MEET.

Annual Contests of the Atlantic Association of the A. A. U.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The fourth annual swimming championships of the Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union were held at Wayne, Penn., to-day. There were over ninety entries in the different events, among the notable swimmers being W. T. Lawless, the Canadian champion, and Dr. Paul Neumann, the Australian crack. The especial feature of the day was the half-mile scratch race, which Dr. Neumann won. Summaries:

50 Yards, Novice.—Won by H. H. Wotherspoon, Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Time—0:33 2-5.

100 Yards, Atlantic Championship.—Won by W. B. Kugler, National Swimming Association, Philadelphia. Time—1:22 1-5.

100 Yards, Handicap.—Won by D. M. Reeder, New York Athletic Club, (scratch.) Time—1:22 2-5.

One-Half Mile, Atlantic Championship.—Won by William A. Christy, National Swimming Association, Philadelphia. Time—15:05 1-5.

220 Yards, Handicap.—Won by F. A. Wenck, New York Athletic Club, (8 seconds.) Time—3:49 4-5.

One-Half-Mile Scratch Race, Special Event.—Won by Dr. Paul Neumann, Chicago Athletic Club. Time—15:02.

CORNELL'S FOOTBALL OUTLOOK.

Many Old Players Will Have to be Replaced by New Men.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The first week of the Cornell football team's practice ended to-day, with about fifty men at work. Yesterday and to-day elevens lined up against each other, and there was some hard work. It is learned that Sweetland, Cornell's star tackle, will not be permitted by his physician to play this year. Last Spring he underwent an operation which leaves him unfit to play. Miller and Ripley, of last year's team, will also be unable to come out. Reed, the big guard, does not wish to play. He claims that he has too much university work. Coach Warner will therefore have to develop the team largely from new material.

Several promising candidates are on the list, but, on the whole, the prospects of the team are only fair.

Anglo-American Cricket Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The cricket match begun yesterday between the team of twenty-two "colts" selected from the various Philadelphia cricket clubs and Capt. Warner's English amateur eleven was resumed to-day before 3,000 spectators. When stumps were drawn yesterday the Philadelphians had scored 148 runs in their first inning and the Britishers had tallied 41 runs for the loss of two mickets. When stumps were drawn, at 5:15 o'clock this afternoon, the Englishmen were all out for 159 runs in their first innings and the "colts" had scored 105 runs for five wickets in their second innings. Capt. Warner and J. R. Head did the best batting for the visitors.

Shot Himself Through the Head.

Patrick Creegan of 219 East Forty-fourth Street committed suicide early last night by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. It is said that his wife left him several weeks ago, since which time he had been despondent.

GRAND FALL OPENING AND SPECIAL SALE.

All Purchases Amounting to $5.00 and over Shipped free Within 150 Miles.

EHRICH BROS

Standard Pattern Fashion Sheets for October Mailed Free on Request.

FREE SOUVENIR FOR CHILDREN MONDAY AFTERNOON BETWEEN 3 AND 5 O'CLOCK ONLY.

FREE SOUVENIR FOR CHILDREN MONDAY MORNING BETWEEN 9 AND 11 O'CLOCK ONLY.

Millinery Reception Is Set for Monday.

The latest dictates of Fashion—the choicest conceptions of a season full of beautiful and elegant designs—the prettiest shapes in Hats and Bonnets—bright with anything that gives to them a touch of loveliness. And the Flowers! A bee might mistake them for real. It will be a milliner's, not a florist's, display—nothing will be present to detract from the beauty of the artistic creation of millinery skill. The stock is the decoration. The flowers and the foliage are rich—richer than the resources of any conservatory; and the plumes—they're beyond description. As you visit us compare and judge.

Examine the Trimmed Bonnets and Hats.

Every taste—every fancy—simple, ornate or extravagant—will find response in this beautiful display.

Untrimmed Bonnets and Hats.

Fancy Dress Hats, Round Hats, Bonnets; Chenille, fancy, velvet, handsome imported felts, the newest colors, the most fetching styles, richness and beauty to the fullest measure, the latest colors,

GRAY, CASTOR, EMERALD, MOUSSE,
BIEGE, HAVANA, MATELOT,

are lavishly displayed.

There's stylishly trimmed turbans and the latest, up-to-datest shapes and colorings in Alpines. A congress of styles of the period awaits you. Ours shall be by far the finest untrimmed millinery department in New York. The stock will at all times be comprehensive--complete.

Ribbons, Ribbons, Beautiful Ribbons.

Roman stripes, Plaids, Fancy Checks, Peau de Soie, Fancy Moire, Plain and Moire Taffeta. The brightest conjurings of the silk weaver's art. The richest, prettiest, daintiest ribbons New York has ever seen. Ribbons for every use--for hat beautifying, for dress trimming—anything—everything. And the prices? Much less than the same qualities and styles can be bought for elsewhere. Now, the scissors will flash and activity reign in the ribbons, among the ribbons, through the ribbons—Monday.

Suits, Jackets, Skirts.

Ladies' Jackets—Beaver Cloth, superior quality, medium weight, 26 inches long, new style shield front, flaring storm collar, all sizes, and in black only. FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **4.98**

Ladies' Jackets—Kersey Cloth, fine quality, black and navy, inlaid velvet collar, lined throughout with heavy, rich black satin Duchesse, two styles, 26 inches long, shield front and star flaring collar, or box-coat front with coat collar, all sizes in either color. FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **9.75**

Ladies' Jackets—Kersey Cloth, light tan color, 26 inches long, inlaid velvet collar, lined throughout with satin Duchesse. FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **12.48**

Ladies' Capes—Fine quality Kersey silk, lined throughout, 22 inches long, 120 inch sweep, front, back and sides cloth appliqued, large flaring collar, black and Havana brown; actual value 7.50. FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **4.98**

Golf Capes:—Handsome styles, dark colorings, rich plaids. 10.00

Walking Suits—Handsome Diagonal Cheviots and Cheviot Serge; fly front Coat, lined throughout with Roman striped Taffeta silk, skirt percaline lined and velvet bound, all sizes, black and navy. FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **14.98**

Ladies' Walking Suits—Beautiful dark cheviot mixtures, brown, green, blue and gray effects, also plain black or navy cheviot serge; coat and skirt silk lined throughout; all sizes. FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **16.89**

Separate Skirts—Figured Brilliantine, black, green, and blue, percaline lined and velvet bound. FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **1.98**

Separate Skirts—Cheviot, Serge and brilliant Brilliantine, black or navy, percaline lined, velvet bound. FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **2.98**

Misses' Suits and Jackets.

Misses' School Suits—Styles up-to-date, check and plaid effects, some plain, others of neat mixture, handsomely trimmed, all new, all good, sizes 6 to 14 yrs. FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **2.98**

Misses' School Suits—Handsome styles; all-wool brown, blue and green checks; combination colors, tastefully trimmed with pretty ribbons; buttons and braids to match; sizes 6 to 14 yrs. FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **3.98**

Misses' Mackintoshes — Dark grounds, fine hair-line stripes, cape and hood attached, lengths 36 to 52 inches. FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **1.25**

Misses' Jackets—Blue and black cheviot, half silk lined, shield front, flaring storm collar. FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **4.98**

Girls' Reefer Jackets—Rough cheviot; red, green, black and blue; pointed shoulder cape and large flaring collar. FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **4.98**

Wrappers---Grand Fall Opening Sale.

Bath Robes: Eiderdown, heavy quality, all wool, wide skirt, full front, all sizes, pink, blue, gray, red; you'd willingly give $3.75 for this quality; owing to the reduction in price we limit the sale to one for each customer, and the FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **2.59** EACH

Wrappers: Flannelette, heavy quality, effectively trimmed with fancy braid, wide skirt, new style sleeve, belted Watteau back, loose front; you can't match this Wrapper for less than $1.65; the FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **98c** EACH.

Tea Gowns: Cashmere, prettily made, Watteau back, full front from yoke, lapels, yoke, collar and sleeves handsomely trimmed with rows of narrow satin ribbon, all the new Fall shades, and worth $3.98, but the FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **2.98** EACH

Tea Gowns: Wool Cashmere, lined throughout, daintily trimmed with rows of lace insertion and ribbons, very pretty, indeed; surely this gown is worth $6.75; the FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **4.90**

Tapestry Goods.

Comprising foreign and domestic fabrics, suitable for door and window hangings.

3.75 yd. 2.25 yd. 1.25 yd.
98c each, 1.48 each, 1.88 each.

Japanese Rugs, carpet sizes, high grade,

10 ft. x 13 ft. to 12 ft. x 15 ft. } **9.98**

Brass & Iron Beds.

Makers' Sample Line: Exactly one half price.

$25.00 Beds for	12.50
$20.00 Beds for	10.00
$15.00 Beds for	7.50
$10.00 Beds for	5.00
Wardrobe Couches	9.75
Divan Couches	6.75

SIXTH AVE. AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

Silks---Fall Opening Sale.

We mean this Silk Sale to be matchless for style, for quality, for price. In the beautiful collection of New Autumn Novelties we display to-morrow will be a complete assortment of *Roman Stripes and Plaids.*

Also many *exclusive* styles and colorings that cannot be duplicated later in the season.

High Rustle Changeable Taffeta 59c yd.

Forty beautiful combinations, bright and heavy; it's the quality you never paid less than 75c yard for.

Chameleon Brocaded Taffeta Silks. Latest colorings, newest designs; many of the styles are confined exclusively to us; suitable for full gowns and waists; cheap at 85c yard. GRAND FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **69c** YARD.

20-Inch Black Brocaded Gros-Grain Silks: Rich, fine quality, magnificent styles; it's the grade that's easily worth 70c yard. GRAND FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **49c** YARD.

Plain Black Satin Duchesse: Very heavy quality; soft, rich finish. This is your opportunity to purchase a 1.25 quality for the GRAND FALL OPENING SALE PRICE OF **98c** YARD.

Colored Dress Goods, 25c. Yard.

All-Wool Silk Finished Henriettas, 25c. Yard, 40 inches wide, all the newest shades for Autumn wear; also SURAH SERGES, 38 inches wide, all wool. These goods are worth every cent of 40c. yard. FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **25c** YARD.

Kendall Plaids, 40 inches wide, pure wool and wool and silk, really a great bargain at 50c. yard. FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **39c** YARD.

French Broadcloth, 54 inches wide; bluet, gray, brown, tan, prune, red, lilac, mousse, green, navy and gendarme colors—one dollar yard wouldn't be too much for it. FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **79c** YARD.

Silk and Wool French Poplins, Plaids, Brocaded Ottomans, Iridescent Poplins and Camel's-Hair Suitings—all 50 inches wide. Not a yard of these goods ever sold for less than $1.75. FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **98c** YARD.

Black Dress Goods—25c. Yard.

Black Storm Serges, Jacquards and Henriettas: All wool, 38 inches wide; you've never known the time you could buy an equal grade for less than 39c. GRAND FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **25c** YARD.

Black Storm Serges: Cheviots, coating Serges, French Surahs, high lustre, silk finished Brilliantines, all 46 inches wide, all worth 69c. yard. GRAND FALL OPENING SALE PRICE WILL BE **49c** YARD.

Colored Petticoats---Bargain Prices.

Black Moreen Skirts: All wool, deep ruffle, **1.69.**

Taffeta Silk Petticoats: Changeable and striped effects, heavily corded Spanish ruffle, faced with rustleine, bound with velvet; all the newest Fall shades; just such petticoats as you're asked 6.98 for elsewhere. FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **4.98**

Moreen Skirts: Latest novelty Roman stripe, heavily corded Spanish ruffle, faced with rustleine, velvet bound. Of course these skirts are worth 3.75. FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **1.98**

Sweaters: Imported, all wool, plaid, striped and figured effects; worth up to 2.98. CLOSING OUT SALE PRICE IS **1.45**

Men's Underwear.

Shirts and Drawers: Heavy weight, guaranteed 75 per cent. wool, drawers have taped seams and reinforced seats, pearl buttons on shirt and drawers; these goods have never been sold for less than 85c. per garment. FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **59c** EACH.

Socks: All wool, finished with merino heel and toe; regular 29c quality. FALL OPENING SALE PRICE IS **17c** PAIR.

Dress Trimmings.

Jet, Silk, Pearl, Mohair, and Colored Bead Yokes, Collars, Boleros, Vests and Garnitures—not one of the assortment is worth less than 75c.—many 1.50—some 3.00. We've divided them into three lots at

25c 50c 85c

It's a large import sample line—that's why.

Persian and Velvet Embroidery in all the desirable colors and styles—a 35c. quality for **9c** YARD.

Carpets, Oilcloths, Linoleums.

"Unusual facilities enable us to make and lay Carpets within 48 hours if required.

At 37 1-2c yard.
Kidderminster Ingrain Carpets, extra super, strictly all wool, new designs and handsome; it's the usual 59c grade.

At 59c. yard.
Wilton Carpets, not jute surface; but strictly ALL WOOL; no other house offers them at so low a price.

At 69c yard
Brussels Carpets, splendid quality, pretty patterns, very serviceable; this is the regular $1.00 grade all over town.

At 77½c yard.
Axminster Carpets, new weave, much better than Moquettes; 5-8 borders to match; indeed, $1.25 yard wouldn't be too much for it.

OILCLOTHS.

50c Oilcloths for, yard	35c
40c Oilcloths for, yard	29c
35c Oilcloths for, yard	20c
25c Oilcloths for, yard	12 1-2c

ENGLISH LINOLEUMS.

90c. Linoleums for, yard	59c
75c. Linoleums for, yard	45c
50c. Linoleums for, yard	39c
45c. Linoleums for, yard	27½c

Linoleums costing 40c. yard and upward, also Oilcloths costing 25c. yard and more, laid free for the next three days.

SIXTH AVE. AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW ROUTE TO THE

KLONDIKE

Columbia Navigation and Trading Company.

S. S. CITY OF COLUMBIA (1,900 tons) will depart from the Old Dominion Line pier, 26, North River, Wednesday, Dec. 1st, for

ST. MICHAEL,

connecting with Company's river steamers for

DAWSON CITY.

Fare to Dawson City, $400 to $750, according to location of berth. Passengers desiring to meet the ship at San Francisco or Seattle will be provided with transportation by rail to either point at same rate.

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From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8 A. M.
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UNITY CONGREGATION, HUGH O. PENTECOST, minister, Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Services Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

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CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITRESSES, COOKS, houseworkers, laundresses, kitchenmaids; private families, hotels; city, country. Long Acre. 466 6th Av.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, WAITRESSES, nurses, lady's maids, kitchenmaids. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Av., corner 22d St.

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WANTED—Thoroughly competent cook; private family; cooking only; Lakewood, N. J.; personal reference required. Call, Monday and Tuesday, between 9 and 12, 16 East 35th St.

WANTED—Laundress to assist with chamberwork; also waitress to assist with chamberwork; wages, $18 each. Apply, between 12 and 2, Monday, at 12 East 22d St.

WANTED—A competent infant's nurse under forty; best city reference required. Call, between 2 and 5 Monday, 315 West 80th St.

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AAA.—WANTED, MEN AND WOMEN, YOUNG and old, to work for us in their own homes in spare time, day or evening. We pay $10 to $15 per week. No canvassing. Any child can do the work. Send address to-day. We send work at once. H. A. GRIPP, Dept. 120, Tyrone, Penn.

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45TH ST., 44 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlors for physician; private family; breakfast optional.

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CHAMBERMAID.—By north of Ireland Protestant girl, lately landed; assist with other work. Address R. D., 990 6th Av.

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CHAMBERMAID and waitress in private family; 4 years' city reference. S. A., 254 8th Av.

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COOK.—A thoroughly competent, first class, in private family; understands her business in all branches; sauces, soups, entrees and desserts, ices, ice-cream, jellies; best city references. 224 West 19th St.

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COOK.—By competent girl in private family; best city reference. 144 West 55th St.

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DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable colored woman; or a nice place on a flat. Mrs. Brown, 242 West 47th St.

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VISITING GOVERNESS.—Normal College graduate, seven years' experience in best New York families. Thorough, 745 Amsterdam Av.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined middle-aged widow, with young daughter, in widower's family, or for party of gentlemen or club; highest reference; no triflers. Refined, Box 208, 152 6th Av.

HOSUEKEEPER.—By colored girl as housekeeper in bachelor's apartments, or chambermaid in clubhouse. M. B., 119 West 24th St., rear house.

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MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER. — By reliable American; bachelor apartment or furnished rooms; highest references. J. L., 530 6th Av.

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HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework in small family; willing and obliging. M., care Mrs. Dooley, 221 East 70th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—In a small family, by an American girl; elderly couple preferred. M. M., 221 West 34th St.

RESPECTABLE woman wants work housecleaning, washing at home, or out by day; reference. Call or address Mrs. Morris, 306 East 46th St.

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KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid. 121 East 34th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; city references. G. L., 530 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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LADY'S MAID—SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to travelling; good hair-dresser; speaks French and English; best city reference. 271 West 38th St., care Mrs. Morgan.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman; understands the care of hair and of lady's wardrobe; good packer; would travel; best references. J. M., 243 West 125th St.

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LADY'S MAID.—By first-class dressmaker; can furnish references; wages, $30. A., 48 West 59th St., ninth floor.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; hairdresser; thoroughly competent in maid's duty. M. P., 148½ East 40th St., care Pierret.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Can do dressmaking, all kinds of fine sewing, and assist with chamberwork; best city references. 75 West 44th St., Joy's bell.

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MAID, &c.—By competent French maid for elderly lady; good seamstress; six years' references. Eginton, 307 West 42d St.

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LAUNDRESS or LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable colored girl; good reference. 223 East 14th St. R. Dawson.

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LAUNDRESS.—First class; in private family; wages, $25; first-class reference. 636 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS in private family; first-class work; sleep home. Mrs. Schonwald, 221 East 122d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By active, middle-aged French woman, as infant's or young child's nurse; over 25 years' experience; has lived in best New York families; best references. Experienced, 580 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a faithful, efficient nurse; for infants or grown children; takes entire charge; good hand sewer; middle-aged Protestant. Call before 1 o'clock, 159 West 81st St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place her Swiss nurse; capable of taking entire charge of infant. Call, Monday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at 51 West 84th St.

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WASHING, &c.—By a respectable German woman to go out by the day washing and ironing; good reference. Mrs. Hart, 321 West 44th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Respectable American girl as competent waitress, private family; city reference. E. C., 17 Scammel St.

Miscellaneous.

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HOUSECLEANING or DAY'S WORK OF ANY kind; references given. Mrs. Scott, 210 East 50th St.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

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BUTLER.—By a first-class Swede; thoroughly understands table service; strictly temperate, neat, and trustworthy; disengaged Oct. 1; will be highly recommended by present employer; wages, $60; sleep home. Competent, Box 89, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID.—By young French couple; temperate; man as butler; wife as chambermaid; salary expected; family private; city reference. 137 West 26th St. Morgan.

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BUTLER or second man where parlormaid is kept; experienced, willing, and obliging; references; wages $35 to $40. R. W., box 94, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler in small private family; first-class reference. A. Lawson, Box 216, 152 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. J., 157 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By a young Swede; best references. Swede, 530 6th Av.

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COACHMAN.—By a Protestant coachman, with best city reference; experienced in all branches and thoroughly understands his business; present employer can be seen. R. H., 13 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—By Swede; married; no family; strictly temperate; understands the care of horses; careful driver; six years with present employers. Address Coachman, 1 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly competent in all branches; sober and reliable; first-class references. W. Bryan, 138 Waverly Av., Brooklyn.

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VALET.—By good butler; A1 in every respect; first-class masseur; give treatment, and good hand at everything; sober, willing; best city reference. Emil, 145 East 16th St.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTOR, &c.—By a young business man as collector, agent, or representative; well known Long Island City and vicinity; best reference. Fred Deutschmann, North Beach.

FURNACEMAN.—By respectable colored man care of furnace. William E. H., 232 West 20th St., rear.

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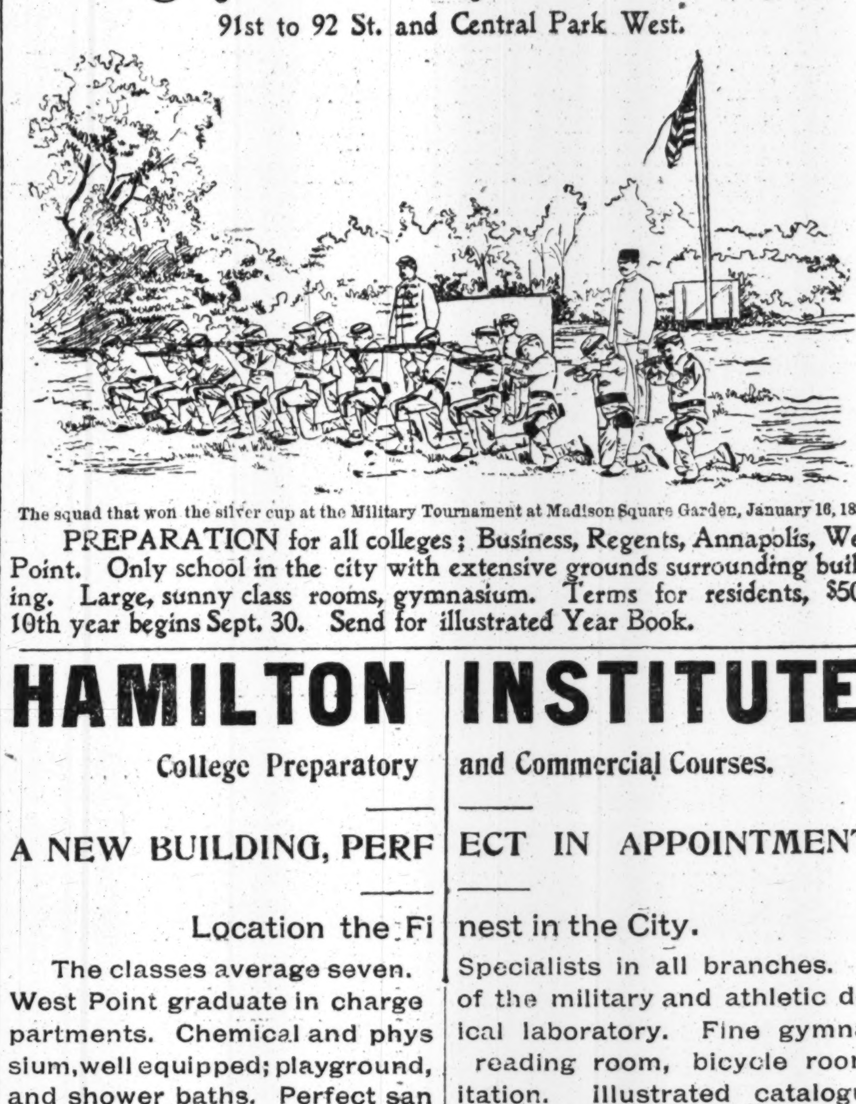

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For New Arrangement of Primary Department see Circular.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 15TH, 1897.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 13TH AND 14TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,
20 East 50th Street.
THIS SCHOOL REOPENS MONDAY, OCT. 4TH.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from nine till one.

ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE HOSPITAL QUIZ. Candidates for Government medical services thoroughly and rapidly coached. Circular, with reference to officers in the U. S. services who prepared in this quiz, on application to W. W. SMITH, B. A., 15 W. 43d St.

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TWELFTH YEAR BEGINS OCTOBER SIXTH. Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Courses. Limited number of resident pupils.
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160 AND 162 WEST 74TH ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.
OCTOBER 6TH.

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PARK SIDE, BOARDING SCHOOL,
All branches: Music, Art, French, Dancing. Highest testimonials. F NEELY, North St.

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For Boys and Girls. Thoroughly graded, Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate, Manual Training, Languages. Reopens Oct. 4. 35 W. 90th St.

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INSTRUCTION.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Day classes will BEGIN work SEPTEMBER 27, evening classes SEPTEMBER 29.

High School.
Department of Fine Arts.
Department of Domestic Art.
Department of Domestic Science.
Department of Science and Technology.
Department of Kindergartens.
Department of Libraries.
Gymnasium.

For further information or for application blanks, address the general office of the Institute.
FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

134TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 28TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department, Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.
The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 14, at the school.
Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M. Headmaster.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, BEDFORD Park, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the second Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior. N. B.—A special class for young ladies who wish to prepare themselves for teaching in primary or grammar schools in the State of New York will be opened in September.

NEW YORK, New York.
The Peebles & Thompson School
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.
WILL OPEN OCTOBER 4.
Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. College preparation a separate course. Art Department. Studio in building. Special students admitted.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL
No. 622 FIFTH AV. (near 50th St.)
Prepares for the leading Universities, Science Schools, business. Graduates at present in Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Williams, Dartmouth, School of Mines, Sheffield Scientific, Princeton Scientific. Instruction broad, exact, earnest. Gymnasium, Athletic Field, Laboratory, Art Room, Hot Lunch. Certificates of Character required. Twenty-first year begins Sept. 29. Departments: Preparatory, $100 to $150. Junior, $200. Middle, $250. Senior, $300.

Collegiate School.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.
L. C. MYGATT, L. H. D., Head-Master.
241-243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST

IRVING SCHOOL 54 West 84th St.
Reopens Sept. 30th. Year book on request.
L. D. RAY, M. A., PH. D., HEAD MASTER,
is now at the building, 9 to 12, daily.
A thorough school, with modern equipment, preparatory to college or scientific school.
Primary, Junior, and Senior Departments.
In June, 1897, eighteen members of this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, Princeton, or Columbia.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th AND 86th STREETS.
REOPENS OCTOBER 6th.
PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENTS.
Special attention paid to College Preparation.
Wednesday Lectures in connection with school work.
Morning classes in Elocution and Gymnastics.
Fully equipped Studio.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES Madison Sq. (25th St. & B'way) N. Y.; 73 Court St., B'klyn; branches in other cities. Best Teachers, best method, moderate terms. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN, LATIN, GREEK, class or private. Berlitz books sold. Translations.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, NOS. 647 AND 649 MADISON AV., N. Y. CITY. Primary, (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.
Reopens at 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 29. Collegiate preparation. Intermediate and primary departments. Optional military drill, gymnasium, hot lunches, playground.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL,
177 West 79th Street,
WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 4TH.
Mr. Prossor will be at the office daily after September 13th from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BETTS ACADEMY Stamford, Conn. 59TH YEAR. Preparatory School for boys and young men. HOME LIFE and the INDIVIDUAL, the key-notes. Illustrated catalogue on application. WM. J. BETTS, M. A., (Yale,) Principal.

DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
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Sixteenth year begins September 30. Primary, Advanced, and Collegiate Departments. Kindergarten for girls and boys.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 MADISON AV., (64TH ST.)
English, Classical, and Primary Departments. Gymnasium. 78th year opens Sept. 22d.
HENRY BARTON CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Prin.

DELICATE AND BACKWARD BOYS.
Dr. Williamson's School at New London, Conn., for a few boys who require special mental and physical training, will reopen Sept. 10th.

WABAN SCHOOL, WABAN, MASS.
One of the best schools for boys in New England. For descriptive circular address
CHARLES E. FISH, Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 Madison Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen Sept. 29. Careful training for boys from eight to eighteen. The Principal at home after Sept. 16.

$155 YEARLY; BOARD AND TUITION, SEMINARY; (girls;) $175 military academy; (boys;) Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. 1836-1867.
Riverview Academy. 1867-1897.
Joseph Bartlett Bisbee, A. M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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Thoroughly Graded School for Girls.
Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL, 576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 29. Thorough preparation for the best colleges and scientific schools or for business. Number limited to 35. Primary department.

ST. DAVID'S HALL.—School for gentlemen's sons; home influence, thoroughness; testimonials from Lord Kelvin and leading educators. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOME SCHOOL.—Worthing, England; superior educational advantages, with every home comfort; highest references. Address in first instance E. H. KLINGENDER, 88 Wall St., N. Y. City.

MISS CHISHOLM,
School for Girls, Oct. 5. Primary, Advanced, College-Preparatory Classes, Kindergarten. Resident Pupils. 15 East 65th Street.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS, 669 Madison Av. For boys and girls. Opens October 4th. Tuition $200. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls
109-111 West 77th Street, reopens Sept. 21st.

MME. EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM, THE CELEBRATED prima donna, resumed vocal lessons. The Strathmore, Broadway, corner 52d St.

LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY. 44 W. 34th St.

MISS M. D. HUGER,
537 FIFTH AVENUE,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Reopens Sept. 29.
Catalogue on request. 315 Madison Av.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.; Primary, Intermediate, Collegiate; Boys in primary department.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 4th.
Manual training; afternoon outing class.

INSTRUCTION.

SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.
Languages Department: German, French, Spanish, Italian, Greek, Latin, and English Literature.
Commercial Department (new): Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, Proof Reading, English. Instruction in Stenography will be under the supervision of Mr. David Wolfe Brown, Official Reporter U. S. House of Representatives.
Brooklyn Department for Languages, 177 Montague Street.
STERN'S SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES OF N. Y. CITY, 27 East 44th Street.

LEARN FRENCH BY THE DEMONSTRATIVE METHOD. It is the best. It never fails. Do not miss the special courses of evening classes, at reduced rates, beginning October 11th. A great opportunity for busy people. For circulars, free French lectures tickets, apply to V. J. CHOPARD, Lutèce French School, 210 W. 42d St.

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Sixteenth year begins October 4th.
Prepares especially for
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ART STUDENTS' ILLUSTRATING LEAGUE, 8 East 15th; newspaper, magazine, humorous, social sketching taught, life classes, designing, painting; ladies; special departments; circular. K. CHAMPNEY, Director.

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INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

The National Conservatory of Music of America, 126 and 128 East 17th st., New York, DR. ANTONIN DVORAK, Director.

Faculty comprising among others the names of RAFAEL JOSEFFY, ADELE MARGULIES, JAMES G. HUNEKER, SAM'L P. WARREN, VICTOR CAPOUL, GUSTAV HINRICHS, LEOPOLD LICHTENBERG, MAX SPICKER, JOHN CHESHIRE, HENRY T. FINCK, &c.

A thorough musical education at nominal cost. The National Conservatory is the only musical institution in this country empowered by the Congress of the United States to confer diplomas, degree of Doctor of Music or other honorary degrees.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION DAILY.
For further particulars address the Secretary.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC
128-130 EAST 58TH ST.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT..............Director
Systematic instruction in piano, singing, violin, organ, violoncello, harmony, composition, and all branches of music from the BEGINNING to the highest artistic attainment.
ALL LESSONS PRIVATE.
Terms for vocal or instrumental lessons, including the study of Harmony, Sight Singing, (F. Damrosch, instructor,) Ensemble playing, Lectures, Concerts, &c., $15 per quarter upward.
Harmony or Sight Singing alone, $5 per quarter.
STUDENTS RECEIVED DAILY.
CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

M. I. SCHERHEY'S VOCAL STUDIO, 149 EAST 21st St., Gramercy Park; voices examined 11 to 1.

FRANK G. DOSSERT, VOCAL INSTRUCTION, Carnegie Hall, Studio, 1,205. Reception days Monday and Thursday.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

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For circulars address L. J. Tompkins, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

REGENT'S Examinations. New York Preparatory School, 15 W. 43d St., New York, and 200 Joralemon St., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
WALWORTH
BUSINESS AND STENOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, (founded 1871 as the Walworth Business and Stenographic College,)
108-110 E. 125th St., near Park Av.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS NOW OPEN.
Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Letter Writing, &c., taught thoroughly and practically; separate ladies' department; tuition rates are as low as is consistent with the best instruction.
We cordially invite you to call; a useful souvenir will be given to each caller this week. A new and handsome prospectus sent on application.

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AND
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
Now open. Individual instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President,
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LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE,
143 to 149 South 8th Street, Brooklyn.
TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR.
The Greater New York's Greatest Business College. Seven Hundred Students Annually. Day and Evening Sessions. Newest Methods of teaching Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, etc. Call, write, or telephone for latest Catalogue.
HENRY C. WRIGHT, Principal.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, formerly PRATT INSTITUTE, Department of Commerce.—Bookkeeping, penmanship, stenography, typewriting, languages, &c. Day and evening. Begin any time. 229 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, New York Branch: 27 East 44th St.

ALL EARN MONEY
while learning shorthand and typewriting at
VER-MIL-YE'S,
816 BROADWAY, N. Y.

EUROPEAN STUDY AND TRAVEL.

European Study and Travel.
1897—1898.
For particulars address The Misses Grinnell, Brookline, Mass. Interviews by appointment in New York after September tenth.

YOUNG LADIES DESIRING EIGHT MONTHS' study and European travel, from October 10, address "LADY." Box 190, Times Office.

Remembrances of Walt Whitman.

From The Conservator.

Whitman was certainly a striking-looking man, and would attract the attention of people in any city of the world. I think Whitman was a little too well aware of his fine appearance. There was a strong element of individuality mixed up with his personality, and he did not have occasion to experience what the Arkansas Colonel did in walking up and down Broadway. The Colonel put on his military cloak with red facing, and walked up and down, and when he met his friend, the Major, in the evening, he said: "I am going to leave this town. I walked up and down Broadway this morning, and not a man looked at me, but when I am at home I am hell on Pea Ridge."

When Whitman came to visit me in Concord, in 1881, he wore, as always in his later years, some white, soft colors and that long, white beard. His hair was perfectly white. He had a singular resemblance to Gerrit Smith, which I attributed to his Dutch ancestry, Smith being almost wholly Dutch.

Then Whitman's manners were interesting. I fancy in his younger days, when he dined with Mr. Emerson at the Astor House, and insisted on having a tin cup at table, that his manners were not so distinguished, but after he had been through the war and had seen more of life he certainly had very distinguished manners, so that anybody accustomed to the circles of the great would have been struck with them. As Thomas Cholmondeley said of Bronson Alcott, Whitman "had the manners of a very great peer." He was independent in bearing and had the composure of manner which always produces an impression on the people of Europe. He was extremely friendly to all persons.

The Best Indication.

From The Baltimore American.

The best indication of prosperity from the farms is the large crop of mortgages they are raising.

Stern Bros.

are showing complete lines of

English and Domestic

Brass Bedsteads

choice designs and finest quality

$17.50 to $125.00

Enameled and Brass

Bedsteads

$3.00 to $20.00

Pure South American

Hair Mattresses

from $8.40 up

Spring Underbeds

Mattresses re-made

Hair & Feathers Renovated

West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

Monday

125 Cases

Atlantic & New York Mills

Muslin Sheets

	Plain	Hemst'd.
1 1-2 by 2 1-2 yds.	29c	38c
1¾ " 2 1-2 "	34c	43c
2 " 2 1-2 "	39c	48c
2¼ " 2½ "	43c	52c
2 1-2 " 2 1-2 "	48c	56c
2 1-2 " 2¾ "	52c	60c
2 1-2 " 3 "	56c	65c

Pillow Cases

	Plain	Hemst'd.
42 by 36 inches	10c	14c
45 " 36 "	11c	15c
50 " 36 "	12c	16c
54 " 36 "	13c	17c

1000 Doz

Imperial Mills

Pillow Cases

	Plain	Hemst'd
42 by 36 inches	7c	10c
45 " 36 "	8c	11c
50 " 36 "	9c	12c
54 " 36 "	10c	13c

West 23d St.

MAY LOCATE IN NEW YORK.

English and French Tailors Seriously Hurt by the United States Personal Baggage Tariff.

Discussion of the Dingley Tariff bill in its application to passengers' baggage apparently will not down. "It hits hard and cuts both ways," a Customs Inspector said yesterday. The Inspectors pick up a great deal of gossip among the passengers when examining baggage, and the latest report is that Poole, the London tailor, Worth, the Parisian maker of gowns, and other lesser European outfitters much patronized by Americans, talk of opening branches in New York in the near future. This they must do, it is said, to retain their large American patronage. Their revenues from this source mount up into big figures. A million dollars would not cover the amount, according to the Inspectors, though to venture an estimate with any certainty of accuracy is impossible.

When passengers could bring in a dozen or three dozen trunks filled with costly raiment of European make, and escape duty by making declaration that they were personal effects in actual use, no statistics were kept to indicate the amount of European manufactures thus brought in. Men's suits, women's gowns, hats, bonnets, gloves, and haberdashery of every description were in the category.

The result of the Dingley bill provision that all foreign-made goods, in use or not, shall pay duty for so much of their aggregate value as is in excess of $100, destroys all evidence as to the extent of former importations, as the homecoming passengers are no longer bringing the quantity of baggage they formerly did, and much of what they do purchase abroad they send by express, that they may escape the delay which would attend its examination if brought as baggage.

The loss to the big stores of London and Paris is great. Poole, it is said, has complained of a falling off in business amounting already to $50,000. Worth, it is said, computes his loss at less, and this is presumed to indicate that the women are less inclined to let the Dingley law and extra cost interfere with their desires than are the men. Other houses of Paris and London whose creations are sought by wealthy Americans have similar complaints.

PANAMA RAILWAY MORTGAGE.

New Lien of $4,000,000 to Secure Twenty-Year Gold Bonds.

Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for the Panama Railroad Company, placed on record yesterday a mortgage on all the realty, rolling stock, steamships, wharves, and other property of the Panama Railroad Company in the sum of $4,000,000, the Central Trust Company of New York and William Nelson Cromwell, who act as Trustees, advancing the money. The mortgage is given to secure the 4½ per cent. twenty-year sinking fund gold bond issue.

A clause in the mortgage recites that in the event of the opening of the Panama Canal the bonds will be payable at the expiration of four months after notification by the railroad company. The money borrowed is to be used in improvements and to secure subsidy bonds given to the Colombian Government.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, in their

Upholstery Departments

1200 Pairs Lace Curtains

Irish Point, white and ecru, at $5.50, $6.50, $7.25

Louis XIV, at $4.95, $8.75, $12.50

Lace Bed Sets

Irish Point, at $6.50 and $8.75

Louis XIV and XVI, $19.75, $25.00, $29.75, $34.00

French Silk Tapestry Portieres in Rose, Blue and Reseda, at $14.00 pr.

Louis XIV, Point Arabe and Cluny Laces from which they are prepared to make Vestibule, Sash, and Long Curtains at very moderate prices

Estimates and Designs submitted

West Twenty-third Street

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow in their

Ladies' Cloak Dep'ts

Additional Fall and Winter Styles of

Coats, Blouse Jackets, Driving and Golf Capes

West Twenty-third Street

M'KINLEY FILLS OFFICES

President Appoints Silas C. Croft Surveyor of Customs for the Port of New York.

PLACE FOR EDITOR DICKINSON

Binghamton Man Appointed Consul General at Constantinople — Consuls at Other Places Selected —Minor Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Surveyor of Customs for the Port of New York—SILAS C. CROFT.

Consul General at Constantinople—CHARLES M. DICKINSON of New York.

Consuls—At Tientsin, JAMES W. RAGSDALE; at St. Michael's, Azores, C. C. MANNING of South Carolina; at Pernambuco, Brazil, BENJAMIN F. CLARK of New Hampshire.

Marshal for the Middle District of Alabama: LEANDER BRYAN.

Receiver of Public Moneys at Montgomery, Ala., vice Larry W. Hunter, removed—JAMES C. LEFTWICH.

Register of the Land Office at Montgomery, vice Harrison Russell, removed—ROBERT BARBOUR.

Silas C. Croft.

Silas C. Croft, appointed Surveyor of the Port, was born in Putnam County, this State, in 1848. He is at present President of the Department of Charities. He was appointed to his present office by Mayor Strong, and was the first President of the Charities Department after the old Department of Charities and Correction was made into two departments. Mr. Croft was educated at the Peekskill High School, and came to this city in 1868. In 1874 he became the senior member of the firm of Croft Brothers, dealers in carpets and furniture in Harlem. Mr. Croft was at one time the anti-Platt Republican leader of his Assembly district, but some months ago he entered the Platt wing of his party, and his appointment as Surveyor of the Port was urged by the Senator. Mr. Croft, however, had the indorsement of all factions for the appointment. He was one of the original McKinley men in this city, and as such aided in sending two delegates to the St. Louis Convention. Mr. Croft is a member of the Republican Club, the Harlem Republican Club, the Lenox Republican Club, the Central Republican Club, the Mount Morris Republican Club, and other organizations.

Charles M. Dickinson.

Charles M. Dickinson, who was yesterday appointed Consul at Constantinople, is a leading Republican in Broome County, and is editor and proprietor of The Binghamton Republican. He is a man who has traveled extensively in Europe. In addition to his newspaper work Mr. Dickinson has published a volume of poetry.

MRS. THOMPSON AFTER A PLACE.

Former Postmistress at Louisville Calls on President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Among the President's callers to-day was Mrs. Virginia Campbell Thompson, who was for eight years Postmistress at Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Thompson is a candidate for a position in the new Congressional Library.

She is the only daughter of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Campbellite Church. Senator Elkins and other prominent people are supporting her, among them Mrs. James A. Garfield, whose husband was a member of the Campbellite Church.

FEDERAL OFFICE DECLINED.

T. T. Gear Wants to be Collector at Portland, Ore., or Nothing.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 18.—T. T. Geer, who was yesterday appointed by the President to be Register of the Land Office at Oregon City, has written a letter to the Ogden delegation in Congress declining to accept the office.

Mr. Geer, who was a candidate for Collector of Customs at Portland, states that he will not accept the land office appointment or any other Federal office except Collector of Customs for the Port of Portland.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New Jersey—Robert Butler, Finesville; W. P. Lippincott, Hartford.

New York—D. L. Bruce, Andes; J. T. Bennett, Eagle Harbor; D. S. Booth, Grand Gorge; C. E. Hollenbeck, Halsey Valley; H. O. Branch, Hartwick; F. S. Whittaker, Lewiston; W. H. Bentley, Maple Valley; William Hutton, Jr., Nanuet; P. H. Corwin, Newfane; W. T. Gentle, Ransomville; W. H. Nash, Sanborn; H. B. Eaton, Youngstown.

TARIFF LAW SECTION 22.

Senator Elkins Declines to Discuss the Contiguous Territory Clause.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Senator Elkins of West Virginia, who is generally held responsible for the changes in Section 22 of the Tariff bill, which are now before the Attorney General for interpretation, is in the city. He refused to talk on the question at length, owing to its complications and his desire, at some future time, to make public a carefully prepared statement.

He said, however, that for a long time he had waged war against the bonded privileges granted to Canadian railroads. He admitted his authorship of the contiguous territory clause in the section, and expressed the opinion that the omission of the words "act of Congress" imposes the discriminating duty in goods carried in British and other vessels whose countries are not exempted by treaty stipulation.

"I have always been in favor of discriminating in favor of American railroads and American vessels," he said, "and it is my opinion that Section 22 does this. I do not desire, however, to make any comment at this time, certainly not until the Attorney General has rendered his opinion."

New Mexico's Claims to Statehood.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Secretary of the Interior has received the annual report of Gov. M. A. Otero of New Mexico. The report says the population of the Territory has increased by 100,000 since the census of 1890; that it is capable of supporting 5,000,000 people, and that wool-growing and gold-mining industries are developing rapidly. The Governor takes strong ground in favor of Statehood, claiming the people to be entirely capable of self-government. He argues that admission into the Union would be beneficial alike to the State and to the United States.

ALL QUIET AT HAZLETON.

Striking Miners Restrained from Violence by the Troops.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 18.—With the exception of a few minor disturbances, the day passed off quietly in the strike district. McAdoo, the scene of the disturbances yesterday, was quieted to-day by the invasion of a squadron of cavalry. In their presence the 300 employes of the Star, Carson, and Monarch collieries, who were driven out by the women, returned to work. There was no disturbance further than the hooting of the soldiers by crowds of strikers.

Calvin Pardee declared to-day that the Lattimer mines would be started up on Monday morning, and all miners who failed to report for work would be discharged. He states that a great majority of the men want to work.

An official of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company said to-day that at a meeting of the Directors last Thursday it was decided to ask for the resignation of Superintendent Gomer Jones, to take effect two weeks hence. Jones's unpopularity with the men was one of the causes of the strike.

SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION.

Seven Thousand Meet in Union Square to Denounce the Shooting of Pennsylvania Miners.

The shooting of the miners at Lattimer, Penn., has furnished the Socialists with a keynote for their political campaign. They struck the pitch with this note yesterday evening in their demonstration and mass meeting in Union Square to denounce Sheriff Martin and his deputies and the miners and capitalists.

They turned out in large force, forming in front of 64 East Fourth Street and several streets above, and, with red flags waving and bands playing the "Marseillaise," they marched through several east side streets and Second and Third Avenues to Union Square, where they formed an army of about 7,000 men and women, including the Socialist Workingmen's Society.

There were no outbreaks, as the Socialists had come prepared to fire the first gun of their campaign, and to tell the workingmen of the city and country that their only hope for prosperity and for peace depended upon their voting the Socialist-Labor ticket. The Republicans and Tammany Hall were both denounced as tools of the capitalists, and Seth Low was stigmatized as a capitalist. That was the burden of all the speeches.

William L. Brower presided at the Cottage, and among the speakers there were Daniel De Leon, Benjamin Hanford, Lucien Santal, and Alexander Jonas.

Brockton Shoe Workers' Strike.

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—The strike of the shoe workers in Brockton and the neighboring towns is extending, and the prospects seem to indicate a more far-reaching idleness on the part of shoe operatives than even the leaders of the strike expected. The finishers at George G. Snow's shop and part of the employes of Joyce & Fletcher and the Field-Hazzard factory struck to-day. In the struggle between the Chase Company and the lasters many of the manufacturers have consented to have their lasting done by hand in order not to interfere with the strikers.

The Strike at Gloversville.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The glovecutters employed by Kibbe & Radford and C. W. Rose were ordered out by the union to-day. These firms do not belong to the Manufacturers' Association, and have been running since the strike began. All the cutters in the large shops are now out. There are no prospects of a settlement of the strike.

J. R. Fitzer Appointed Principal.

The Jersey City Board of Education held a special meeting Friday night and appointed J. R. Fitzer of Salem, N. J., Principal of Public School No. 7 to succeed the late Prof. Anson B. Guilford.

Keep it always in the house—it's the best life and health insurance, especially for children and old people, who are liable to catch their death from "Colds"—Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Exclusive Novelties Just Received in

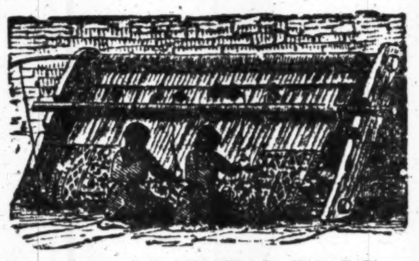
Dress Stuffs, Cloths, Silks and Velvets.

Specialties for Wedding Gowns and Bridesmaids' Dresses.

Broadway & 19th Street.

From the Orient to Vantine's. | *From the Orient to Vantine's.*

You save 90 cts. a square yard by buying now.



The Dingley bill increases the duty on Oriental rugs 90c a square yard. Present prices, which are based on the Wilson bill, can't last long. *Is it not good policy to buy now?*

50,000 ORIENTAL RUGS and CARPETS to CHOOSE FROM including every worthy weave of Turkey, Persia and India. We can fit any room or office and match any color scheme in upholstery or decorations.

Carpets selected now will be stretched and rolled on poles ready for your rooms when desired.

150 KAZAK RUGS, 3.6 to 6 feet wide by 5 to 9 feet long, at very low prices. The Kazaks are splendidly wearing rugs. They come with a long nap and in bright colors in geometrical designs.

300 FEREHAN CARPETS, 6.6 to 15 feet wide by 10 to 20 feet long. The designs are principally in small Persian patterns. Dark reds and blues are the predominating colors.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,

Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world.

877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.

POLICE CAPTAINS MOVED

Acting Chief McCullagh Transfers Eleven "For the Good of the Service."

SHEEHAN COMES DOWN TOWN

He Succeeds Chapman, Sent to the Mercer Street Precinct, in Command of the Tenderloin—Price Gets an Important Post.

When Acting Inspector McCullagh was placed in command of the police force, to succeed Chief Conlin, on Aug. 25, it was expected that a general shifting of the commanding officers of precincts would follow. In reply to questions, however, McCullagh has several times announced his intention of moving slowly. Yesterday the following transfers were announced from headquarters:

Capt. George S. Chapman, from the West Thirtieth Street Station to Mercer Street.

Capt. Michael Sheehan, from King's Bridge to West Thirtieth Street.

Capt. Donald Grant, from Old Slip to Charles Street.

Acting Capt. William Petty, from Charles Street to King's Bridge.

Capt. John R. Groo, from Mercer to Macdougal Street.

Acting Capt. Farrel, from Macdougal Street to Tremont.

Capt. James K. Price, from Tremont to West Sixty-eighth Street.

Capt. Andrew J. Thomas, from West Sixty-eighth Street to West One Hundredth Street.

Capt. Stephen E. Brown, from West One Hundredth Street to West Thirty-seventh Street.

Capt. William F. Kirschner, from West Thirty-seventh Street to High Bridge.

Capt. Thomas F. Killilea, from High Bridge to Old Slip.

The orders of transfer take effect this morning at 8 o'clock.

The transfer of Capt. Chapman was no surprise. It has been no secret at Police Headquarters for some weeks that the majority of the board disapproved of his practice of talking for publication, and the dismissal on Wednesday last of the charge that he had encouraged policy players when he was in command of the West Forty-seventh Street Precinct started the rumor that Capt. Sheehan would succeed him.

The Mercer Street Precinct is a hard one to manage. Capt. Groo, who leaves it to go to Macdougal Street, has been several times accused of neglect of duty and narrowly escaped having to face charges on complaints made that questionable resorts were flourishing within his jurisdiction.

In some quarters the changes made may be regarded as a vindication of some of the old-time Captains who were relegated to unimportant commands after the Lexow investigation.

The Acting Chief said yesterday that the transfers were made for the good of the service. None of the Captains interested would discuss them. Capt. Chapman said he did not care where he went, but he believed he had done good work in the Tenderloin and was disappointed that it was not appreciated.

Two of the men who are transferred are in "hot water" at Police Headquarters. One of the pool players interviewed by President Moss implicated Capt. Grant, who goes from Old Slip to Charles Street, and Acting Captain Petty, who goes from Charles Street to King's Bridge, was accused some months ago of attempted extortion by Mrs. Merrill of 40 Greenwich Avenue. The complaint is still under investigation by the Police Commissioners. Whether these charges influenced the Acting Chief in making the transfers cannot be told. He declined to discuss the question.

TWO OTHER BODIES FOUND.

All of the Passengers on the Catskill Now Accounted For.

The wreckers at work on the steamboat Catskill, sunk by the steamboat St. Johns in the North River on Wednesday evening, yesterday recovered the bodies of the two passengers who had still been missing. They were Mrs. Susan Morris of Guttenberg, N. J., the body of whose mother, Mrs. McDonald, was recovered on Friday, and Albert Timmerman, the five-year-old boy from Leeds, N. Y., who at the time of the catastrophe was traveling with his aunt, Miss Nellie McCrea of 451 Union Street, Brooklyn. Both bodies were brought ashore and taken in charge by relatives.

The Catskill, held up by the derricks Monarch and Reliance, was towed from the foot of Thirtieth Street yesterday morning and beached on the Jersey flats opposite Fortieth Street.

WATERS PIANOS

A beautiful new style, 7 1-3 octave, 3-stringed **WATERS' UPRIGHT PIANO,** rich, deep tone, with fine singing quality, only

$225,

cash, or **$250** on installments, **$10** down and **$7** per month. Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free.

Also, 50 Good Second-hand Pianos, in perfect order at **GREAT BARGAINS.** Payments only **$5** per month.

Please call or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 18TH ST.

N. B.—Pianos rented, stored, carted, exchanged, tuned, polished or repaired.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Many Tourists Come into Port and Some Leave for Europe Yesterday.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Normannia, from Hamburg, Southampton, and Cherbourg were Dr. W. E. Ashton, Dr. Frank Billings, George Bechtel, Francis Bullard, C. W. Caspary, Dr. Manuel Carmona y Valle, Dr. Salvador Garcia Diego, Dr. William Dodge, Johann Fleischmann, Frank Scott Gerrish, Alexander Hammerslough, Dr. John C. Jay, Grafton C. Kennedy, Dr. Rafael Lavista, S. S. McClure, Dr. Giles S. Mitchell, Arthur Ryerson, Gen. G. M. Sternberg, John P. Wilson, Judge Samuel E. Williamson, R. W. Todd, Prof. W. P. Schilling, and Cornelius Zabriskie.

On the Umbria, from Liverpool and Queenstown, were Dr. Clyde E. Barton, Thomas Clarke, the Rev. John Dunlap, Dr. Thomas Dwight, Sir. W. B. Forwood, W. Norman Campbell, W. F. Gilman, F. A. Herendeen, David Hogg, James D. Ireland, T. E. Jevons, Scott Jordan, Judge S. D. Morris, James F. O'Donohue, Dr. Virgil F. Parker, John T. Pirie, E. De Quincey, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, George K. Sherman, William Symington, R. J. Turnbull, Dr. L. P. Walton, J. C. Drayton, and the Rev. H. S. Nash.

On the Veendam, from Rotterdam and Boulogne, were Baron and Baroness Quarles de Quarles, Baron E. Dupassage, Prof. Charles Guerin, Dr. J. H. Brinton, the Rev. Charles P. Grannan, and Prof. J. H. Keppler.

Andrew Cuneo sailed in the Werra for Genoa.

A. D. Juilliard, Lieut. von Bousdorff, Surgeon Gen. W. Pearl, Admiral C. L. Oxley, R. N., and Lord and Lady Mount Royal were passengers on the outgoing steamship Campania.

Robert Perry, who for eight years has been the chief Financial Secretary of the Salvation Army, was also a passenger by the Campania. He has been ordered to Sweden. A hundred Salvationists saw him off and bade him godspeed. Before the vessel drew out the Salvationists joined in prayer on the pier. All of the headquarters staff was present, including Col. Higgins, Major Caygill, and Col. Holtz.

An Octogenarian Attempts Suicide.

Mary Lacey, an octogenarian, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the East River from the East Ninety-eighth Street dock. Several men and boys who were on the dock at the time jumped into the river and rescued her. She was taken to the Harlem Hospital and restored to consciousness. When asked to tell the story of her troubles, she said she had no story—she was just old, homeless, friendless, and poverty stricken.

Shot by an Unknown Person.

Michael Semenello, nine years old, of 220 Thompson Street, was shot and seriously wounded by an unknown person Friday evening. He was sitting on the front stoop of that place, when he suddenly toppled over with a bullet wound in the forehead over the right eye. Coroner's Physician Donlin, at 129 West Houston Street, extracted the bullet, but found that the skull had been fractured.

Eugene Sissing Killed by a Fall.

Eugene Sissing, twenty-one years of age, residence unknown, was instantly killed by a fall from a scaffolding in the rear of the Windsor Theatre yesterday morning. Sissing was at work on the new stairway which is being erected to the gallery of the theatre. The foreman, Frank Heineck, was arrested.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

New Goods in Every Dep't.

We shall offer MONDAY, Sept. 20, Beautiful Effects in SILKS and RIBBONS. Many of these goods are exclusively confined to this house.

SILKS.—ROMAN BROCHE, Colorings and Combinations, very choice - - - - - - - - - 79c. yard

Extreme values in Scotch and French Plaids, many new designs, - - - - - - - - 85 and 98 cents yard.

25 patterns in Rich Black Satin Brocades - 68 cents yard

MAGNIFICENT RIBBONS.—This season's exhibit surpasses all previous displays in this line.

DRESS GOODS.—40 pieces Twilled Beiges, 48 inches wide, at - - - - - - - - - 78c. yard

35 pieces Bourette Suiting, 45 inches wide, at - - 98c. yard

25 pieces Illuminated Whip Cords, 52 inches wide, at $1.19 yard

30 pieces Illuminated Suitings for Tailor-made Costumes, 52 inches wide, at - - - - - $1.50 yard

All the above in 12 colorings.

We maintain our old-time reputation in **LACES AND LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.** Also a specialty in New Braids for Cloaks.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.—We are making extensive preparations for the opening of this department, due notice of which will be given hereafter.

QUARTET CLUB DISCUSSION.

Members of a Hoboken Society Disagree on the Question of Politics.

Members of the Quartet Club of Hoboken were talking yesterday of an alleged disagreement between Dr. Samuel A. Helfer and F. A. Osten, a former President of the club, on Thursday night. Several members alleged that blows were struck, but this was denied by both Mr. Osten and Dr. Helfer.

Mr. Osten said that he and Dr. Helfer had had a discussion about politics in Greater New York, but that was all.

Dr. Helfer said that the affair went a little further than words, because Mr. Osten had made an effort to strike him. "He came at me," said the doctor, "but I caught his head in my left arm, and while I could have punished him, I refrained from doing so. That was all there was of it."

Heavy Gale at Sea.

The first report from the sea with a genuine smack of the approach of wintery weather was brought in last night by Capt. Munro of the British steamship Nymphaea, with fruit and sulphur from Mediterranean ports. The abstract of his log handed to the marine reporter at Quarantine read as follows: "Aug. 29 to Sept. 3, fresh northerly winds; Sept. 8, had a strong southerly gale, with high confused seas, winds veering afterward to the westward; vessel labored heavily, shipping large bodies of water, washing away booby hatch and several ventilators; sea struck starboard lifeboat, carrying away the chocks and straining the boat; thence to port experienced moderate weather."

Salvation Army Celebration.

The Salvation Army throughout America began last night its "harvest celebration and service of song." The celebration will continue until Tuesday, and its financial proceeds will be devoted to the social reform work of the army. The New York headquarters of the army, in West Fourteenth Street, were illuminated and decorated last night for the occasion. There was an exhibition of vegetables, fruit, and manufacturerd articles of every description, contributed by friends of the army, which were sold by army lassies. There will be special services to-morrow night.

The South Pole His Destination.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn will make his first start for the south pole to-morrow afternoon. He will leave on the steamer Coleridge from Roberts pier, Brooklyn, sailing for Rio de Janeiro, where he will join the Belgian expedition, and the expedition will then proceed toward the pole.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Second Week and Instant Success of
MR. HENRY E. DIXEY.
The Russell Bros., Great Biograph,
GILBERT AND GOLDIE, CHAS. T. ALDRICH, 35 OTHERS.

WALLACK'S. Evenings at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.
SECOND WEEK—POSITIVE SUCCESS.
Mr. Herbert Kelcey, Miss Effie Shannon
and company, including MR. WM. J. LE MOYNE, Mr. Burr McIntosh, Mr. Edmund Lyons, Miss Ellie Wilton, Miss Georgia Busby, and others. Presenting Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Comedy,
"A COAT OF MANY COLORS."
Times.—"There were tears of sympathy in the audience last night, and no lack of laughter and applause."

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL. ADM. 50c.
THE GREATEST DRAMATIC NOVELTY OF THE PRESENT TIME.
THE CAT and THE CHERUB
A play of Chinese life, preceded by A BIG VAUDEVILLE BILL.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:10 sharp. Matinée Sat'y 2. SOTHERN
—A GENUINE SUCCESS.—
"Another Lyceum triumph."—Spirit of Times.
CHANGE ALLEY....CHANGE ALLEY
The new play, by authors of "Rosemary."
Mon., Sept. 27, LYCEUM STOCK CO., HARLEM OPERA HOUSE IN REPERTOIRE.

5TH AV. THEATRE. B'way and 28th. EDWIN KNOWLES, Manager. Evenings 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
A SOUTHERN ROMANCE.
World: "First genuine artistic hit of the season."
Week com. Oct. 4—Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

MANHATTAN. B'way and 33d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
4TH WEEK of the successful American farce,
What Happened to Jones

Weber & Fields' Music Hall. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
THE GLAD HAND—BURLESQUE.
Olio: MARIE LOFTUS, Caron, and Herbert.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Matinées Wed & Sat. at 2.
300th (Souvenir) Performance, Sept. 25.
RICE'S "THE GIRL FROM PARIS."
Rice's new production, The French Maid, Sept. 27.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
SOL SMITH RUSSELL Martha Morton's Comedy, A BACHELOR'S ROMANCE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. THOMAS E. SHEA IN The Man-O'War's-Man MATS. WED & SAT.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR THEATRE, B'way & 13th.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW at 8:15 P. M.
7th American Season of the Famous and Only
LILIPUTIANS
(Direction Carl & Theodor Rosenfeld.)
In a Grand New Spectacular Play,
THE FAIR IN MIDGETTOWN.
THE FAIR IN MIDGETTOWN.
THE FAIR IN MIDGETTOWN.
Wonderful Scenery. Georgeous Costumes.
Startling Electric Display.
THREE GRAND BALLETS.
THE LILIPUTIANS
In the Funniest and Best Parts of Their Career.
Franz Ebert as............Barkeeper Freelunch
Selma Goerner as...................Scullion Annie
Bertha Jaeger as.......................Barber Soap
The Facial Cinematograph.
THE GEISHA BURLESQUE.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Seats 2 weeks in advance.

KNICKERBOCKER EVGS. AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15.
3D IMMENSE WEEK.
A HUGE SUCCESS—CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Geo. Edwardes' Gaiety Theatre Company of London
In the Merry Musical Comedy,
IN TOWN.
Herald says: "Everybody will go to see 'In Town,' and every one will be pleased. As much a Beauty Show as a Merry Musical Comedy."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
5TH WEEK OF THIS SEASON'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
NEW FEATURES THIS WEEK. NATURE
ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF THE CITY.
—350 PEOPLE—
BALLETS, MARCHES, & SPECIALTIES
MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2. EVE., 8:15.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
GRAND OPENING MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20, 8 O'CLOCK.
Machinery in Motion.
Electrical Inventions.
PURE FOOD SHOW.
CONCERTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING
Innumerable Novelties.
ADMISSION ENTIRE EXHIBITION, 25c.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
NEW GROUPS TO-DAY
CINEMATOGRAPH
EXHIBITS NEW VIEWS AT 3:30 AND 9 P. M.
Admission 25 Cts. To-Day.

BROADWAY THEATRE Corner 41st Street.
Handsomest and Safest Theatre in the World.
Andrew A. McCormick..........Manager
FRANCIS WILSON Beginning To-morrow, HALF A KING
Evg. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Reg. Prices, $1.50, $1, 50c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT, Denman Thompson
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
Sept. 27—The Lyceum Theatre Stock Company.

HARLEM MUSIC HALL. POSITIVE OPENING MONDAY, SEPT. 27.
An unequaled bill of polite variety. Direction Geo. W. and Jas. L. Lederer.
SEATS READY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Admission 50c.
15 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS.
Sept. 27, CLEO DE MERODE, PAOLA DEL MONTE.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:20. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees; Charles Frohman, M'gr.
The First Real Go of the Year. HOYT'S Indorsed by the American Public.
A STRANGER IN NEW YORK.

CASINO. Closed This Wk. for Final Rehearsals of Winter's Production
First Presentation Tues. Sep. 28. THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.
box office open Daily, 9 to 6. Book by Hugh Morton. Music by Gustave Kerker. Staged by Geo. W. Lederer.
Costumes & Scenery Most Sumptuous & Elaborate.

DALY'S "THE CIRCUS GIRL."
15th week. Fresher than ever. Every Evening at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, &c.

PROCTOR'S. Continuous Vaudeville, Noon to 11. 25c., 50c.
LAURA BIGGAR & BURT HAVERLY, PATRICE, Johnston, Riano & Bentley, International Trio, William Rowe, Clements Sisters; many others.

Pleasure Palace, 58th & 3d Av. 1:30 & 7:30 P. M. 25c. and 50c.
SAM DEVERE. Rattling Vaudeville Show. Funny Peep o' Day Club.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
Last 6 nights at 8:15. Last Sat. Mat., 2:15.
SECRET SERVICE.
Sept. 27—Maude Adams in a new comedy.

HOYT'S Hoyt & McKee, Proprietors. 24th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:30. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
3d Week—Bow! Wow!—The Laughing Success,
A BACHELOR'S HONEYMOON.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. ROLAND REED IN George H. Broadhurst's successful comedy, The Wrong Mr. Wright.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. One More Week of the great hit Leah the Forsaken. Popular PRICES, 75, 50, 35, 25.

14th St. Theatre, N'r 6th Av. Last week. Mats. Wed. & Sat. SHALL WE FORGIVE HER. Next Week—THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

LECTURES.

Mrs. Annie Besant,
the famous orator and authoress, will lecture Sunday evening, September 19, at 8 o'clock, in Chickering Hall, on
"LIFE AFTER DEATH."

Sunday
Sept. 19-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

CHICAGO'S FILTHY STREETS

Attempts to Enforce Cleanliness Do Not Meet with Public Approval or Assistance.

TAXPAYERS ASK FOR RELIEF

A Special Legislative Session to Grant It Demanded—Councilmen Preparing to Fight the Street Railway Cormorants—Abuses in Justices' Courts.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Unless the City Council makes a special appropriation, work on street repairing will have to be discontinued. As a specimen of the reckless way in which public business is administered, the financial condition of the Street Department is in no wise exceptional. The present Superintendent took charge May 1, and then already found the appropriation for the current year practically exhausted, although there were still seven months of the year remaining, and less money is supposed to be spent in Winter than during the other months. Superintendent Doherty says he is unable to say where the money went, and, from the condition of many of the streets, others are in the same quandary. During the four months when the least money should be spent 65 per cent. of the fund for repair of improved streets disappeared, together with 40 per cent. of that for unimproved streets, and 80 per cent. of the fund for the repair of sidewalks. Most of the fund for repairing macadamized streets has also disappeared. Unless the City Council comes to the rescue the prospects for keeping the streets in proper condition are poor, and as the City Treasury is quite empty even that resource is doubtful.

Although nearly half a million of printed circulars have been distributed notifying citizens that they would be prosecuted if they did not discontinue throwing old papers and refuse into the streets and alleys, little or no attention has been paid to the prohibition. It is doubtful if any other city presents such a discreditable appearance as Chicago does in consequence of the universal custom of making the streets the receptacle of each day's accumulation of sweepings from houses and stores. Even the finest business streets are littered with scrap paper and other refuse daily swept from the stores. Time and again efforts have been made to reform the evil, but always spasmodically and without real seriousness. The Chief of Police now threatens to make an example of some of the more prominent offenders against the ordinance. But the same talk has been too often heard to create much confidence in its efficacy. The newspapers stated over two weeks ago that Chief Kipley had ordered the arrest of all persons found violating the ordinance, but up to date not a single case has been brought into court, while the condition of the streets is worse than ever.

Steps to Protect Taxpayers.

At the meeting of the County Commissioners this week President Healy blew a bugle blast for reform of the revenue laws. It was a resonant note, and went reverberating through the tainted atmosphere so loud and strong as to awaken the slumbering citizens to a sense of their danger, and still more to a realization of their duty. Surely music from such a source is something novel, and is in itself the best evidence of the gravity of the conditions now confronting the citizens of Chicago. The Cook County Commissioners have never been free from the suspicion of scandal, and President Healy is a prominent member of and leader in one of the worst machines in the politics of the State. When such a body and such a man, therefore, turn in shame from existing conditions and denounce them it must be evident that an unspeakably bad state of affairs exists. In a communication to the board, President Healy denounced the present system of assessing property as a thief-making law, which offers the property holder the choice between bribery and confiscation of his property; it is nothing more or less than "a gigantic legalized swindle, reeking in corruption, a harbor for 'grafters,' petty thieves, and sharks." He spoke none too strongly of the system which, as one paper says, "places a loaded revolver in the hands of political highwaymen, whereby they can compel taxpayers to stand and deliver." And the highwaymen have not been negligent. Now the harassed and blackmailed citizens are turning on their persecutors. The County Board passed a set of resolutions, in which are recited in forcible language the wrongs under which taxpayers labor, and in conclusion the Governor is asked to call a special session of the Legislature at once for the purpose of passing new revenue laws.

The people themselves are also aroused to a remarkable degree. Mass meetings have been held, and language as strong as that used by Mr. Healy is heard on all sides. Resolutions calling for a special session of the Legislature have been passed by a number of these bodies, and it is difficult to see how the Governor can avoid doing as he is asked, though it is known that he is opposed to it at this time.

Governor to Hear Complaints.

In the course of an interview with Gov. Tanner, Z. S. Holbrook, President of the Taxpayers' Defense League, received a promise from him to listen next week at Springfield to what a committee of the league had to say in favor of a special session. The Governor said he favored the enactment of equitable revenue laws, but thought that a Constitutional Convention should be called, and the Constitution so altered as to permit special revenue legislation for Cook County.

President Holbrook states that he has a large volume of evidence to place before the Grand Jury, including the names of twenty-five "middlemen," who have been acting in assessment frauds. Among these are said to be two State representatives and several prominent local politicians. The person who claims that he can prove the complicity of Civic Federation members in assessment corruption wants money for his information. The Defense League fears that evidence so procured would be valueless in court, and President Holbrook is trying to induce the fellow to appear before the Grand Jury and tell what he knows without remuneration.

Unless the township system into which Chicago is divided, and which places it at the mercy of some six or seven Assessors and their deputies, is repealed, the Governor and his friends in the Legislature are liable to hear something drop. Both are viewed with suspicion by the people, but it is not believed they will have the hardihood to defy unanimous public opinion in this matter, however much they would be inclined to do so.

Loop Road Swindle Useless.

Nothing could more clearly show the grip which corporations have on the throat of Chicago than the present attitude of one of the most powerful and insolent of them. The scandal connected with granting the franchise to the Union Loop Company is still fresh in the public mind. The great convenience which the people of Chicago were to derive in return for making a present of some of the city's best business streets to this corporation was one of its chief arguments when applying for the right of way. Whatever property-holders may have received, the city got nothing for its streets, and even the great convenience of running the three elevated roads around the loop has not been bestowed. It is now announced that the Union Loop leases have not been settled, and until they are neither the Metropolitan nor the South Side elevated trains will run over the structure. In the meanwhile this hideous obstruction to light and traffic is used by only one road for the purpose of diverting business from a rival company. The city officials, instead of forcing the companies to come to terms, permit the loop to stand idle, so that the schemes of a few parties may be furthered. There is really no telling when the two roads mentioned will be able to land passengers in the business part of the city, although the loop has been finished for some time. Perhaps, when it suits the convenience of a certain street-car magnate who wields a great and mysterious power over city officials, the residents of Chicago will be permitted to get a little return for the immense values they have given him.

Extravagant Health Board.

The Illinois State Board of Health, which at one time had a reputation for superior efficiency, has sadly deteriorated under Gov. Tannen's peculiar system of making everything subservient to politics. It is now little more than a harbor for politicians, whose final object is to work their positions for the money there is in them.

The yellow fever scare in the South has given the board a chance to make a spectacle of itself and at the same time spend some of the State's money. Anything more absurd than the appointment of Inspectors and the establishment of quarantine by Illinois cannot well be imagined. Attachés of the board have also been sent to New Orleans "to study the epidemic," a totally uncalled for expenditure of money. At this time of the year Illinois is beyond the danger of infection, and there is no excuse for doing anything that interferes with the freedom of traffic or transportation.

The action of Dr Reilly, Secretary of the Chicago Board of Health, and Dr. John B. Hamilton, its consulting hygienist, is more in accord with common sense. Both these gentlemen have had personal experience with yellow fever and have made a study of it. They have no hesitation in advising that Chicago throw open its gates for the free ingress of refugees from the plague-stricken districts, numbers of whom have already arrived.

Investigating Street Car Managers.

Active work has been begun to block schemes for rushing through the City Council new street railway franchises, and the extension of existing ones. The passage of the notorious Allen bill by the State Legislature last Spring gives the Council unlimited power, and there is no reason to doubt that it intends to use the same in the interests of the corporations which secured the enactment of that corrupt measure. At the first meeting of the Council next week a resolution will be introduced calling on the Mayor to appoint a committee, whose duty it shall be to make a thorough investigation of the street railway systems in their relation to the city. It is proposed that this time the fighting against corrupt ordinances shall begin before instead of after their introduction. The Mayor will be a leader in the fight against the "boodle" element in the Council, which is prepared to carry out the intent of the Allen bill by giving the car men what they want.

Another important measure to be introduced at the first meeting of the Council is a resolution by Alderman Nelson calling for a committee to investigate the trolley car lines. The city has not been able to even make the roads put fenders on their cars to maintain proper safeguards of any kind. The necessity of action of some sort is evident from the fact that as many as eighty-five persons have been seriously injured or killed in a single month during the past year. It is monstrous that the city should be impotent to protect the lives of its citizens, but practically such has been the case. The officials of the trolley lines insolently disregard all admonitions from the city authorities, and no consideration for the public is allowed by them to interfere with the economical running of the roads. The managers have powerful friends in the Council, who will make a stubborn fight against anything not pleasing to the trolley line magnates.

Making Business for Country Justices.

The vicious system of suing in remote and out-of-the-way Justices' courts, which is a favorite method with State officials to harass defendants into compromising, is likely to receive an airing in some higher court shortly. As a part of a scheme to drive oleomargerine out of the market, the passage of a bill was secured at the last session of the Legislature making illegal the manufacture and sale of that article, or butterine, as it is called when it is colored so as to resemble butter. On the charge of violating this act, which went into effect July 1, and at the instigation of a lot of butter dealers and speculators, wholesale arrests were made in Chicago of makers and sellers of the tabooed product, the Armours being among them. Each and every one of the defendants was summoned to appear at about the most remote Justice's court that could be found, but by a coup that little scheme was neatly blocked. This consisted in surrendering the men to the Sheriff and immediately filing a petition for writs of habeas corpus, to issue which would throw the cases into the hands of the Circuit and Superior Courts. The Justices in the rural districts are perhaps still waiting for the men from far-off Chicago to come and hand out big fees.

The same Justices are probably not delighted with what Judge Prendergast recently said of the system of hauling victims from extreme distances to appear in their courts. He attacked the system vigorously, and, if his point is sustained, it may do away altogether with the practice of suing in out-of-the-way Justices' courts. This he calls "a pernicious, base, and illegal practice," and holds that the mere act of a complainant being haled before a remote Justice is prima facie evidence of persecution. If Judge Prendergast can break up the scandalous system of forcing people to hunt all over the State for the Justices before whom they are summoned, he will have earned the gratitude of the public.

J. W.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

Members of the Cabinet to Go with Him to Massachusetts.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 18.—Secretaries Long and Alger and Attorney General McKenna are expected to accompany President McKinley and his wife on their visit to W. B. Plunckett of North Adams.

All the Massachusetts Senators and Congressmen have been invited to attend a reception to be given to the President on the fair grounds next Wednesday afternoon. There will be a military escort, and President McKinley and the other distinguished guests are expected to speak.

EX-MAYOR MAGOWAN'S TRIALS.

A Suit to Eject Him from His Mansion in Trenton.

TRENTON, Sept 18.—When the mansion of ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan was sold recently under foreclosure proceedings, and purchased by State Senator Skirm, Capt. Lawrence Farrell, and Col. Anthony R. Kuser, it was given out by Magowan that they had bought in the house for him.

The affairs of the ex-Mayor have been quiet for a month or so, but to-day his troubles were brought again to the front, when an application was made on behalf of the purchasers of the house to eject him. Since the sale he has been in possession of the mansion. Chancellor McGill, to whom the application was made, reserved his decision.

THE HOFFMAN MURDER.

Bookkeeper Figel Held for Trial in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 18.—Judge Campbell to-day held Theodore Figel, formerly bookkeeper for Hoffman, Rothschild & Co. of this city, to answer to the charge of having murdered his employer, Isaac Hoffman, in his office on the evening of June 1 last, and remanded him to the custody of the Sheriff without bail. Figel has been held also to answer to charges of forgery and embezzlement. It is the theory of the prosecution that he murdered his employer after the latter had informed him that his thefts had been discovered and threatened him with exposure. Although in receipt of a salary of only $200 a month, Figel owned a stable of thoroughbreds, and was known as a plunger on local tracks.

Later Judge Cook issued a writ of habeas corpus, returnable on Tuesday next, at the instance of David Figel, father of Theodore, requiring the Sheriff to show cause why the young bookkeeper should not be released from custody. The petition for the writ is based upon the claim that no evidence has been produced to show that Hoffman was murdered.

The Indiana's Guns All Right.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The expert sent by the Naval Ordnance Department to Hampton Roads to examine one of the turret guns of the battleship Indiana has returned to the department and reports that there is no sign of any crack in the gun, and that the slight depression in the metal that was mistaken for one is nothing more than the mark made by the erosion of the powder gases when the gun is discharged. The gun is without fault and as serviceable as it ever was.

A Mad Dog Attacks Cattle.

HUDSON, Sept. 18.—Owners of live stock in the vicinity of Chatham are experiencing great annoyance and loss of stock from the acts of a mad dog. Six cows in one herd and four in another have been bitten within the last week, and most of the animals have died of rabies. The matter has been reported to State Agricultural Commissioner Welting, and he has sent Prof. Moore of Cornell University to Chatham to inspect the stock that have not yet died.

IDYLLIC EUROPE AT LAST

Alleged Friendly Alliances of European Powers That Seem to Make Peace Reign.

RHEUMATIC BACTERIA FOUND

Butchers as a Political Power in Vienna—The Government Will Open Up the Meat Markets to America—A New Mechanical Stoker.

VIENNA, Sept. 5.—During the last few weeks whoever drew his knowledge of the political situation from the great dailies of all countries must have believed that the day had come on which complete concord between all countries had been brought about, and that for Europe the era of eternal peace had dawned. Only last year, both in France and Russia, the Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy was regarded as a direct menace. Naturally, France and Russia had to unite to counterbalance that alliance of the central European powers. And if the attitude of each group of powers toward the other was not distinctly hostile, yet it was a case of "ground arms."

Suddenly that state of things changed. This Spring the Emperor Francis Joseph visited the Czar at St. Petersburg, and naturally came to an agreement with him concerning common action on the Eastern question. Three months later, at the beginning of August, the Emperor William, the second member of the Triple Alliance, also journeyed to St. Petersburg, and unless all that the semi-official and well-informed press in Germany and Russia assured us is nothing but lies, the most intimate relations between Germany and Russia were then restored. In their toasts the Czar spoke of the traditional ties which unite Germany and Russia, while the Emperor William, going one better, described the relations of the two countries to each other as established on an immovable basis.

What does France say to this friendly engagement of her partner with the powers of the Triple Alliance? The President of the French Republic, M. Faure, accompanied by a splendid suite and beaming with joy as if nothing had happened, makes his appearance at St. Petersburg, and, amid the most splendid festivities, assurances of unshaken friendship and brotherhood in arms are exchanged between the head of the republic and the autocrat of all the Russias. France does not object if her ally does cultivate intimate relations with her alleged enemies, while in Berlin and Vienna they say it is good for France and will prevent her from doing mischief if she knows that Russia is on most friendly terms with Germany and Austria-Hungary. Thus we see that all parties are satisfied. A veritably idyllic state of things prevails in Europe, the powers forming a mutual insurance company. But let us see how the account turns out when the first fire breaks out.

The Vienna Meat Supply.

The question of cheap meat is now exciting the Austrian capital, and it may well turn out to be of practical interest to the distant meat-producing countries, such as America and Australia, even though one or two attempts made in former years to supply Vienna with sea-borne meat failed. They were undertaken with too little knowledge of the local circumstances, which are not unlikely to undergo a change for the better. For years the Viennese have been complaining that the price of meat is much too high. The consequence of this dearness is that the consumption of meat is less in proportion to the population than in any other large capital of Europe. The 1,500,000 inhabitants of Vienna do not consume more than 50,000 tons of meat per year, that is, less than 35 kilogrammes, or 75 pounds, per head per year. The dearness is accounted for by the peculiar circumstances prevailing here. The butchers have always formed a powerful clique. They are all rich, and exercise great influence at the elections to the Town Council. The consequence is that that body has hitherto always managed to thwart the Government's efforts to enable the people to procure cheap meat. Up till eleven years ago there was no dead meat market here at all, but only a cattle market for the butchers, to whom, queerly enough, the price they were to charge their customers was dictated. But naturally such dictation was a blessing for them, as the dictators were their own men, whom they had helped into office; accordingly the price was so fixed as in all cases to secure the butcher's profit. That is the reason why they have all become rich and powerful.

Butchers and Politics.

The people's complaints regarding the high prices grew louder and louder, and the Government was forced to interfere. That led to the erection of a dead-meat market for the use of the general public. The Town Council, though reluctantly, had to obey the Government's order and establish a market; but yet it found ways and means of limiting the usefulness of the market, of deterring the public from using it, and of gradually turning it into a market only for butchers. One deterrent consists in there being only one market for the whole of the extensive metropolis with its slow, deficient, and not cheap means of communication. The public is practically forced to buy its meat of the butchers in the neighborhood, although at least 30 per cent. dearer than at the market. At the market hall meat of the best quality is sold at the following rates: "Fore-quarter five to seven pence per kilogramme, hind-quarter ten to eleven pence per kilogramme, while prime joints, such as the loin and the fillet, sell at fourteen pence per kilogramme. No small joints can be obtained at the market. So the Government, seeing its intentions frustrated, ordered that at the meat market meat should be sold "in suitable pieces" without limit of weight in either direction. The Town Council, for its part, requires that "neither saw nor knife" be used there, that only young or half beasts, in the case of beeves at most only quarters, be sold. On that point now turns the whole struggle between the Government's protecting the public from the butchers' extortion and the Town Council, favoring the butchers.

But the meat market is steadily increasing its usefulness notwithstanding the many and various difficulties placed in its way. In the first year of its establishment, (1886,) 3,000 tons of dead meat were brought to Vienna, while last year the amount was 15,000 tons, besides 4,000 tons of veal, mutton, and pork. But that is not a third of the total quantity of meat consumed in Vienna; so more than two-thirds are still bought of the butchers at prices about 40 per cent. higher than those prevailing at the market.

A Hard Market to Break Into.

From these facts it is easy to draw the conclusion that the quantity of meat sent to the market would greatly increase if it were not intentionally kept from doing so. More than a year ago the price of cattle in Vienna fell nearly 45 per cent., but the retail price of meat has not fallen 1 per cent. Naturally there has been such an outcry as to compel the Government to appoint a commission to discover means of obtaining a reduction in the price of meat. For months that commission has been at work, and has examined hundreds of experts without, as yet, arriving at any result. But it is clear that at last it must come to the conclusion that the open meat market must be encouraged, and the import of meat promoted, if the price is to be reduced.

Sooner or later people will have to turn their attention to America and Australia, those countries in which the best arrangements for the transport and preservation of meat have been made. But that demands that, first of all, the Vienna dead-meat market should be freed from all obstructive regulations on the one hand, and on the other that the exporting countries should consider the taste of the Viennese consumers. Exporters will have to ascertain what sorts and qualities of meat are demanded here. When the former attempts were made to export meat to this city, that was not done, which was one reason, and not the least important, why they did not succeed. The meat did not suit the taste prevailing here. But the chief reason of the failure was that, instead of appointing independent representatives and agents here, the exporters intrusted the business to those who already represented the Hungarian and Galician traders. The sea-borne meat was sold as dear as other meat, but no dearer. The old meat agents had no reason to favor the over-sea exporters, who were not fairly treated. And those butchers who made the experiment of selling American meat had no interest in fostering the new competition. In future, if a similar attempt is to be made, it will be necessary to take these things into consideration, to act perfectly independent, and without any connection whatever with the Vienna meat-selling clique.

A New Mechanical Stoker.

Herr Fred Mayer, ship-building engineer at Vienna, has produced an improved mechanical stoker which seems destined to play a most important part in connection with all steam-driven machinery, particularly with that of men-of-war. It has excited the liveliest interest in technical circles in Vienna, as the advantages it combines are considered of the greatest importance. This mechanical stoker is declared to have completely solved the problem of perfect smokelessness. There are hundreds of patent methods for consuming one's own smoke, but they all have some defect. Either they do not effect perfect consumption, or they are complicated and liable to get out of order, or else not economical in working and expensive to procure in the first instance. The new mechanical stoker has just been tested by a number of experts, and they emphatically declare Herr Mayer's to be the best solution of the problem of smoke consumption yet seen. Besides other advantages, this stoker is said to effect a great saving of coal, some 20 per cent. Stoking takes place mechanically, thus avoiding the terrible injury to the firemen's health, which is particularly great on board ship.

At the recent trial the stoker was applied to an ordinary boiler, the grating of which was arranged in steps, fixed and movable, which, owing to their construction, and however placed, admit as great an updraft as possible. Firing is never interrupted. The cooling water is conducted in a new manner through the frame supporting the grating, and thus the latter is cooled close to the fire. There are further novelties, consisting in the way in which the moveable parts of the grating are cleared of ashes and clinkers, and, finally, in the manner in which the fuel is put in mechanically. As this new method of stoking does not injure the grating so much as the old, it is not necessary to put in a new grating every year, as one will last many years. This arrangement of the grating causes complete combustion to take place, so that no smoke escapes from the chimney, no sulphury gases, no carbonic acid gas.

The coal is passed from the hopper which holds it to the stoke-hole by means of a lever moved by a belt driven by the engine, but only as much as is required for immediate consumption. The smoke is made to pass over the glowing coals in the front of the fire, where it is completely consumed. The movement of the grating causes the red-hot coal to travel on and on, till all its combustible parts have been burned up; so that absolutely nothing but ashes and clinkers is passed into the ash pan. This complete combustion accomplishes two things, namely, the prevention of smoke, and entire utilization of the calorific value of the coal, so that the same quantity furnishes a much greater effective power. This mechanical contrivance obviates the necessity for opening the furnace door and throwing in coal, consequently the only draught comes from under the grating. Another advantage is that the fireman is no longer exposed to the direct heat of the fire, which radiating heat is the greatest torment for him. Herr Mayer has great hopes concerning the practical and commercial application of his contrivance, which would secure the perfect smokelessness of the furnace with which it was used. But what would a smokeless factory mean—and a man-of-war without that tell-tale smoke?

The Rheumatism Bacteria.

For some time past it has been known that rheumatism is an infectious disease, but its germ could not be found. But now a young medical savant, Dr. Gustavus Singer, has discovered it. For three years he had been carrying on his researches; he sought for the germ in the blood, in the excretions, in the affected joints of living persons, as well as in the hearts and joints of dead ones. He worked at Prof. Weichselbaum's institute, and, employing a new method of bacteriological research, at last he found the staphylococcus and the streptococcus pyogenes in great abundance. Dr. Singer's report on the discovery of the etiology and nature of acute rheumatism will be published by Braumueller at Vienna this month.

The author points out and exhaustively proves that the pyogenic bacteria are the germs of acute rheumatism, and consequently he considers that infectious disease a mild form of pyaemia. In accordance with that idea, he explains all the symptoms of rheumatism and its complications, and describes many new features and symptoms in affections allied to rheumatism. The second part of the monograph will contain much to incite and instruct the medical practitioner. It is interesting to learn that, though the author is not an opponent of natrium salicylicum, he denies that that drug is a specific for rheumatism. In many cases Dr. Singer has effected cures by means of injections of sublimate, and he is convinced that such injections into the blood vessels will more quickly and effectually prevent the dangerous cardiac complications so often accompanying rheumatism than will treatment with salicylic acid.

AUGUSTUS COOK HELD.

The Actor, Charged with Assaulting His Wife, Locked Up.

Actor Augustus Cook of "The Circus Girl" company was held without bail in the Harlem Court yesterday to await the result of his wife's injuries. He is charged with assaulting her and her servant, Lizzie Brown, at their apartments, 19 West One Hundred and Second Street, last Friday night.

William H. Hall, Mrs. Cook's father, appeared in court against the actor, and requested that he be held without bail. Cook made a statement to the effect that his wife spent her time visiting watering places while he worked in town. On several occasions he invited members of his profession to his flat. Mrs. Cook accused him of wrong doing. Friday she was very bitter in her accusations.

Cook said that he was very nervous at the time, and was practically out of his mind when he attacked his wife. He was very sorry, but the father-in-law would listen to nothing, and will keep him locked up until Mrs. Cook is well enough to go to court.

Murder on a California Ranch.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 18.—A telegram received here says that Samuel K. Darrah, for many years a prominent citizen of Leavenworth, has been shot and killed on his ranch near Banning, Cal. No particulars are given. He was the father of Lieut. Thomas Darrah, United States Army, now at Fort Leavenworth, and Dr. Percy Darrah of the University of Pennsylvania. He went to California three years ago.

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FALL EXHIBIT.

Elegance, moderate cost and unequalled assortments are the characteristics of our Fall stock. It represents the best of everything in the Furniture and Upholstery arts produced at home and abroad. The satisfaction of selecting from such a stock will be self-evident. All prices in plain figures.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.

Several Bedroom Suites,
Parlor and Dining Room Pieces,
Odd Fancy Chairs, Tables,
Cabinets and Desks,
at great reductions to close.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
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ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW IN THEIR LADIES' TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING ORDER DEPT.

ADVANCE MODELS OF TAILOR-MADE GOWNS

INCLUDING THE NEW BLOUSE EFFECTS, ALSO AN ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF EARLY FALL MATERIALS.

JACKSON'S,
6th Ave., cor. 18th St.

DEATH OF HENRY W. SAGE

Benefactor of Cornell University Passes Away After a Lingering Illness in Ithaca.

LARGE GIFTS TO EDUCATION

Gave About $1,250,000 in Cash to His Favorite Institution—Studied Medicine in His Youth—Most of His Money Made in Timber.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The death of Henry W. Sage occurred last night about 12 o'clock at his residence on East Hill. Mr. Sage had been ill for many months, resulting from rheumatism, feeble circulation, and weak heart action. Once or twice within the past year his condition has been critical, but in each instance his wonderful vitality was sufficient to enable him to rally.

During the past Summer he regained strength sufficient to enable him to enjoy exercise in his carriage. Within two or three days, however, he again began to fail, and the end came suddenly. Two sons, Dean Sage of Albany and William H. Sage of Ithaca, survive him. The latter was with his father, but the former did not arrive in the city until this morning. Mrs. Sage lost her life ten years ago in a carriage accident.

The funeral arrangements have not as yet been completed.

Henry W. Sage was born Jan. 31, 1814, at Middletown, Conn. His father, Charles Sage, married a sister of Timothy S. Williams and Josiah B. Williams, both of whom were Senators in the New York Legislature from the district in which Ithaca was situated. His father removed from Bristol, Conn., in 1827. Henry W., the oldest son, had desired to enter Yale College, but this desire was frustrated by the change of residence. Soon after his arrival at Ithaca Henry began the study of medicine, but was compelled, on account of failing health, to abandon all thought of this profession.

He became a clerk in the store of his uncle, Williams & Brothers, merchants, and shipping agents. Five years later he purchased the business and greatly enlarged the sphere of operations. Early impressed with the importance of the great lumber interests of Canada and the West, in 1854 he purchased large tracts of timber around Lake Simcoe, and was very successful in the enterprise. Soon after, in partnership with John McGraw, he built the largest sawmill in the world at Winona, Mich. In the year 1847 he was elected a member of the Assembly from the Second District of Tompkins County on the Whig ticket. In 1857 he removed to Brooklyn, and remained there until 1880. While in Brooklyn he was a communicant in Plymouth Church, and a warm friend of the pastor, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Mr. Sage was elected a Trustee of Cornell University in 1870, and since 1875 had been President of the Board of Trustees. Early recognizing the importance of advanced female education, he erected and endowed Sage College and built Sage Chapel, liberally endowed by his son, Dean Sage. It is not too much to say that without the pecuniary assistance rendered and the wise forethought exhibited by him, the dream of Mr. Cornell of the success of a great university where "any person can find instruction in any study" would never have been realized. On the occasion of Mr. Sage's eightieth birthday, Jan. 31, 1894, the Museum of Classical Archaeology was dedicated, then his latest donation to the university.

The passage of the fourscore line in his age did not dim his keen foresight, weaken his energy, or for an instant detract from his absorbing interest in Cornell University, and, with Mr. Cornell, his name is inseparably connected with that institution. In direct cash gifts to the university Mr. Sage has furnished quite $1,250,000.

The larger gifts may be enumerated as follows: Sage College, $266,000; Susan E. Linn Sage Chair of Philosophy, which, with the Home for the Sage Professors of Philosophy, amounted to $61,000; for the establishment and endowment of Sage School of Philosophy, $200,000; University Library Building, $260,000, and an endowment of $300,000; casts for the Archaeological Museum, $8,000, and the floating indebtedness of the university, $30,000.

TO BE BURIED IN SAGE CHAPEL.

Tower Bells Tolls Out His Age—President Schurman's Eulogy.

ITHACA, Sept. 18.—President Schurman of Cornell, on learning of Mr. Sage's death, called a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, which voted to express to the family of Mr. Sage the sense of the Trustees that Mr. Sage's body be buried in the main building of Sage Chapel, and that the remains of Mrs. Sage should be removed thither also.

A committee was appointed to communicate this to the family. It was also voted that the President should call a meeting of the full Board of Trustees to attend the funeral, which takes place on Monday at 4 o'clock. The big bell in the university tower tolled out Mr. Sage's age, eighty-three years. President Schurman said that Mr. Sage's death was an irreparable loss to the university.

"More than his gifts," said President Schurman, "Mr. Sage has given himself to the university, working, praying, living for its prosperity as the supreme object of his life. As a man he was a type of our best Americans. Beginning in poverty, he made a fortune, but he always regarded money as a means to an end, and the things of the spirit as the only worthy end of human existence.

"The wealth he had earned he held in trust, and for the use of it he deemed himself a steward, responsible to his Master. He was an intense patriot, proud of his country, hopeful of its future, interested in the progress of civilization, but, above all things, devoted to and bound up with Cornell University."

Schooner Lost in Lake Superior.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 18.—The schooner Henry A. Kent, bound from Ashland to Lake Erie ports with a cargo of iron ore, in tow of the steamer J. C. Gilchrist, foundered off Stannard Rock, Lake Superior, in the gale of Thursday night. The crew was rescued. The schooner was owned by J. C. Gilchrist of Cleveland, and had an insurance valuation of $22,000. She was built in 1873, and registered 771 tons.

Le Boutillier Bros.
14th St.

OPENING OF NEW FALL STYLES IN

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WILL PLACE ON SALE MONDAY FOUR EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN NEW SILKS AT 59c.

Black Brocade Gros Grain, 24 inch, all pure Silk, choice designs; good value for $1.00.

Black Brocade Satin; all pure Silk, new, choice designs; good value for 79c., while they last.

Cream Brocade Satin, exclusive designs, all pure Silk; good value for 89c.

Colored Taffeta in Brocades and Glace, large assortment in all the new colorings and styles; good value for 89c.

All at uniform price of 59c.

LARGE VARIETY OF TAFFETAS IN PLAIDS, ROMAN STRIPES, CHECKS AND BROCADES, FROM 69c. TO $1.25.

TRIMMING VELVETS, ALL SHADES, AT 49c.

New Fall Dress Stuffs

100 pieces Worsted Suitings, Jacquards, Armures, and Novelty Mixtures, a complete and vast assortment of colorings, your choice 39c

200 pieces two-toned English Brocades and Scotch Mixed Fancies to go at........ 29c

Figured Velours, 42 inches wide, the largest assortment we have ever shown, no better cloth made 50c

Plaid Novelties in all weaves, velour grounds, bright reds, toned with green, blue, black, gold, and other colors in silk stripes,

49c., 59c., 85c., $1.00.

UPHOLSTERY, CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS, KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS READY FOR INSPECTION.

Never before were we better equipped for aggressive and progressive Dry Goods Retailing. The consumer's interest is our interest. Those who buy now will avoid paying the high tariff duties.

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DUTY ON REIMPORTED CATTLE.

Decision of Great Interest to Border Stock Men.

A decision has been promulgated by the Board of General Appraisers that cattle driven or transported from the United States to foreign countries are not exempt from duty upon being returned after having been advanced in value or condition. This question came up on the protest of W. B. Cloete against the decision of the Collector of Customs at Eagle Pass, Texas. Mr. Cloete imported, at that point, 1,663 head of cattle from his ranch at Sabinas, in the State of Coahuila, Mexico. The imported cattle were alleged to have been raised from stock exported from the United States in 1887-89; nevertheless the Collector imposed a duty on them of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

In sustaining the action of the Collector the General Appraisers decided "that stockmen and others cannot drive or transport cattle from the United States to lands owned or leased by them in foreign countries and import the same cattle free of duty when advanced in value or condition, nor can such owners or lessees who are engaged in breeding and raising cattle in foreign countries import their stock into the United States free of duty, simply because their stock cattle were obtained in the United States, and the animals for which free entry is claimed are descended from such stock."

Rates of Duty on Watches.

Secretary Gage of the Treasury Department has issued to all Federal officers having to do with the appraisal and collection of customs duties the following instructions concerning the duties on watches: "All watch movements, whether imported in cases, or separate, if not having more than seven jewels, 35 cents each; if more than seven and not more than eleven jewels, 50 cents each; if having more than eleven and not more than fifteen jewels, 75 cents; if more than fifteen and not more than seventeen jewels, $1.25; if having more than seventeen jewels, $3 each, and in addition thereto on all the foregoing 25 per cent. ad valorem. There is a general ad valorem duty of 40 per cent. on watch cases and all parts of watches.

Hearing of Importers' Protests.

Board No. 1 of the United States General Appraisers will give a hearing next Tuesday morning on protests from importers relative to the assessment of duties on books, paper, pulp, and all manufactures of paper and pulp.

STEAMSHIPS LOST IN A FOG.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 18.—Two steamers were lost between here and Cape Race last night during the dense fog. The British steamer Rhodora, Capt. Flaws, from Boston, England, Sept. 5, for Philadelphia, is ashore at Renowes, and is a total wreck. Her crew took to the boats, and were picked up by the coast steamer Grand Lake this morning. Another steamer the name of which is yet unknown is ashore on an island off Witless Bay. Two men only are visible on the wreck from the mainland. Boats have gone to their assistance.

ASSESSMENTS AT TARRYTOWN.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 18.—In the matter of the suits of Ellen J. Banker, Louis Stern, Augustus G. Cobb, E. Benedict Cobb, and Frank R. Pierson against the Tarrytown Village Assessors for writs of certiorari, and in which Justice Dykman had granted orders reducing their personal assessments and ordering proof taken as to the value of their real estate, Lawyer W. H. H. Ely, representing the Assessors, made a motion before Justice Dykman to-day to have the orders quashed or vacated in order to avoid a possibility of paying two sets of costs in each case, the personal and real estate being subject to separate actions. The Judge granted the motion.

William Reynolds Brown to-day obtained a writ of certiorari for the White Plains Assessors to appear before Justice J. O. Dykman and show cause why his personal assessment of $150,000 should not be reduced to $1,800, as the remainder of the assessment is in stocks, the taxes upon them being paid by corporations.

Died in a Railroad Station.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 18.—While about to purchase her railroad ticket in the station of the Hudson River Road this morning, Mrs. Emma Rosenbusch, an aged German widow, was stricken with heart failure and before medical assistance arrived she expired. Mrs. Rosenbusch had resided here for a long time and was wealthy. She decided to die in Germany, and this morning intended sailing for the old country. Coroner Miles took charge of the remains.

"CAMMEYER"
STAMPED ON A SHOE
MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT.
6TH AVENUE CORNER 20TH ST.

The "Cornell" Shoe

is designed for men who demand and can afford the Best. It competes directly with the most expensive made-to-order shoes, and will be found to surpass them in style, quality, and comfort.

It appeals to the sensible with its medium toe, raised in the centre to allow just sufficient room; to the fashionable with its clean, graceful cut—a happy improvement on its English model.

The "Cornell" Shoe, $5.00

Men's "Cornell" Cordovan, Shoes hand-sewed welt, . . $5.00

Men's "Cornell" winter russet Shoes newest shades, calf lined throughout, hand sewed welt, . . $5.00

Men's "Cornell" Imported patent leather, also in enamel leather, Lace Shoes double sole, English box calf top, ... $5.00

Your shoemaker charges $10 for such shoes. If his pinch, or are too loose, you have no redress. We have sizes to fit everybody.

A. J. CAMMEYER,
6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

MADE INSANE BY A DREAM.

Harry Persky, Locked in a Store, Has a Nightmare that Frets Him into Lunacy.

Harry Persky, eighteen years old, had a nightmare a week ago, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital yesterday a raving maniac. The physicians pronounced it one of the most peculiar cases they had ever seen.

Young Persky lived in Eldridge Street with his parents. He was working for Braun & Sussman, tailors, at 314 Canal Street. Last Sunday he worked all day and until late at night. When he started home he discovered he had been locked in, and shouted and rapped on the windows, but could not attract anybody's attention. Finally he lay down on a pile of clothing and fell asleep. He dreamed that he was assaulted by a robber, who tried to strangle him. This dream so frightened him that he could sleep no more, and he spent the rest of the night walking about the store. By morning he was ill, and as soon as the store was opened he went home. He did not return to work until the following morning.

His parents observed that he was getting paler and thinner every day, and when young Persky told about the dream his mother insisted that he had really been attacked by a robber. Last Friday he was too weak to go to work, and later fell to the floor in a delirium shouting "Schwarzer mann," (black man.) After he became rational his mother took him to Bellevue Hospital, where he was treated. He soon returned home, against the wishes of the physicians.

Friday night he again became frenzied, and had to be overpowered by the neighbors, as he was rushing about the house brandishing a carving knife. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital again yesterday morning. The physicians think his condition is largely due to overwork, and that his recovery will be slow.

REFUSES TO PAY ALIMONY.

An Employe of the Assay Office Says that the State Courts Have No Jurisdiction.

A novel case will come up before Justice McLaughlin, in the Supreme Court, on Tuesday on a motion made by Lawyer Leonard A. Snitkin to have Gabriel Louis Chevalier punished for contempt for refusing to obey the order of the court to pay his divorced wife, Prudence Anna Chevalier, alimony at $10 per week.

Chevalier is employed in the Assay Office, in the Sub-Treasury Building, and on April 22 last his wife obtained an absolute divorce from him in the Supreme Court, before Justice Miles Beach, who awarded her the custody of their little daughter, and ordered Chevalier to pay her alimony at the rate of $10 a week during her life.

Mrs. Chevalier's attorney served the decree and order upon Chevalier while he was at work in the Sub-Treasury Building. He paid no attention to the order of the court, and never gave his divorced wife a cent, claiming that the Sub-Treasury Building was United States territory, over which the State courts had no jurisdiction, and that consequently he was not bound by the order. In August last he met his divorced wife at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and when she asked him for the money he declared that he would not give anything to her.

When Mr. Snitkin obtained an order from the Court on his motion for Chevalier to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt for refusing to obey its decree, Mr. Snitkin says he called at the Sub-Treasury Building, but the cashier there would not allow him to see Chevalier. He waited outside until Chevalier left the place to go home, and then served it. The amount of alimony due, together with the lawyer's fees, is $455.

W. G. Lloyd a Suicide in Glassborough.

GLASSBOROUGH, N. J., Sept. 18.—William G. Lloyd, a well-known business man, committed suicide to-day by drowning himself. He jumped into the mill pond near his home. The body was not found for some time afterward, and then it was recovered with considerable difficulty. It is alleged that financial reverses caused him to kill himself. Mr. Lloyd was active in secret society circles, and was about seventy years of age.

Burial of Capt. B. J. Treacy.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 18.—Capt. B. J. Treacy's remains, which arrived here from Boston last night, were buried to-day in the Catholic cemetery with impressive ceremonies. Many of the well-known horsemen's friends followed his body to the grave.

WOMAN

THE CASTLE OF SILENCE

Some Clever Young Women Are Helping to Make It into a Palace of Sound.

TEACHING THE DUMB TO SPEAK

A Strain upon the Nerves, but It Is Interesting—Teachers Must Be Well Educated and Adapted to the Work—They Are Well Paid.

Clever girls who wish to undertake the trials and tribulations, pleasures and profits of self-support, without looking in the face that bugbear requirement, "previous experience," can do so at the Castle of Silence.

Every one does not know the place by that name. Outside it is one of the most beautiful spots to be found anywhere around New York. It is at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, looking out over a broad expanse of green upon the Hudson River, and inside it is one of the most interesting places in the city.

By its legitimate name the Castle of Silence is known as the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and the strangest thing about it, considering the title which has been given to it, is that—particularly if the visitor happens to arrive during play hours—the first thing to be noticed is the noise—the shouting and laughter and running of a lot of merry boys and girls. Because a boy cannot speak as other boys do, it does not follow that he cannot make a noise, and even more noise than an ordinary boy, because he has not the sense of hearing to regulate the sounds in which his effervescing spirits find vent. The Castle of Silence is the name given the institution by the pupils, and the silence is that utter soundlessness which each pupil finds within himself—he is his own castle of silence.

And the greater number of these living, animated castles of silence are taught by young women, who, Principal Currier of the school says, putting other benefits and considerations aside, receive better pay than women do generally in any ohter line of work women are now taking up. And no special training is required. In the nearly eighty years the school has been in existence, all the best methods of instruction have been learned, and when the right woman is found for a vacancy, she is put into it directly, with a little instruction as to the methods of work which she studies as she goes on with it.

Women the Better Teachers.

But certain characteristics and combinations of characteristics are required, and must be found for the work, a broad and thorough educational foundation, and when it is known that one of the women who took up the work there made a record of forty-seven years in the school, another thirty, and that there is a waiting list of twenty applicants for positions, it will be seen that there is not a great opening for aspirants. The greater number of the teachers are women—there are twenty-seven women to five men—and the brighter a woman is and the better educated, always taking it for granted that she has the proper qualities for the work, the better chance she has of filling a vacancy when one is made, as happens occasionally through matrimony's devastating progress.

The work is considered by those who know it best to be somewhat discouraging in the slowness of the progress made by the pupils, but to the outsider who sees the results it seems marvelous. Ten scholars are all that one teacher can take charge of, or possibly eleven, if the class is perfectly graded. It was one of the lower classes that a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES saw first the other day, a class with children varying in qualifications. The children were girls of from perhaps ten to twelve years. Age has little to do with qualifications in a school for the deaf and dumb. These depend upon different circumstances. A child who does not lose its hearing until it is seven or eight years old has the early advantages which every child possesses and makes wonderful progress after being in the school a short time, and will rank with a pupil much older and who has been in the school much longer.

In the first class of little girls there were children who had been in the school several years, and one who had come in only three days before. The class sat around a table in little chairs, and each child was called forward to recite her lesson.

"How many feet have you?" asked the teacher of the first little girl who came forward, a child who had been in the school two years.

"Ise—have—two—feet," answered the child, bringing out each word slowly and distinctly, while no one who was not thinking of the subject would have noticed that her eyes were fixed upon the teacher's lips.

"What color shoes have you?" came the next question.

"Ise—have—black—shoes," returned the child without hesitation.

"Get the marbles," continued the teacher. "Put three on the table." The child obeyed instantly.

"Get the shoes," was the next request.

"The blue shoes?" asked the child, and being answered in the affirmative, she brought out a pair of doll's shoes, placed them on the table, and told the color, as she was requested.

The little new scholar came forward to jump, run, dance, open the window, shut the window, and do other simple acts as the words jump, run, &c., were given her. In the first lesson the teacher had given her object lessons accompanying each act, run, jump, with the formation of the word representing it with her lips. The power of imitation is one that the teacher requires.

After this little lesson the child undertook to make the sounds which formed into words will eventually give her the power of speech. Letters are taught by sounds, and the child gave the sounds of h, wh, and p as the teacher pointed them out upon the blackboard. Next she wrote the letters, copying those written by the teacher, and then learned a new sound—that of t. To teach this the teacher took the child's hand in hers, and, putting her lips near it, made the sound to show the different way in which the breath came from the lips with the sound of it from that in which the other sounds the child had already learned came. After one or two attempts she mastered the new sound.

An older class had in it a boy of sixteen or seventeen, a boy of perhaps eight, and other boys and girls, in ages ranging between those two. This is a coeducational school. It is a very lively, mischievous class of boys and girls, with evidently a very strong feeling of good-fellowship between them. They whisper a little, the girls together and the boys and girls while the teacher stops to talk to the visitor. It is whispering with the hand, and it has not the disagreeable qualities of the ordinary whisper, still it is not supposed to go on at all times. The children are not, in fact, supposed to talk in the sign language.

"It is like studying a foreign language," says Mr. Currier. "If you go abroad and speak only English, you will never learn; you must go into a family where only the language you wish to learn is spoken and speak nothing else." But these boys and girls slip off into the sign language as German and French scholars drop off into English occasionally.

"No one knows where they pick up the sign language," says the teacher of this class. "Now that boy and girl," indicating a pretty little girl who comes to the school from the West, and the youngest boy in the class, who is graded above his age because he has not always been deaf and has had early advantages, "they have neither of them been to schools where the sign language has been taught, and yet there is no one who speaks with more facility in that way."

The scholars in this advanced class retain their seats in a semicircle as the lesson goes on. There are no studied questions and answers for them, and if the teacher puzzles them a little sometimes, they have learned something. She taps with her heel upon the floor and nods to the first girl at one side.

"How long have you been in school this Fall?" she asks, and that is a puzzler. "Six years," answers the girl, and that is a bright girl too, but the last part of the question she does not catch. It may be the presence of the visitor, for one or two of the pupils are puzzled, but they must learn to be quick; that is the object of the instruction.

The difference between this class and one of ordinary children is noticeable in several ways. The teacher does not ask her question once and expect different pupils to answer it. She repeats the question for each of the scholars, looking directly at them, and unless looking in that direction or by the shake of the teacher's head, no scholar knows whether another has answered correctly or not.

The art department of the school is large and interesting. Here another young woman is in charge, and under her direction the pupils have done some excellently good work. There are landscapes, still-life studies, sketches of the students in the school, and even the very tiny children write out in very plain handwriting little stories that have been given them and illustrate them. They act the story out first, increase their interest in that way, and the art work shows some very original little pictures.

Happy Although Blind and Deaf.

"I believe drawing is to the deaf and dumb what music is to the blind," says the teacher of the department. Some of the former girl students are now art teachers in other similar schools.

But the pride of the institution is Orris Benson, who is both blind and deaf. His teacher, too, is one of the twenty-seven young women in the building.

"Which of your senses do you think is the best?" Orris asked her the other day. "The sense of sight," she answered. "No," he said; "I think the sense of touch is much better."

He is a happy, lively boy. His accomplishments upon the typewriter and in talking and reading are always mentioned in connection with the work of the school.

"He came in to ask me for a paint brush the other day," said the teacher of the art department, "and he spoke so distinctly I could understand every word with ease. He wanted the brush, he said, to put some bay rum on his hair, so that it would not go on so quickly.

To try the boy, Mr. Currier took a ring of a peculiar design from his finger the day the reporter was at the institution, and put it upon the hand of a man standing near, who then took the hand of the blind boy. But he recognized the deception immediately, took the ring from the man's finger before he could prevent it, and put it on his own hand. Presently, however, he returned it to the Principal again, remarking, "I will make you a present." That was tit for tat, and required the telling of an old story.

Some time before, Mr. Currier, meeting Orris, who was wearing a flower in his buttonhole, took it from him, and, handing it to him, said he would make him a present, and the boy remembered it. When asked where he got the ring, he said he made it from gold that came from California.

"I would rather have it made from gold that came from Klondike," said Mr. Currier, talking into the boy's hand in the sign language.

"What is Klondike?" asked Orris.

"It is a place where they get gold from a river bed." And then, to see if the boy understood what was meant, he asked: "How would you like to sleep in a river bed?"

"I should not mind," was the answer.

"Then we will put you to bed in the Hudson to-night," said Mr. Currier, "and see how you will like it."

"I can swim," said Orris.

Putting his hand on his teacher's throat, the boy understood by the movement of the vocal chords the questions she asked him, and then answered them. Once in a while he would hesitate over a word when there were others similar in form, showing the difficulty there must be in teaching and learning such a form of communication.

"Can you walk?" asked the teacher. "Can you talk?" said Orris, repeating the question slowly after her, then, as the word was repeated, getting it correctly.

Work of the Institution.

This is the work that is done at the school, and, while it is exceedingly interesting, it is a great nervous strain upon the worker.

"The nervous strain of such teaching is tremendous," said Mr. Currier, in answer to a question later. "I would hardly dare to give a comparison between teaching of this kind and ordinary teaching, the nervous tax upon the teacher in this work being so very much greater than in other pedagogical work. There is not only the difficulty in the method of making the pupil comprehend in this form of teaching, but the mind of the pupil has to be aroused. Deafness makes lethargy. In the eternal silence the mind lies dormant, and to awaken the pupils from this lethargy is the greatest part of the difficulty of this work."

"Where do you get your teachers and what are the requirements?" asked the reporter.

"We find them at the Normal Schools, or they may hear of the school through other teachers who have been here. We have no trouble in getting teachers. I suppose, for one reason, we are in New York, and every one is anxious to get to New York.

"One necessary requirement for a teacher is a liberal education. The Normal School education is not necessary. In fact, I would always prefer a college girl who has the degree of B. A. The college education is broader than the Normal School education, and there is room for the broadest kind of an education here. A girl who has received two or three years of college education will do, for she has had the mental discipline. But for a school of this kind we must have not only education and certain characteristics, but a certain combination of characteristics. It requires a special adaptability.

"There are many people who are absolutely unfit for the work. I have in mind now a man who has a world-wide literary reputation who came here intending to make this his life work, but he was not suited to it. It is not only the ability to teach, for this man of whom I spoke is very successful in teaching in other directions.

"To teach here a person must have vitality and enthusiasm, a certain power of imitation, and ability to use language in a simple way. A person may use very elegant English and yet not have the simple and direct power of speech, the yea yea and nay nay. And the teacher must be young. This is absolutely necessary. I should not undertake to teach the work to any one who was over thirty.

Training of the Teachers.

"When the teacher comes she takes a course of reading in vocal physiology. Every sound has its individuality in regard to place of the speech organs. About forty-six sounds are sufficient to cover an ordinary English conversation. These sounds must be made with absolute precision, when the pupils are to read them by sight. It is necessary for the teacher to have a love for philology to take up the work, for we are obliged to go to the root of things in imparting information to the deaf. The teachers read the history of the profession, attention is called to special articles, and they are discussed, and there is reading along the lines of pedagogy.

"As to the inducements offered to the teachers, I think they are paid better than women in other professions. I have one teacher who is paid $1,000, and several who get $800. They live here, laundry and medical attendance, everything being included, and there is no need of outlay in any direction as in other kinds of work. Then a teacher here could always take up regular teaching in any other kind of a school if she wished. In fact, if I was an autocrat and controlled such matters, I should insist that every teacher teach two years in a school for the deaf before teaching in other ways. We go to the foundation of things here in a way which would be a benefit to every teacher.

"I prefer women teachers, for I believe the mother instinct which a woman has and which a man does not have is of great value in making the teaching sympathetic. The deaf are sensitive, and if the teacher is not in sympathy with them they realize it very quickly. While the work is hard, there is much about it that is very interesting.

"We have children come here at a very early age now. At one time it was thought a waste of time to send children to school before they were twelve years old. Now we have learned that the earlier they come the better, and they come at five. The age at which they may be taken depends upon the judgment of the Principal. We do not feel that we can do as much with them after they are fifteen, though we have had a man of forty-seven. He learned to read and write a little, but it did not amount to much."

The teachers have pupils of all ages and dispositions, and notwithstanding the difficulty of the work, they do not show the strain. The classes are changed every forty minutes to obviate as far as possible this strain. There are tutors who have the children in charge during play hours, and there is plenty of room for outdoor exercise. There is plenty of fresh air, and the home life of the instution is very pleasant.

IF I WERE YOU.

Sydney Dayre in The Independent.

If I a little girl could be,
Well—just like you,
With lips as rosy, cheeks as fair,
Such eyes of blue, and shining hair,
What do you think I'd do?
I'd wear so bright and sweet a smile,
I'd be so loving all the while,
I'd be so helpful with my hand,
So quick and gentle to command,
You soon would see
That every one would turn to say:
"'Tis good to meet that child to-day."
Yes, yes, my dear, that's what I'd do
If I were you.

Or, if I chanced to be a boy,
Like some I know;
With crisp curls sparkling in the sun,
And eyes all beaming bright with fun—
Ah, if I could be so,
I'd strive and strive with all my might
To be so true, so brave, polite,
That in me each one might behold
A hero—as in days of old.
'Twould be a joy
To hear one, looking at me, say:
"My cheer and comfort all the day."
Yes, if I were a boy I know
I would be so.
But now, perhaps, you'd ask of me:
"When it was you
Who had the young and merry face,
With smiles and roses all in place,
Tell us, what did you do?"
Ah, dearies! If I ever fell
Far short of do'ng wisely, well—
It was, you see,
Because none ever took the time
To tell me in such lovely rhyme
What I should now rejoice to do
If I were you.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

This is one of the articles in the constitution of a woman's club which was organized quite recently. It comes under the head of "Discipline." It reads: "One of the considerations of the club shall be to maintain a continual spirit of harmony among its members. It is therefore earnestly requested that any dissatisfied member shall resign." It is a little doubtful whether this reflects upon the members of the new club or the ripples which have sometimes passed beyond the stage of wavelets, upon the bosom of the quiet waters of other women's clubs within the past few years.

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There are plumes and plumes on the new hats, and they droop in a most picturesque manner. There are gray plumes on dark blue velvet hats, white plumes on delicate gray hats, and black plumes on all sorts and kinds and conditions of hats. It looks as if the ostriches would not have a feather to their backs this Winter. But they will be kept in countenance by an army of wingless birds. All the hats which do not have plumes have wings or an occasional whole bird—some as big as hens. The few remaining hats, plumeless and wingless, are decked in plaid ribbons. But plaid hat trimmings are doubtful. In bright color they cheapen almost everything on which they appear.

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If any one was in doubt of its being a progressive set of young women who visit the Margaret Louisa Home for their meals, they would be undeceived at seeing the two small newsboys with arms full of papers who guard either side of the entrance while the dinner at night is in progress, and the patrons of the house are coming and going.

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Tiled bathrooms appeal to the eye and to the sensibilities and sanitary considerations of most people, but don't put them—the tiles—into your house the plumbers say. The bathroom has an uneven temperature. When the hot water is turned on and the room is filled with steam, everything capable of expansion in the room expands, only to be followed by a speedy contraction when the room returns to its normal temperature. This uneven treatment the tiles resent, and they show it by dropping out. Persons to whom the expense is not a question are removing the tiles in their bathrooms and are having them replaced with slabs of marble, which can be fastened securely.

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There is still a surprisingly large number of people who do not know how to send a postage stamp in a letter. It is better to send it loose and run the risk of its being lost than to run the risk of the recipient losing temper entirely upon finding it tightly pasted down to the letter so that if it comes off at all it is necessary to use mucilage or paste to make it serviceable again. If two tiny slits are made diagonally across one corner of a letter, a corner of the stamp can be slipped into the opening, and it will be held securely.

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It is nothing new to hear of a man taking a bicycle and going off by himself and working with it until he has mastered it, but few women do such a thing. There is one, however, who has tried it successfully. However, she had an original idea which is worth making public. An ordinary woman's wheel is high, and a fall for a novice more or less serious. This the wise beginner realized, so she took a child's wheel and went off by herself, and for two hours she struggled with it. When she came back to civilization, somewhat bedraggled and very tired, she was mistress of her wheel, and has never taken a lesson. But there might be a difficulty for many people. The words of the old-fashioned receipt come back as a warning: First catch your wheel; every one has not a small one at command.

***

They tell a story of St. George's Episcopal Church, or rather one of its attendants, when the church was down on Beekman Street, which shows an unusual case of absence of mind. The old resident who tells the story was a young man just going into business at that time, and he kept late hours in his employer's shop, just across from the church. Coming out at nearly midnight, he saw a woman across the street who seemed to be in trouble. Inquiry brought to light the fact that she had been to service that night, taken her little boy of a few years old, and he had fallen asleep, and she had gone home without him. She did not remember him until she reached home, and by the time she returned the church was closed, and what to do she didn't know. A crowd gathered, as a crowd will, even at midnight, but no one knew exactly what to do. "Get a ladder," said one. But there was no ladder, so climbing up so that it was possible to decipher the notices on the church, the sexton's address was discovered, a long distance from the church. Some one went for him, and the child was found still sound asleep on the cushions.

***

A new material which comes plaided with green, blue, and a few other colors, on white, is of cotton, warranted to wash, and very pretty for pillow covers and table cloths. The green has a particularly cool effect. A simple design of feather stitching is worked into every white square formed by the colored blocking. The material for one pillow cover, with a ruffle of the same, and silks for working, can be bought for a few cents over a dollar.

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"I believe that every one should learn to draw," says a teacher of art. "I do not think every one can compose a picture, but I believe every one can draw any object that can be seen."

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The practice of dressing for the street in the theatre and church before the play or service is over is growing. In the theatre women put on their hats—big ones—at the beginning of the last act; it is almost impossible to hear the closing words of a play, and if the curtain goes up at the close the actors looking down upon the auditorium must see something which looks very much like a panic-stricken crowd. No one is in a hurry after the outer door is reached, and this mad haste inside is as strange as it is ill-bred and disagreeable. In church the rush is not so mad, but the sentiment is ever more objectionable. A churchman in a ritualistic church, a venerable-looking man, will genuflect during different portions of the service, his responses are devout, and his amens fervent, but the last prayer and the last part of the recessional, both of which are as important parts of the service as they would be if they came in another part of the order of exercises, finds him putting on his gloves and hunting for his hat and stick. Is the former devotion a mockery, or is he only possessed with the insanity of the age?

***

Miss E. Marguerite Lindley is preparing an interesting course of lectures upon physical economics for this coming Winter. Some of the lectures will be heard probably before the promising Household Economics Association.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes hot bread wholesome—no yeast germs, no alum. Makes cake, biscuit and pastry of superior fineness, flavor and delicacy. Makes food that will keep moist and sweet. Is most economical, because it is the purest and greatest in leavening strength.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MISS SHANNON'S AMBITION

She Chats in Her Dressing Room at Wallack's of the New Play and Her Preferences.

LIKES AN ADVENTURESS PART

She Took One Once—The People Liked It, but Critics Were Skeptical—Pretty Gowns for Esther Gunning.

"Isn't she sweet!"

Of course, it was a woman who said it. No man who was a man worth considering ever made such a remark as that and in the one tone that all women use who use the words. A man might think a great deal about sweetness all to himself in wordless thoughts, but so sure as he puts his thoughts into such words as that he is an effeminate sort of a fellow, who is not worth considering.

But it is different with a woman. To be sure, a woman may use the same words to express her admiration for a great many widely different objects, but that does not reflect upon the objects of her admiration, but upon the scarcity of her adjectives and adverbs.

It was at the theatre one evening last week. It was at Wallack's when Effie Shannon came on the stage. Then later in the evening the same woman breathed a deep sigh and again she said, still looking at Miss Shannon:

"Isn't she sweet!"

It is always interesting to know what people in the audience think of the people on the stage, the likes and dislikes they take, not so much to the character of the play as to the personality of the player. They do take likes, fads, and fancies, real likings and dislikes in that way. Miss Shannon herself said that talking in her dressing room that same evening, and she did not know then, and she does not know now, probably, that there was a woman in the audience who thought her "sweet." Perhaps Miss Shannon may be called a woman's woman. There are some women on the stage, as there are off it, whom other women never really like in the from-before-the-footlights acquaintance they form with them.

It is always a compliment to a woman to be a woman's woman. She may have any number of other admirers, but if the women all like her, there is pretty sure to be something good about her somewhere. Perhaps it is Miss Shannon's pretty blonde hair which makes the women in the audience like her. "People who are light are always sure to be very good, while the villains are all dark." That is another thing Miss Shannon herself said, and she probably knows, because that generally accepted belief has so far been in the way of her fulfilling one of her pet ambitions. But all that comes later.

It is interesting just now, to know just what Miss Shannon does think of parts, as she is starting into a brand new play and in a new company. It was all on this same evening, and in Miss Shannon's dressing room while she was engaged in the interesting task of "making up" that she was talking. There is a fascination about the stage and everything concerning it, and there are not many people who can deny it, so it will be interesting to say something about the dressing room.

The Best Dressing Room.

From Miss Shannon's position in the play she falls heir or heiress to the best dressing room that the theatre affords, which happens to be in an adjoining brownstone-front house around the corner on Thirtieth Street, and there Miss Shannon has—the front basement.

That does not have a sound of fascination or romance, but any one who has seen the very best dressing rooms in some other theatres where when one person in the rooms sits down the second, who has managed to get in, must stand up, will know that this is a dressing room of wonderful and luxurious space and comfort. Miss Shannon was sitting in front of a mirror and there were gowns hanging around the walls, some chairs and probably a good many other things in the room, but those were of no consequence.

Miss Shannon looked something like an etherealized Trilby in the little covert coat she wore in lieu of the waist to a gown, and with the locks she later curls with the aid of Mr. Walboy's cigar lighter, hanging around her face as she chatted and put a little pink on her cheeks, gave it a little rub with her finger tips, and transferred the superfluous red that remained on the finger tips to the clean white bureau cover before her, with dainty little dabs and an entire disregard for housewifely principles.

"Oh, yes," she was saying as she took a critical survey of herself in the handglass; "Oh, yes, I do think of my parts a great deal, particularly when they are over. I never sleep a wink after a first night. I always go over the play again and again, and think what I ought to have done here and what I might have done there and didn't do. I always do that. I know at one time I had for four weeks a new play every night, and it was just as bad for each play as it was for any other first night. I was almost a wreck by the time it was over. I should not like to do that long! Of course, most of those parts were familiar to me, so I did not have to learn them, but I do not think any one could do good conscientious work and give the thought to a play that it should have. It would soon become perfunctory. Yes,"—this was an interlude in which the make-up and its implements claimed attention—"I have had this hare's foot ever since I began to play. I am not superstitious; I think if I am superstitious it is about not being superstitious, but still I can't help liking to wear things that I have made a success in, and I shouldn't know what to do without this hare's foot."

To Play the Adventuress.

Then Miss Shannon turned her attention to her eye lashes. Every woman who uses "make-up" has her own little original implements, particularly for the eyes; one uses a little burnt newspaper, another a burnt match, and Miss Shannon a little comb which shows the effect of age and fire.

"Oh, yes, I like my part," she said, coming back to the stage proper, "and the character of Esther Gunning in 'A Coat of Many Colors,' but it is the same kind of a part that I have had a great many times before, and one is ambitious, you know. Esther is a good, nice, straightforward girl, but there is no chance for any strong emotion in the part.

"What would I like to do? Well," and then Miss Shannon made an astonishing statement, "I should like to take adventuress parts." It is almost impossible not to laugh when Miss Shannon says that, for she does not suggest the typical adventuress in the least.

"Yes," she went on, "all my friends laugh at the idea, but I should like it very much.

"I did take such a part once—the part Mrs. Tree plays in 'A Bunch of Violets'—and I really enjoyed it. You hear people talk about feeling, as though they could live on the stage—that is usually when they have not had much experience—but I really felt so in that part. After a Saturday matinée and evening performance I really felt as if I could go back and play it over and over again. Words like that you can roll around under your tongue.

"Did people like it? The audience seemed to like it very much. Of course the critics said it was not the part for me, and that I did not look like an adventuress at all. They may have intended that to be discouraging, but I took it as a compliment. I think we make a mistake, with all our splendid realism on the American stage, in our idea of an adventuress. She is always a bold-looking woman, who wears a red dress.

"Now, a real adventuress never looks like that at all. She is more apt to be delicate and innocent-looking. We know that is so now; and it is not only so now, but it is so in history. No one would invite the adventuresses we put on the stage into a drawing room. You know them the minute you see them; they couldn't deceive a boy.

"There was one disadvantage in the part of the adventuress I took. She was supposed to be a woman forty years old; she must have been to have lived through the life she had. I could not look the part in that way. I wore in it a white gown, which is not the usual conception, and then every one thinks that light people must be very good and dark people very wicked.

"But I should not like to make a change unless I was very well established. I think people in America consider the personality of the actress more than the character she is playing. If they are accustomed to a person in one style of part, and she changes to something they don't like, finally she loses her position altogether. The dislike people have to certain parts was shown in one I once had of a shrewish widow. At a luncheon one day some one said to me: 'Oh, I don't like you in that part at all; I don't see why you play it.' That shows, too, how little people know about the stage.

"'Why,' I said, 'I can't help it. I have to take whatever part the manager gives me.' 'Do you?' the girl said. 'I thought you could take any part you liked.'

"I heard a girl say a peculiar thing about Duse at one time. She was sitting near me at one of Duse's performances. In a part of the play where she has very little to do, she exclaimed: 'Why, I could do that myself.' It is so difficult to be on the stage with nothing to say or do and be absolutely natural and free from self-consciousness. And that was a well-dressed, bright New York girl you would have thought would have known better."

What a Critic Said.

But Miss Shannon's personal friends and her friends the critics will not be converted to her belief in the adventuress soon, when they like her very much in other things.

"She was very good in Marthe, in 'Denise'; in Shelah, in 'Dandy Dick,' and there was one part where she was a young lady, I don't remember the part, in 'The Gray Mare.' There was one scene where she fed an actor, a man named Radcliff, under the door. He was fastened in a room and she wanted to get this bread and butter to him, and as it wouldn't go through whole she put it through in crumbs. That was excellent." That is what at least one critic says, reminiscently.

But Miss Shannon is nothing of an adventuress in "The Coat of Many Colors," though she is out on an adventurous quest and is a very pretty girl, not at all the kind of a girl the somewhat Quakerish name of Esther Gunning would suggest. And she wears some pretty gowns.

It is always the proper thing to ask if such gowns are designed by the wearer. Miss Shannon appears to reverse the order of things with her gowns and in her interest in gowns.

"I selected the models for these gowns, and that was all," she said. "When I have not much of a part to think of, then I pay a great deal of attention to my gowns. I make up my mind that if I haven't so much to do I will have something to wear that looks pretty."

The dust coat is the feature of the first gown she wears. It is of a foreign cloth, a soutache in a tan shade, to match the gown with the high ruffle at the back of the neck, ruffles in the sleeves and lining of deep rose silk to match the lining and touch of color in the traveling gown.

"I don't think women in America understand the dust coat. In England, where so many people go to the races, you see the most gorgeous dust coats. The dresses that are worn are wonderful, and then the dust coats are worn over them, and I suppose they are a protection, but they are beautiful themselves, made of silk, and made to be as becoming as possible."

But the pink gown is the prettiest. It is too bad that stage gowns cannot be seen to better advantage. All the chic of a well-made gown can be seen, and any little imperfections on a poorly made one, but the daintiness of the making and workmanship can only be seen in effect. It would seem that some arrangement might be made—a platform down into the audience, down which the wearers of pretty gowns might come, to be seen by the women in the audience. It would be a mutual benefit. Every woman who has been to the trouble of having a pretty gown made likes to have it appreciated, and all women like to see pretty gowns.

Miss Shannon's pink gown is of silk, in alternate checks, plain and crinkled, that at a distance has an all-over crinkled effect. But it is the bodice which is particularly pretty, with its pink chiffon and heavy white silk lace. The lace forms the bolero, which opens, as a smart bolero should, upon the side. The bolero is cut a little low at the neck, to show the tiniest of plaitings and little double ruffles of the chiffon in front of the waist. Down the opening of the bolero and around the lower edge is a plaited flounce of the chiffon, edged with those tiny ruffles, which give a delightfully soft finish.

The little muslin gown worn in the last act is one of the soft indescribable Eastern effects, with black velvet bows and a charmingly soft Liberty silk lining of yellow, which is worthy a more conspicuous position. Gleams of it show through the muslin and it is matched by the coarse yellow straw in the wide rim of the big hat, with the black and yellow plumes that go with it.

BLIGHTED HOPES.

Harvey N. Bloomer in Harlem Life.

With respectful admiration,
That suggested fascination,
The man across the car sat and stared across at me;
Till a feeling of elation
And a sort of palpitation
Of the heart resulted from his flattering persistency.

He kept his eyes bent on me,
And his admiration won me,
Till he bent across and spoke with an apologetic cough;
Then I flushed in every feature,
For he said—the horrid creature—
"Beg your pardon, ma'am, for speaking, but your breastpin's dropping off!"

GAIETY GIRLS' GOWNS.

They Are Wearing Some Smart Ones in "In Town" at the Knickerbocker.

There are many pretty gowns at the theatres this Fall, and some smart up-to-date gowns showing the Winter styles. Some pretty specimens of these are worn by the Gaiety girls at the Knickerbocker. One thing that they emphasize in particular is the pouch bodice, which enters so largely into the gowns this season, and the lack of fullness in the sleeves.

Miss Nesville wears the fashionable sleeves in a pretty "Frenchy" little gown in the first act. The "Frenchy" tone of the gown is the tone which is generally accepted in America and on the stage, under that name, although it is a style which French women declare is not the true, French woman's idea of a gown for the street, and one that she would not wear; but this gown is pretty, at any rate, and effective on the stage.

The color tone, as it is seen from the audience, is gray, the bodice has heavy designs in black jet upon it and upon the tabs below the waist, while the front is a mass of fluffyness. The sleeves fit closely to the arm to the shoulder, where are almost imperceptible puffs of chiffon, above which are frills surmounted by small epaulettes. The hat to the gown is bright scarlet, a small hat, with black feathers at the side, and a touch of the red at the waist of the gown makes them harmonize.

The first gown worn by Marie Studholme is extremely pretty. It is a pale pink silk, the skirt plain, the bodice cut a little low in the neck, and almost covered by a large white fichu, edged with black lace. There is a little fullness at the top of the sleeves, and they come well down over the hands. The big poke-brim leghorn hat which she wears is more than pretty worn over her fluffy hair and pretty face. It has three rows of narrow velvet on the inside of the brim, and on either side of the face are clusters of pale pink roses. The brim of the hat has a solid edge of smaller roses, and more of them are around the top of the crown, while pale pink strings tie at one side under the chin. A white ribbon, fastened with a brilliant paste buckle, is worn around the waist, tied with bows and long ends at one side, and white gloves complete the costume.

The white gown Miss Studholme wears in the last act is also pretty. It is of some thin, diaphanous material, the skirt edged with three narrow ruffles arranged in scallops, while the plain round bodice is edged around the decolletage with more ruffles. The white silk or satin sash which makes only a light line around the waist, is delicately touched with silver, so delicately that it is hardly perceptible as it hangs down the back of the skirt, and does not spoil the charming simplicity of the costume.

A very pretty opera cloak of blue is worn with this gown. It is satin, but the feature of it is the capelike effect made by frills upon frills of chiffon. The blue chiffon touched with silver outlines both sides of the front of the pretty wrap the full length.

In a white evening gown, embroidered with gold and the skirt ruffled with wide flounces to the waist, worn by Maud Hobson, the sleeves of a coarse-meshed lace, also embroidered with gold, fit the arm smoothly from wrist to shoulder with no fullness whatever at the top.

The "Ambiguity" girls, whether in black, white, blue, or heliotrope, are out, to a woman, in pouched bodices. If the world of woman is not to appear in pouched bodices very generally this Winter then all signs will fail.

THE CLUB PLEDGE.

Mrs. Sara T. S. Leighton, Massachusetts State Federation Women's Clubs.

"We pledge—in spite of rush and strife,
Ambition's clam'ring call—
Th' eternal womanly to hold,
And guard it first of all.

"We pledge to aid humanity,
The weak and the oppressed,
To help to set the bondman free
And see his wrongs redressed.

"We stand as one—united, strong,
Pledged to high aims anew.
O God, we pray Thee consecrate
Our work, and keep us true."

FOR THE HOME BETTERMENT.

Household Economic Association to Open Its Season in October.

There is to be a strong current turning in favor of domestic affairs and the discussion of household questions with reference to their betterment this Winter, and the New York Household Economic Association will be one of the chief channels for the work.

The association has issued its prospectus for the coming season, with a list of speakers who have made special study of the topics they will take up. These will all be along lines tending to the "betterment of the home and domestic service," the association's avowed object. Every one interested is invited to become a member of the association or to attend the meetings, which are free to members, non-members being charged an admission fee of 25 cents.

The first meeting is to be held Oct. 22, the hour and place to be announced later. The following will be the speakers for the day: Miss E. Marguerite Lindley, "Physical Economics"; Mrs Louise E. Hogan, "Child Study"; Charles F. Wingate, "What Every One Should Know About Household Sanitation"; Miss C. B. Weeks of Pratt Institute, "Household Economics for College Girls"; Mrs. S. B. Larned, "How to Start a Training School for Domestics"; Miss Helen Kinne of the Teachers' College, "Scientific Cookery," and Miss Cornelia Bradford of Whittier House, Jersey City, "Household Economics and Settlement Work."

HE DIDN'T MEAN IT.

Tom—I say, Dick, how does it happen that you and Harry Love are not on speaking terms; you used to be great friends?

Dick—We were, but I wrote his wife a hurried note one day and left out the "Mrs.," and when Harry saw "My Dear Love" at the head of it, I couldn't get him to believe I didn't mean it."

CONSOLATION.

From The Washington Star.

'Tain' no matter what yoh does,
Ner to whar yoh strays,
Tings'll make yer wish dey wuz
Dif'unt, lots o' ways.
When I's done de bes' I can,
Weary ez kin be,
Wisht I was some yuther man,
'Stid o' being me.

But when mawnin' fin's me strong,
Ready foh de day,
Strikes me dat I may be wrong,
Pinin' dat-a-way.
Ef folks changed aroun' so free,
Comfort might be slim;
P'raps I'd wish dat I wuz me,
'Stid o' bein' him.

Missionary Priests' Headquarters.

The band of missionary priests whose mission is to preach to non-Catholics in the archdiocese of New York, under the auspices of the Catholic Missionary Union, of which Archbishop Corrigan is President, have secured for themselves a house in Bedford Park, which they will make their headquarters, and where they will reside. Since the work among non-Catholics was begun in this vicinity a year ago, the missionaries have been living at the seminary, in Yonkers. It was thought, however, that it would be best for them to have a home of their own, and a house in Bedford Park was, therefore, provided for their exclusive use.

Corsets Made to Order $1.50 Up.

Fitting stout, slender and faulty figures a specialty. Graceful and shapely form given. Custom work only. Orders promptly executed. Send for circular. MLLE. LOUISE POOLE, 310 to 318 Sixth Avenue.
Between 19th and 20th Sts., (over Cammeyer's.)
Corsets Cleaned, Laundered, Repaired, and Altered.
Reliable, First-Class Work at Low Prices.

THE OLD WIFE AND THE NEW

One Was a Kitchen Drudge, the Other Is a Homemaker and Her Husband's Friend.

DIFFERENCES IN THE TYPES

Evolution from the Position of a Slavey to That of a Woman Who Doesn't Need to Wait on Death for Canonization.

One is Mrs. John Smith, the other is Mrs. Mary Smith. The former is rapidly becoming an extinct genus. In a few decades, perhaps, as some social scientists tell us, the places that have known her so long will know her no more forever, and in her stead we have Mrs. Mary Smith, a creature so different from Mrs. John Smith that it is hard to believe that both were women who belonged to the same race and lived in the same century. So nearly gone is the former Mrs. Smith that one unconsciously speaks of her in the past tense.

Mrs. John Smith was usually a sad-eyed, subdued woman whose life meant a degree of toil and self-abnegation that made her a pale, colorless shadow of what she might have been. She worked early and late, grew old before her time, and found in her children and grandchildren a sort of vicarious happiness that scarcely took the place of the real happiness she expected when she stood up before the minister and promised to be John Smith's wife.

Mrs. Mary Smith, on the other hand, is a cheerful, somewhat aggressive sort of personality, who combines a proper regard for others with an equally proper regard for herself. Strangers tell her she looks as young as her married daughter, and John Smith often declares she grows prettier every year of her life. She loves her children, but she has, too, an existence quite apart from them, and enjoys all the luxury of living that belongs nowadays to a thoroughly individualized woman.

Mrs. John Smith's recreation consisted in going to church on Sundays, to prayer meeting on Wednesday nights, and to the Sewing Society Friday afternoons. Once or twice a year, at Christmas or Thanksgiving, she had all of John's folks and her own to dinner, and once or twice a year the minister and his wife would come to tea. Mrs. Mary Smith is not indifferent to the claims of the Church, but between the Sundays of life she stows away a wholesome amount of concerts and calls and plays and operas that keep her in touch with music, art, and society, and when she entertains, it is a pleasure and not a stern, back-breaking duty, as in the olden time.

Mrs. John Smith was a very economical woman. She darned and patched and planned and contrived and made things over, and wore old dresses and bonnets in a pathetic defiance of fashion. Now and then in some dire extremity of personal need she would summon up courage to ask John for "a little money," and if John happened to be a cross, ill-tempered brute, she bore his growls at her extravagance with the divine patience that was the badge of womanhood in that day. Mrs. Mary Smith is not unlearned in domestic economy—to say nothing of social and political economy. She understands the fine art of putting a new seat in little Johnny's trousers and closing with fine needlework the holes in big John's socks. But she believes there is such a thing as economy of eyesight, nerve power, and precious time, and knows that she is of far more importance to John and the children than a lot of old clothes. She gives the old garments to some one to whom they are a godsend, and naps and walks to the great improvement of her nerves and complexion. She believes that one of woman's chief duties is to dress as stylishly as she possibly can, especially after marriage, and she has her separate purse, as a matter of course, just as she has a separate tooth brush and hair brush and comb. John would as soon think of questioning her right to the latter as to the former.

Where Mrs. John's Mistake Was Made.

Mrs. John Smith meekly promised to obey her husband. She kept the promise until death released her from it, and it was the keeping of the promise that caused the death.

Mrs. Mary Smith looks around until she finds a minister who is man enough to leave out the word "obey" at the marriage ceremony, and John realizes at the start that he is in possession of a wife, but not a slave.

Mrs. John Smith knew the days of the week as wash day, ironing day, scrubbing day, churning day, mending day, and baking day, and each one of these held a separate and distinct ache for her back and her head. She belonged to the Dorcas Society, the Mite Society, and the Missionary Society, and went to them whenever she had time. Mrs. Mary Smith is President of the Browning Club, Vice President of the Nineteenth Century Club, Secretary of a Woman's Municipal League, and Director of a Kindergarten or two. She reckons the days of the week according to the meetings of these organizations, and she thinks it a deadly sin for a mother to do work that would cause a backache or a headache.

Mrs. John Smith was a celebrated cook. She could make sixteen kinds of cake, and eleven kinds of pie, and the neighbors all borrowed her receipts for pickles and preserves. Mrs. Mary Smith has studied cooking as a fine art, and she practices that art at intervals, as she paints and embroiders. But she knows that no woman can be a kitchen drudge and at the same time a home-maker, a wife, and a mother.

Mrs. John Smith, dressed in brown, gray and black, and considered herself an elderly woman after her second child was born. Mrs. Mary Smith wears the colors that her eighteen-year-old daughter wears, and has serious dreams of perpetual youth.

Mrs. John Smith's artistic work took the form of wax flowers, worsted embroidery, and much crocheting. Mrs. Mary Smith paints china, models in clay, and does rare Kensington work.

Mrs. John Smith sent her boys to college and kept her girls at home, trusting devoutly that Providence would provide each one with a husband. Mrs. Mary Smith sends her girls to college along with their brothers, and sometimes, with John's consent, she goes with them and takes a special course in something that particularly interests her.

Mrs. John Smith's husband always called her "mother," and when he wanted to talk to anybody he went away from home. Mrs. Mary's husband calls her "wife," and an hour of her society is the richest treat in the world to him.

Mrs. John believed that women should have privileges—if they could get them; Mrs. Mary believes that women should have rights, and she takes hers with self-possession and aplomb.

A Belated Canonization.

When Mrs. John dies the minister tells of her patience and long-suffering in the midst of her manifold trials and tribulations, celebrates the great number of her children and grandchildren, and calls her "a mother in Israel." When Mrs. Mary dies a half dozen clubs pass resolutions, and her obituary notices are in as many newspapers.

But why multiply these antitheses? Everybody is familiar with the two types, and everybody knows they are the setting and the rising stars in the social firmament. Each has her admirers and advocates. There be some who look on Mrs. Mary as a dangerous and revolutionary individual, and lament that all the Mrs. Smiths cannot be Mrs. Johns. Others are of a divided mind. They realize the virtues of Mrs. John, and when they think of the thorny way she trod, want to do what they can toward canonizing her. The style of her name is a great obstacle in the way of this, however. She was always "Mrs. John," and nothing more, and if one puts the appellation of "Saint" before the given name—Mrs. Saint John Smith—it will appear to be canonizing John, whereas it is his wife that should be canonized, and as for John, if anything is done for him, it would be to anathematize him most likely. This is one of the minor disadvantages that befall a woman who discards her own name; she can never be properly canonized.

The advocates of Mrs. Mary would probably claim saintly honors for her, too, and when one surveys her good deeds and her fair, busy life in public and in private, he is likely to concede the claim. But so much of "honor, profit, and emolument" belongs to Mrs. Mary already that canonizing would really be a superfluity.

Mrs. John had her day, Mrs. Mary is having hers, and the world can no more prevent the passing of the former type and the evolution of the latter than it can stay the passing of the aboriginal Indian and prevent the march of the world's progress.

ELSIE.

SOCIETY

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Although the Autumn season has hardly yet opened at Lenox and in the suburbs, owing to the warm weather, which again visited the land during the past week, there is beginning to be much talk, even at Newport, in the country clubs, and among the New York club men who have returned to town, of the prospects for the coming Winter season. The Horse Show, which will be held at Madison Square Garden from Nov. 15 to 20, will, as for some years past, really open the Winter season, and although many of the fashionables who will come to town for that event will return to the country, especially as there is going to be no opera to keep them in town, to remain there until after Thanksgiving, all dates for Winter engagements are now being made with reference to the annual equine display. The waning interest in the show on the part of the exclusive set, which has been evident during the past three years, and was very marked last Autumn, may be revived this year, if the arguments of the managers of the Show are correct. These gentlemen say that improved business conditions following a comparatively dull Summer, and the subsidence of the bicycle craze in fashionable favor, will restore the popularity of the Show, and will give it again the marked society cachet which first made it so fashionable an event.

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The judges for the Show have been appointed, and among them will be Messrs. Prescott Lawrence, Reginald W. Rives, H. M. Herbert, John D. Cheever, and other well-known amateur riders and drivers. The auction sale of boxes, whose results will determine the financial as well as social character of the Show, will be held early in November, and already commissions are being given by wealthy men and women who expect to be out of town at the time, to friends to secure them good boxes. The competition among leading New York society women to secure eligible boxes or places in the best boxes at this Show has been very keen up to last year, and there are several authenticated instances of well-known women who through some mischance failed to obtain boxes or seats they wanted absenting themselves from the show entirely. One well-known woman who was thus disappointed, actually went to Europe three years ago to allay her annoyance and to prevent, as she told her friends, the feeling of mortification that would have been hers had she attended the Show, "to sit in a nasty back box, where no one could see my gowns." The Show, in fact, of late years, and since the marked change in New York social conditions, has, with the exception of the opera, been the one opportunity that New York women have to show themselves on dress parade not only to their friends and members of their own set, but to the general public, and this is the reason why the milliners and dressmakers from all the large cities in the country are among the best patrons of the Show. The fact that the Show gives an opportunity for the inspection of figures and gowns at close range makes it more of an event than the opera, where the fair dames and maidens of New York society can only be seen afar off.

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There is, of course, an element which revels in the Horse Show from its interest in the horse, and the men and women of the so-called hunting set in particular attend the Show primarily for the purpose of winning prizes with their favored steeds, and of studying the really admirable equine display which is there made. The fact remains, however, that to the larger portion of the society world, as well as to the general public, the Horse Show is an event of interest and importance more as a human than an equine display. It has become really a huge exhibition of milliners, dressmakers, and society.

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Next to the Horse Show the entertainments in the ballroom of the new Astoria Hotel, and which have been organized to fill the void which will be made by the absence of opera, are the subjects of the greatest anticipatory interest. The Seidl subscription concerts will begin on Nov. 4 in this ballroom, and will follow at weekly or semi-monthly intervals during December and January, and if successful will probably be continued into February. These concerts are to be given under exclusive fashionable auspices, and in every way are to be made to resemble the Court concerts of Germany as nearly as possible. The subscribers, who have been selected from a very carefully compiled list will occupy boxes and a limited number of movable fauteuils. The ballroom will be arranged to resemble a large drawing room, with palms and ferns, rugs on the floor, &c., and it is supposed that the musicians will stand during the playing of their several numbers. Light refreshments will be served during the evening, and a social atmosphere will be given to the entertainments.

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The first of the series of entertainments to be given by the new Musical Art Society, whose chief projectors were the projectors and managers of the old Vaudeville and Opera Clubs, will take place also in the new Astoria ballroom on Dec. 4, and remaining entertainments of the series will follow at fortnightly intervals until Lent. The subscription price to these entertainments has been fixed at $50 for a man and wife, and at $30 for a single man or woman. Vaudeville and comic operas and operettas will be presented under the management of Mr. Clarence Andrews, while M. Victor Capoul will direct the operas. Subscriptions to this new society are flowing in, and its entertainments will also have the approval and support of fashionable society.

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Newport's after season continues to be greatly enjoyed by the fortunate people who are able to linger there and to participate in the delightfully informal entertainments which are always a feature of Newport life after the whirl of the season proper is over. Cycling, golfing, driving, sailing, fishing, and even bathing—for the continued warm weather has permitted this during the week—have been the chief diversions at the fashionable resort since Sunday last. Several handsome dinners have been given, but after this week these will grow less numerous. The presence of Gov. Barker of Bermuda and wife, and of Sir Noel Salmon, the English Admiral, and Lady Salmon, has been made the opportunity for several dinners and receptions. The chief entertainers of the distinguished visitors have been Major T. K. Gibbs, Mr. A. J. Drexel, and Mr. F. P. Freeman. The unusually early appearance of the mackerel just outside Newport Harbor has made fishing the great feature of the week, and parties have gone out almost daily on steam and sailing yachts and in the famous Newport catboats in pursuit of the finny prey. Women as well as men have angled for the gamy fish with rod and reel, and the opportunity for good fishing so near home has been warmly welcomed.

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The arrival of the steam yacht Mayflower in Newport Harpor on Wednesday, with the remains of her owner, Mr. Ogden Goelet, on board, gave a touch of sadness to the atmosphere of the place. Mr. Goelet, although fond of Newport and much interested in all that pertained to its Summer life, has been obliged to live abroad almost entirely during the past few years, owing to ill health, and so was not well known to the younger generation in New York and Newport society. The beautiful gray stone château which he built at Ochre Point a few years ago, by many people considered the handsomest mansion in Newport, was really never christened, and already there is much speculation as to Mrs. Goelet's plans regarding the same. It had been thought that Mr. Goelet would be buried in Newport, but after a short funeral service on board the Mayflower Thursday morning, which was attended only by the immediate relatives of the dead millionaire, his body was taken to New York for burial. Commodore Gerry, who is a cousin of the Goelets, with his family, were not present, as they left last week for a cruise on the Electra. The members of the Wilson family, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., were the chief mourners, and followed the body to New York.

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Mr. James J. Van Alen has again denied the report, so industriously circulated of late, that his daughter, Miss May Van Alen, is engaged to Mr. Harry Lehr of Baltimore. It has, in fact, been a week of denials at Newport, for Mr. Chauncey M. Depew has also felt it incumbent upon himself to deny a published story to the effect that he was instrumental in bringing about an alleged reconciliation between Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and his mother, on the eve of the latter's recent departure for Europe, or that he knows anything of such reconciliation. Newport had a wedding during the week—that of the Rev. William Pearson and Miss Marion Francis, a daughter of Dr. Francis, and a niece of Mrs. Ward McAllister. Miss Francis is the Rev. Dr. Pearson's third wife. Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden will leave Newport early next month for a visit to the Virginia Hot Springs.

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Although the story that the young Prince George of Teck will visit Lenox this season as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Hoffman is now fairly well established, as has been suspected for some time past, to have been a hoax, the Lenox season, which will really open with the annual golf tournament to-morrow, promises to be both lively and gay, and there is no evidence of any disappointment at the non-coming of the scion of English royalty. Mrs. Horne Payne, who is a guest of Mrs. Hoffman, and who was credited with having arranged the visit of the Prince, a story which she laughingly repudiates, is receiving much attention at the Berkshire resort. The "tub" parade, which was first organized some years ago by Mrs. Burton Harrison and was an annual event until two years ago, was revived last week, and took place on Friday. Nearly thirty "tubs," as the little two-wheeled village carts are termed, were in line, and all decorated with Autumn flowers and leaves, and driven by the young girls of Lenox society, paraded through the principal streets of the village. The larger Lenox villas are now filled with house parties, and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. Alfred Devereux, and others have given handsome dinners of late. Lord Bishop Talbot of Rochester, England, and Mrs. Talbot, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, who gave a large reception, with following dinner, in their honor on Tuesday.

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It is decidedly late for news from Bar Harbor, but the unusual weather conditions have kept so many people there that there has been much going on of a minor nature at the Maine resort. The gossips are still talking of Mrs. Lawrence Green's recent "hen" costume dinner dance, in which all the ladies were arrayed in fancy dress, and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard is said to have created a decided sensation by her appearance costumed in a pair of Mr. Gebhard's trousers, with one leg rolled up over silk tights, and tied with pink bowknot, pink silk low-cut bodice, plaited hair, and a huge feather duster, the handle of which was fastened to the back of Mrs. Gebhard's head by a broad pink silk ribbon, tied in front over her forehead in a large bow.

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The Virginia Hot Springs expects to entertain a number of prominent New Yorkers during October. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scrymser will take a large party of young people in private cars there early next month for a fortnight's stay. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hollins and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hadden will also join the Newport contingent which is to be there. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Churchill and Miss Marie Churchill, who have been spending August and early September at the Springs, have returned. Miss Churchill has nearly recovered from a long serious illness, and will soon sail for Europe to spend the Winter.

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The quiet wedding of Mr. Joseph Baker Bourne, a young Staten Islander, and the Marquise de la Tour du Villard, formerly Miss Julia Chapin, in this city on Tuesday was a surprise to many people, who did not know that the Marquise recently obtained a divorce from her titled husband in Dakota, or that Mr. Bourne was devoted to her. The wedding of Ensign Arthur Bainbridge-Hoff and Miss Louise Roosevelt, daughter of Capt. Nicholas Roosevelt, United States Navy, which was celebrated at Skaneateles, N. Y., on Tuesday, with a following reception at the old Roosevelt homestead on the lake, was attended by many New Yorkers. Mr. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., and Miss Susan Miles of New Orleans, whose engagement was recently announced, will be married in New Orleans on Nov. 20. Mrs. Jules Reynal denies the reported engagement of her son, Mr. Nathaniel Reynal, and Mrs. Thomas Rutter.

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The death of Mrs. Annie C. Bettner early in the week removed a gracious and kindly figure who was well and widely known for many years in New York society. Mrs. Bettner was a sister of Dr. Carnochan, and one of her daughters married Major Morris. She was devotedly fond of society, and had an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes and reminiscences, while her acquaintance was larger than usually falls to the lot of society women. She was vivacious in temperament, highly cultivated, and a charming conversationalist, and her death will recall many memories to older New York men and women. Mrs. Gardiner G. Howland died at Fort Washington in the old Bennet house on Thursday. She was the beautiful Miss Dulaney of Baltimore, and for several years after her marriage was one of the greatest belles and beauties of New York society. She has been more or less an invalid for the last fifteen years, and has lived almost entirely in retirement, her last appearance having been at the marriage of her daughter, Miss Maude Howland, to Mr. Percy R. Pyne, about eight years ago.

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The outbreak of yellow fever in the South, and particularly in New Orleans, has carried consternation to many Southern families, who, as a rule, return to their homes at this time of the year, and the up-town hotels are filled with women and children whose brothers, husbands, and fathers are quarantined in the infected towns, and who do not dare to return, even when they do not fear the fever, from the danger of being quarantined themselves en route.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

The expulsion at a recent meeting of the Governors of the Union League Club of a well-known member of that organization, Mr. Arthur B. Meeker, has excited no little talk, not only in the Union League, but in the other leading clubs of the city. It is asserted that the offending member had been persistently giving worthless checks to tradesmen, and had failed to redeem several of these, and that he furthermore neglected to appear before the committee when requested to do so and make any explanation of his conduct, and also to settle his house account.

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While scarcely a week passes, except during the Summer months, when meetings of club Governing Boards are infrequent, when club members are not dropped for non-payment of dues or house accounts, or suspended for conduct prejudicial to the interest of their clubs or for violation of club rules, it rarely happens that the severe punishment of expulsion is meted out by the Governors of any New York club, and this reported case in the Union League is the first one of expulsion that has occurred in several years in this city. It is therefore only natural that the report should have made a mild sensation, while the details in the case that have leaked out are such that the action of the Union League Governors is universally approved. As a general rule, a Governing Committee is disposed to show leniency to any of its fellow members who may have suffered financial reverses, or who may be temporarily embarrassed, and even the occasional giving of bad checks is often condoned if such checks are made good within a reasonable time, or an explanation given which is considered satisfactory. There are members in good standing to-day of several of the leading New York clubs who have been allowed to retain their membership, even after their indebtedness has passed the limit, or after their checks have been returned, through the leniency of Governing Committees, and an investigation which has proved that the offending member or members had committed their fault through an unexpected stress of bad fortune. An irregular financial course, if persisted in, however, is almost sure to bring at least suspension.

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The Committee on the New Summer Clubhouse of the Atlantic Yacht Club at Sea Gate, L. I., met on Wednesday to decide on the plans for the new house. Several plans were submitted, most of which met with favor, but after a long deliberation the committee decided to postpone final action until a further meeting on Sept. 20. Subscription for the bonds, which are to be floated to provide funds for the erection of the new house, still continue to come in, and the committee is jubilant over the prospect.

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The first event of importance in the club world of the Autumn season will be the opening of the clubhouse of the New Yale Club, at 17 East Twenty-sixth Street, on Oct. 1. The result of the Summer's work on the part of the promoters of the club, acting in harmony with the Executive Committee of the Yale Alumni Association, was unexpectedly successful and gratifying, and the promoters and Executive Committee felt themselves justified in leasing the house, which will be the home of the New Yale Club for some years early in July. The house is one of those large and well-built brownstone residences on the north side of Madison Square, is 26 feet wide and nearly 50 feet deep, and has a basement and four stories. Comparatively few alterations were found necessary, so that the club will start its existence with its subscription fund almost intact. There will be a large dining room and two sitting rooms on the first floor, a billiard room, writing room, and library on the second, while the upper floors provide a sufficient number of sleeping rooms to bring in a good income to the club. The meetings of the club will be held in the two large rooms on the first floor, which can be easily thrown into one when occasion demands.

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The starting of this new college club is an event of importance to and in the club world of New York. It is generally thought that the Princeton Alumni Association will soon take steps to form a Princeton Club with a house of its own in the city, and it is thus likely that within the next two or three years the graduates of the three leading universities of the country—Harvard, Yale, and Princeton—will have a clubhouse peculiarly their own in which they can meet their college classmates and keep more in touch with their respective Alma Maters. While the University Club has afforded club facilities to college graduates in New York for some years, that club has now the longest waiting list of any in the country, so that young graduates, many of whom feel more particularly the need of a club, have little chance of obtaining entrance to the University, even when they become eligible after three years out of college. The expense of joining the University Club, and of obtaining membership therein, is also greater than many young college graduates just starting in life can undergo, and the promoters of the new Yale Club have very wisely decided to run it upon the same conservative and economical basis as that on which the Harvard Club is conducted. Every inducement will be offered to young Yale graduates to join the club, while it is also thought that a large number of Yale men who do not live in New York, but who are in the habit of visiting the city occasionally, will become non-resident members, which they can do at a low rate, and will make the clubhouse their home while in the city. The sleeping rooms will be allotted in order to the graduates who have already filed their applications for such rooms. The vexed question of a club restaurant, which is always a stumbling block to a new club, has been settled for the present by the decision to serve a table d'hôte dinner and breakfast at a low sum.

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The officers of the new club will be Thomas Thacher, President; W. W. Skiddy, Vice President; Ashbel Green, Jr., Secretary, and Augustus F. Kountze, Treasurer. The members of the Club Council will be Messrs. Henry Holt, Julian W. Curtiss, Herbert Parsons, Burton Ives, Edmond Kauffman, Jr.; George C. Holt, Henry W. Taft, Alfred H. Swayne, Noah H. Swayne, second; John H. Hammond, Charles H. Sherrill, William P. Eno, Robert W. De Forest, Alexander Lambert, Richard M. Hurd, and the officers.

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The week has been rather a quiet one at the suburban golf clubs, due to the fact that most of their leading players have been in Chicago in attendance at the annual National golf tournament there. This week, with the tournament over, these members and players will have returned, and the long list of Autumn tournaments will begin. The Baltusrol Golf Club at a recent meeting decided to raise the annual dues of all members residing within five miles of the club to $20, of those New Jersey members outside the five-mile limit to $15, while the dues of the New York members were left at $10. The club will hold its annual Autumn reception on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 16. There will be music and tea, and a "putting" contest for ladies, for a handsome prize offered by the club. The Ardsley and Knollwood Golf Clubs are anticipating an unusually successful Autumn season.

CLUBMAN.

FLORAL TUB PARADE AT LENOX.

The First Held Since 1893—Golf Tournament Begins To-morrow.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 18.—It was expected that this would be an off week in Lenox owing to the fact that there was no golf tournament, but early in the week a number of people put their heads together and suddenly organized a floral tub parade, which was held on Thursday. The parade was the first one held since 1893, and, in consequence, it created a great deal of interest.

The Stokes and Barnes families were the prime movers in getting up the parade, and John S. Barnes was the Chief Marshal. The weather was excellent for the parade, and the long line of prettily decorated carts, driven by pretty women, made a most charming spectacle, many people driving over from the surrounding country towns to witness the floral pageant.

Many of the cottagers drove over to Pittsfield on Tuesday and Wednesday to attend the cattle fair there, and some of them made entries. David W. Bishop, Jr., won a number of blue ribbons with some of his high-grade cattle. Many four-in-hand parties were made up to go to the fair, and as some of those who went stayed all day, luncheons were taken along, and the fair in the vicinity of where the coaches were stationed had all the features of an English country racing meet.

The most distinguished guests in Lenox this week were the Lord Bishop of Rochester, England, and Mrs. Talbot. They were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup and came last Saturday evening. A large congregation listened to a sermon by the Bishop on Sunday at Trinity Church, a number of Episcopal clergymen from other towns being present. A reception was given to the guests of honor on Monday afternoon, and among those who met the Bishop and Mrs. Talbot were the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, rector of Trinity Church; the Rev. and Mrs. William Wilberforce Newton of St. Stephen's Church, Pittsfield, and a large representation of the prominent cottagers.

Much interest is felt in the golf tournament which will take place next week, and some of the best golfers who took part in the Chicago tournament will be here to take part in this tournament. The chief interest on the first day centres in the tournament for ladies, which will take place Monday afternoon. The young women golfers of Lenox have entered the tournament in large numbers.

On Monday morning, when the tournament opens, the play will be to qualify for the contest for the Lenox Club Cup, and this contest will run through the greater part of the week. The golf grounds will be the headquarters for society during the week, and a number of supplementary dances, teas, receptions, and other functions have been planned.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane gave a dinner and musicale this evening. Informal dancing later was participated in by a large number of young people. Among them were Miss Marian Whittaker, Miss Rogers, John Rogers, and Alexander Smith Cochran of Yonkers.

Mrs. Anson P. Stokes gave a dinner and dance last evening for a number of young people, and among the guests were D. W. Bishop, Jr., S. Parkman Shaw, Jr., Miss Lulu Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Taylor, Miss Marion Haven, and Miss Whittaker.

SIR NOEL SALMON AT NEWPORT.

A Guest of Admiral Belknap—Racing Season for Small Yachts Closed.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 18.—Newport has been called upon the past week to entertain a distinguished visitor, in the person of Sir Noel Salmon, V. C., K. C. B., an Admiral in the English Navy, and in command of the fleet at Portsmouth at the Queen's jubilee. He was accompanied by his wife, Lady Salmon, and they were the guests of Admiral and Mrs. George Belknap, at their cottage on Narragansett Avenue. During their stay here several entertainments were given in their honor by the cottagers, and they left with a favorable impression of Newport and its society.

This week saw the close of the racing between the special thirty-foot class of yachts, and it has been the greatest season for small-boat sailing in the history of the yachting world. The owners are now arranging for the building of a new class for next season, to race in connection with the small boats, and, although they will not make anything public in the matter, it is generally understood that they will be of the forty-six-foot class. They are to be built by the Herreshoffs, and are all to be from the same mould. The Vaquero III., owned by Herman B. Duryea of Brookline, Mass., has come out the winner—that is, she has captured the greatest number of pennants, some twenty-six or twenty-eight in all.

Much regret has been expressed by members of the Zabriskie Memorial Church, including many of the cottagers, over the sudden departure of their pastor, the Rev. Edward Buckey, who has been connected with the new church ever since it was built. He left a note, explaining that he could not longer preside over the church and not believe in the religion. He will join the Catholic Church, it is said. During the week the church has been open for silent prayer and it is hoped that the Rev. Mr. Buckey can be induced to return.

Marriage of Miss Rose Phillips.

Mr. Morris Phillips has issued invitations for the wedding reception of his second daughter, Rose, and Mr. M. E. Harby, at his residence, 225 West Seventieth Street, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 7, from 4 to 6. The marriage ceremony, which will immediately precede the reception, will be performed by Justice Joseph F. Daly of the Supreme Court of New York, and will be witnessed only by immediate relatives. There will be neither bridesmaids nor ushers. The bride will wear a gown of rich ivory white satin, embroidered with pearls, with a full train. She is an amateur pianist and a composer of some talent. Mr. Harby is a graduate of the New York University, Class of '91, and of the New York Law School. He is a member of the law firm of Logan, Demond & Harby.

Engagement of Miss M. Knight.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marian Knight, daughter of A. Lyman Knight, to Philip McKim Garrison.

To Exhibit the Jubilee Gifts.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—About the middle of October an exhibition will be opened at the Imperial Institute of all the Jubilee gifts and addresses presented to the Queen during the celebration of her Jubilee. Half of the proceeds will go to the Prince and Princess of Wales's Hospital Fund, the contributions to that charity having fallen far short of expectation, reaching only a total of £185,000 ($925,000.)

TROY'S VETERAN CARRIERS.

Frederick Wolfe Has Been a Postal Employe for Forty-two Years.

TROY, Sept. 18.—Besides being the oldest letter carrier in point of active service, Frederick Wolfe of this city has probably walked more miles than any other living man. He has been a letter carrier forty-two years, and in that time he has walked 357,380 miles for Uncle Sam—a distance equal to more than fifteen times around the globe.

For thousands of days and many years Wolfe has been a familiar figure about the busy streets of the shirt, collar, and cuff metropolis of the Empire State. He is still in the sixties, and he hopes to cover many thousand more miles before he passes out of the service of Uncle Sam.

When Mr. Wolfe entered the employ of Uncle Sam Franklin Pierce was President of the United States, James Campbell was Postmaster General, and W. W. Whitman local Postmaster. Mr. Wolfe was appointed a "penny-post."

"All the letters received and mailed," said he to-day "were counted and billed out, with the number and amount of postage. The letters were then wrapped in brown paper and sent to their proper destinations. That's the way an account of the letters received each day was kept. While I was 'penny-post' I carried the mail in a basket and I received a penny for each letter and paper carried. For every day of service I have walked about 17 miles. My legs are not as good as they used to be, but they are still capable of standing a lot of walking."

Another veteran letter carrier in the Troy Post Office is Russell F. Benson. Mr. Benson has been a letter carrier for about 35 years, thus beating by five years Abram D. Jones, Chicago's oldest letter carrier. One of the hardest things in the world for Mr. Benson to accept is his vacation. He would rather work than rest. However hot or cold the weather may be Mr. Benson may be seen on his daily rounds. He is a little old man, and he stoops under his weight of letters and papers, but he is always cheery—a veritable sunbeam—as they say in the Post Office.

When President McKinley was in Troy last month he took the old man by the hand and warmly congratulated him for his efficiency and fidelity, and it was a proud moment in Mr. Benson's career.

Alleged Forger Arrested in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Superintendent W. R. Bressie and Route Agent J. D. Gross of the Pacific Express Company have arrested at New Philadelphia, Ill., a man giving his name as Charles Hamilton of Philadelphia. They say he is an expert forger of express money orders, by means of which the company has lost of late $1,200. Hamilton says he did not forge the orders. He admits he picked up the goods when they arrived at the different towns. He says the gang is located at Kansas City.

Poetess Insane in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Miss Flora McDonald Shearer, a poetess of National reputation, has been declared insane, and to-day was sent from this city to a private asylum at Livermore. All of her relatives reside either in Scotland or on the Isle of Skye.

"Pure and Sure"

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

"I have used Cleveland's Baking Powder exclusively for several years, because I have found it what it claims to be, pure and wholesome. The results have been uniformly satisfactory."

Mary J. Lincoln.

Author of the Boston Cook Book.

PRINCE AS SCHOOLMASTER

A New Story of Crown Prince Frederick of Germany and How He Fooled a School Inspector.

CONDUCTED AN EXAMINATION

Was Offered a Better Position as a Teacher Before His Identity Was Discovered by the Inspector—A Deception That Circumstances Excused.

After a sleepless night, passed in combatting the first vigorous attacks of the dread disease to which the lamented monarch was to succumb too soon, for the people whom he loved so well, and who in return loved him, as they had loved no other ruler, Crown Prince Frederick, hoping to find relief in the open air, donned his peasant's suit he used to wear at his rural retreat upon the banks of the Havel and went into the fields to inspect the condition of the crops on his estate. While following a country road he saw a countryman coming toward him in haste, and thinking he might have an important message, the Prince inquired about the reason of the man's great hurry. He was informed by the messenger that in a neighboring hamlet the father of the schoolmaster in the village on Frederick's estate was lying at the point of death, and desired to see his son once more before he closed his eyes forever. Sympathetic as Frederick was, he not only escorted the bearer of the message to the village school, but also entered it with him, in order to relieve by the expression of his condolence the suddenness of the shock which the sorrowful news must necessarily produce upon the schoolmaster's heart.

A Sorrowful Message.

It was 7 o'clock when the two arrived at the building, and the morning session of the school had just begun, as could be concluded from the "Amen" of the children in response to their teacher's prayer, and from the commotion which indicated their preparation for the day. While this was going on Frederick knocked at the door, which was opened by the schoolmaster, who, on beholding himself face to face with the Crown Prince, immediately called out to his scholars: "Children, rise! His Imperial Highness is here!" and forthwith gave out the national hymn to be sung in honor of their royal visitor. By a gesture of his hand, the latter stopped the progress of the ovation intended for him, and in a gentle tone he thus addressed the schoolmaster: "Forbear, good man! I have not come to visit the school, as you perchance imagine, but to conduct hither the bearer of a mournful message for you, who is waiting without. Lose not a moment to see him, and though his message will deeply afflict you, bear it with the fortitude becoming a man, and with the resignation of a true Christian! Children! take your seats!"

Urged by the Prince, the schoolmaster went out into the hall, whence he presently returned with tears rolling down his cheeks. Frederick expressed to him his sincere sympathy, and advised him forthwith to dismiss the school and to hasten to his father's bedside.

"Alas!" replied the schoolmaster; "it cannot be! The School Inspector of the district has arrived in the village on his quarterly tour of inspection, and will be here this morning to listen to the examination of my pupils. I cannot possibly be absent from my post of duty on this occasion."

"You go," replied Frederick, gently, though firmly; "I shall remain here to excuse your absence to the Inspector," and saying so, he forced the schoolmaster through the open door and out of the schoolhouse, calming his apprehensions by the comforting assurance: "I shall answer for you."

New Duties Assumed.

Returned to the schoolroom, Frederick, good General as he was, considered it his first duty to reconnoiter the ground of his operations by examining the plan of studies posted on a wall of the room, and by obtaining from the scholars whatever additional information he desired. He had just succeeded in formulating his plan how to conduct the examination when the door opened and the School Inspector entered with dignified step and magisterial countenance. While the children rose to their feet Frederick came forward to salute the official. The latter, astonished to behold an entire stranger and inquiring for the whereabouts of the schoolmaster, was duly informed by the Prince of the reason that necessitated the absence of the incumbent, as well as of his readiness to conduct the school examination as a substitute for the schoolmaster, to which offer the Inspector, with a smile of incredulity, at last gave his consent.

School examinations in Germany are not so much tests of memorized lessons or ostentatious exhibitions of dialogues and oratory as in America, but searching and crucial extemporaneous trials of both teacher and scholars, the former to prove his ability of eliciting the intelligence of his pupils by a logical series of questions, the latter to manifest their aptitude of responding to their teacher's leadership and entering upon his thoughts as proved in their replies; and, considered in this light, these examinations became the standard gauges by which to judge the degree of general intelligence on the part of the scholars and of the influence of the teacher's faithful work for months and years past.

The Trying Ordeal Begun.

Such was the character of the difficult ordeal which Frederick had to undergo before the severe and mature judgment of the School Inspector, who, having taken a reader from one of the scholars, announced as the first recitation of the day the reading and discussion of a piece which he would select. It may have been chance that his choice was a reading piece entitled "The Battle of Sedan," the same battle of the year 1870 in which Frederick and his brave army had borne the main part toward the achievement of the most brilliant victory of modern times. It was first read by the pupils paragraph by paragraph, while the teacher with white and colored crayon quickly yet clearly sketched upon the blackboard not only the surface map and the profile of the battlefield, but even some of the scenes described in the reader, and some it did not contain, whereupon he proceeded by a logical series of questions, addressed to the scholars upon the basis of what they had just read, and by explaining the drawings on the blackboard as well as by additional supplementary information to impress upon his hearers so lucid and so vivid a picture of the whole that it seemed to them as if they had seen the battle with their own eyes.

Commendation for the Prince.

"Well done; well done!" so fell in monosyllables the words of praise from the Inspector's lips, proving his satisfaction more tellingly than the most eloquent eulogy. "Let us now proceed to an examination in geography by choosing as a subject 'Our Terrestrial Globe.'" In the twinkling of an eye the teacher had on the blackboard a circle as large as its size would permit, and as perfect as if made with a pair of compasses; soon the equator with the parallels and meridians was sketched upon it, followed by the hemispheres and zones. The points of the compass, the diurnal and annual rotation of the earth, the seasons, the solstices, the lunar and solar eclipses were discussed, and all with so clear and animated a manner of treatment of an otherwise dry and obtuse subject, that the children, imperceptibly guided from point to point, acquitted themselves in their replies to the teacher's questions most satisfactorily, and to the Inspector's entire approval.

For an examination in history he announced as the theme "The Year 1815." This, too, was handled in the self-same manner as the former subjects; quickly the Isle of Elba, where Napoleon was detained; Frejus, where he landed in France; Grenoble, where he first appeared before his old veterans; Paris, which he entered; Ligny and Quatre Bras, whither he detached Grouchy to hold Blücher in check, and finally Waterloo, were marked upon the blackboard and discussed, but when, after a vivid description of the battle, the teacher ended with a spirited description of the last attack by the Germans upon Napoleon's wavering columns, of the irresistible attack of the German cavalry upon the retreating enemy, and of the headlong pursuit, so great was the children's excitement that some, forgetting the Inspector's presence, involuntarily rose from their seats.

Offered a Better Position.

At this moment the village bell announced the hour of noon. "It cannot be! The clock must be wrong!" exclaimed the School Inspector. "And yet it is so!" he was forced to add when he had looked at his watch. "Dear Sir, we will close the school for this day, but, ere we part permit me to express to you my profound admiration of the excellent manner in which you have conducted the examination. What is your name, and in what seminary and schools have you acquired and perfected your abilities as teacher? Perhaps you are in search of a suitable place, and as I have several vacancies in my district, some with a salary as high as a thousand marks ($250) per annum, I should only be too happy to recommend you, and—"

Just at this moment the Inspector's attention was drawn to a flutter of merriment which, in fact, had prevailed in the school for quite a length of time, and which at his last words assumed the proportion of an infectious outburst of laughter, which the children were unable to restrain any longer.

The School Inspector, unaccustomed to such a breach of decorum in his august presence, forthwith confronted a boy in the front row who could least of all suppress his risibility, addressing him in a stentorian tone of voice:

"Boy! how can you dare laugh in my presence? Speak out! What has caused your breach of respect?"

His Identity Revealed.

"Mr. School Inspector," stammered the boy, half whiningly, half laughingly, "the—the—the—gentleman"—here a nod from the Crown Prince indicated to the boy his permission to reveal the secret—"the gentleman who you thought was a substitute in our teacher's place, don't you know who he is? It is the Crown Prince, it is—it is—Our Fritz!"

Recognizing then for the first time the identity of the Prince, the School Inspector, addressing the scholars, spoke: "Children, I excuse you; I would have laughed myself had I been in your place," and, turning with profound reverence to the Crown Prince, he exclaimed:

"Your Imperial Highness, to the tribute of praise bestowed upon you when I knew you not, permit me now, when I know you, to add only this sentiment: 'Happy, blessed, and safe is the country whose rulers prove themselves in so profound and perfect an accord with its fundamental institutions as you have shown yourself now and heretofore.'"

DR. F. MUENCH.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

To be Opened To-morrow at Madison Square Garden.

The American Institute Fair will open for the sixty-sixth time to-morrow evening at Madison Square Garden, and will run for six weeks. Alfred Chasseaud, the Superintendent, has been hard at work for months past with the view to making the coming fair the principal event of the present amusement season.

The fair will be formally opened by speeches by the invited guests and the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by Prof. Rampone's Old Guard Band.

The American art exhibition of the fair will embrace the works of many famous artists who have not been accustomed to exhibit their works. Among these are Daniel Huntington, A. J. Conant, Edwin Blashfield, J. B. Bristol, Lockwood De Forrest, J. H. Dolph, T. Waterman Wood, William H. Beard, Page, and hundreds of others. Amateur photographers from all parts of the country will contribute their best efforts in landscape, marine, interiors, instantaneous, portraits, genre, and enlargements. George G. Rockwood, Chairman of the Art Committee, promises many surprises in this exhibit as well as a great treat to lovers of art in the works of America's most famous sculptors.

The fruit and flower show is announced as the finest New York has ever seen. One feature will be the display of 50,000 dahlias. Specimens of fruits will be shown from all sections of the country.

In machinery hall will be seen many of the latest inventions and novel appliances in machinery in motion, and strange and useful devices in electrical motors. Printing presses that can do almost everything but talk will be operated and their mechanism explained. The electrical section will include everything pertaining to telegraphs, telephones, and their construction, signals and alarms, electrical, medical, and surgical apparatus in instruments, electric lighting devices of latest pattern, and models of or apparatus and instruments used in electrical processes.

There will also be a grocers' specialties show. This will include a competitive display of fine and pure edibles and beverages, embracing every necessary product for human consumption and comfort. This will constitute a food show in itself.

BISHOP WHIPPLE'S STORIES.

One of Them That Nonplused Stolid Dignitaries of the Anglican Church.

Bishop Henry Benjamin Whipple of Minnesota is a great favorite in England, where he has become well known to clergy and laity from his frequent visits to the conferences and other gatherings of the Protestant Episcopal Church. During the recent Lambeth Conference he preached in Westminster Abbey, and a tremendous audience went to hear him.

But the Bishop is fully as popular as a good story teller. In the latter capacity he has done effective missionary work in converting the British mind to an understanding and appreciation of American humor. The following story, as told by Bishop Whipple to a table of stolid English Bishops, was repeated by one of his American friends who heard it, and enjoyed the reception the British auditors accorded the story more than the fine flavor of the anecdote itself.

"This is a story," said the Bishop, "of the Western frontier, and illustrates the brevity of pioneer speech. Years ago I had a charge on the extreme western line of civilization, and saw a great deal of wild frontier life. At that time every man carried firearms on his person and kept a rifle or pistol within easy reach of his bed at night.

"One night one of the coolest and most courageous men on the frontier was sleeping, as was his custom, with his rifle lying beside him on the bed. He had the reputation of being a 'dead shot,' and it was well known that no one had any chance when Dick once got the 'drop' on him"

"Will you kindly explain what 'drop' means in that queer Western usage?" asked a sedate Bishop.

"Why, it means," said Bishop Whipple, "that one man has another covered by his gun—pistol, I mean."

"You made use of the word 'gun,' inadvertently, of course, for pistol. Is it commonly so used in—ah—the States?"

"Not at all," replied the Minnesotan. "We say 'pistol,' but the people in the West sometimes prefer the terser expression 'gun.'"

"And, excuse me," said another dignitary, at the end of the table, "but do you mean by 'dead shot' that the man you get the 'drop' on with your 'gun' is equal to a dead man?"

"Precisely," said Bishop Whipple.

"Well, as I was about to remark, Dick was awakened one night by a noise at his window. Slowly turning his face toward the noise, so as not to give warning to any possible enemy there, he saw a man's head and shoulders framed in the open window. Dick, still as noiseless as a serpent, reached for his rifle. He raised it slowly over his own body until the barrel was in line with the intruder's head. Dick always made sure of this point, that his adversary was directly in front of his weapon before using any palaver. He so hated to waste ammunition."

"And, pray, what is 'palaver,'" asked a Bishop who had not heard the same word as used by the English themselves in Africa.

"Oh, 'palaver' means talk, generally idle words.

"As soon as Dick felt that he had the 'drop' on his visitor he sung out:

"'Git!'

"The robber looked up hastily, saw instantly that the dead shot had him covered with the rifle, and replied coolly:

"'You bet,' and dropped to the ground and disappeared."

Not a mitred head lost its dignity by appreciating the humor of the story. There was a painful silence for a moment. Then one member of the solemn hierarchy said:

"What does 'git' mean, Bishop?"

"Why, 'git' is American for 'get,' and means 'go away,' 'be off.'"

"Ah, I see," replied the Englishman.

Then another Britisher asked:

"And what, pray, does 'you bet' mean?"

"That," said Bishop Whipple, with a smile, "is a slang phrase meaning 'of course,' or that the proposition is so sure that you can bet on it."

"Ah, very clevah, indeed," said another Anglican; "but what queer words you Americans make use of. Do all talk that way?"

The joke had escaped detection.

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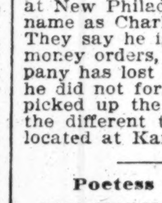

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HARNESS RACING GOSSIP

Brilliant Season on the Track to Close with the Meeting at Lexington.

GROWTH OF THE HORSE SHOW

Chicago Preparing for an Attempt to Outdo New York in an Exhibition of Horse Flesh—The Madison Square Garden Show.

During the last week there has been somewhat of a lull in interest in the performances of the harness horses. Many of the leading campaigners have been laid up temporarily, while others are participating in the races held in connection with State and county fairs throughout the country. The principal meeting of the week was at Indianapolis, where several of the best horses of the Grand Circuit season were entered in the various events. The 2:12 trot on Wednesday developed the eighth addition of the season to the 2:10 list, Dick Hubbard, b. g., by Allandorf, winning the first heat in 2:09¾. The Indianapolis meeting had as a special attraction the match race between Star Pointer and Joe Patchen on Friday.

A computation of the winnings of the leading horses of the season shows that Rilma, b. m., by King Wilkes, heads the list of trotters with $9,512. The second largest winner is The Monk, br. g., by Chimes, with $7,480, and the third Oakland Baron, b. s., by Baron Wilkes, with $5,850. Grace Hastings, the Dutchess County mare, who trotted the fastest heat of the season, in 2:08, ranks eighth as a money winner, the amount of her earnings being $3,700. Among the pacers, Passing Belle, b. m., by Heir at Law, ranks first with winnings of $5,225, followed by Bumps, b. g., by Baron Wilkes, with $4,550. Among the stallions that are conspicuous by the performances of their offspring in the Grand Circuit are Baron Wilkes, Chimes, Mambrino King, Wilkes Boy, Bow Bells, Robert McGregor, and Gambetta Wilkes.

Entries have closed for the meeting at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 5 to 16, which is expected by horsemen to prove a fitting culmination to a brilliant season of harness racing. The total amount offered in stakes and purses is $75,000. The stake races include the Transylvania, of $25,000, for 2:14 trotters; the Tennessee, of $4,000, for 2:09 pacers; the Wilson, of $2,000, for 2:20 pacers; the Futurity, of $5,000, for two-year-old trotters; the Ashland, of $4,000, for 2:11 trotters; the Walnut Hill Farm Cup, with a stake of $2,500, for 2:17 trotters; the West Stake, of $2,000, for 2:20 trotters; the Lexington, of $2,000, for two-year-old trotters; the Kentucky, of $2,000, for three-year-old trotters; the Blue Grass, of $2,000, for 2:19 trotters; the Johnston, of $2,000, for 2:24 trotters, and the Stock Farm Purse, of $5,000, for two-year-old trotters. Besides these there are eighteen events in the regular trotting and pacing classes, for which purses of $1,000 and $1,500 are offered. The entries in all these events closed yesterday, and in number and character they promise a meeting of extraordinary interest. Many horsemen from the East will attend the Lexington meeting.

The Season of Horse Shows.

That the horse show is gaining rapidly in favor as a form of amusement is shown by the large increase in the number of such exhibitions in all parts of the country. The season of popular devotion to equine beauty is at hand, and in the leading stables preparations are well advanced for the exhibition of their candidates for the approval of the judges and the admiration of society.

First in interest, of course, is the thirteenth annual exhibition of the National Horse Show Association, which will be held at Madison Square Garden Nov. 15 to 20. The officers of the association are the same as last year: Cornelius Fellowes, President; Col. Lawrence Kip and George Peabody Wetmore, Vice Presidents; H. H. Hollister, Treasurer, and John G. Heckscher, Secretary. The following gentlemen have been invited to act as judges of the several classes:

Thoroughbreds.—Milton Young, Lexington, Ky.

Hackneys.—Alexander Morton, Gowanbank, Scotland; James Wood, Mount Kisco, N. Y.; Alexander B. McLaren, Aurora, Ill.

Trotters, Roadsters, and Road Rigs.—David Bonner, New York; Albert C. Hall, New York; Shelby T. Harbison, Lexington, Ky.

French Coachers, Pony Stallions, and Brood Mares—Half-Breeds and Ponies, under Saddle and in Harness.—Prescott Lawrence, Newport, R. I.

Heavy Draught Stallions.—H. L. Herbert, New York.

Four-in-hands, Tandems, Carriage and Harness Horses, Horses, Carriages and Appointments, Hansom Cabs, and Horses and Delivery Wagons.—Col. Edward Morrell, Philadelphia; W. C. Gulliver, New York; George R. Read, New York.

Saddle and Police Horses.—R. W. Rives, New Hamburg, N. Y.; Winthrop Rutherford, New York; Trumbold Carey, Batavia, N. Y.

Hunters and Jumpers.—Charles E. Mather, Philadelphia; John D. Cheever, New York; George Work, New York.

Veterinary Inspectors.—Dr. William Sheppard, Sheepshead Bay, L. I.; Dr. Edward Loomes, New York; Dr. Thomas G. Sherwood, New York.

The total amount offered in prizes is $33,000, and in its distribution liberal attention has been bestowed on the trotting and roadster classes. The pacers are not given a place in the prize list, although they have overshadowed the trotters on the track this year. Several classes for pacers were established by the management a few years ago but the result was so unsatisfactory that they were discontinued. For trotters there are eight breeding classes, including stallions, brood mares, and fillies, and six driving classes. For roadsters there are two classes each for pairs and single rigs. For horses in harness, light and medium weight, there are eight classes, and for heavy-weight carriage horses there are two classes. Numerous prizes also are offered for horses, carriages, and appointments, special champion prizes for horses in harness and carriage horses, and the tandems, four-in-hands, and park rigs come in for their usual share of attention.

Interest will be added to the show by the competition between Col. Lawrence Kip and his rivals in the driving classes, which was lacking last year, when Col. Kip was not an exhibitor. For several years Col. Kip carried off the principal prizes in these classes, although closely pressed at times by his competitors, and there is much speculation among horsemen regarding the result of the contest this year. The horses in Col. Kip's stable are being put in their usual superb condition. Probably his closest competitor will be ex-Congressman Charles M. Reed of Erie, Penn.

Numerous Country Shows.

Preceding the Madison Square Garden show, there will be numerous exhibitions of horses in the vicinity of New York, as well as in other parts of the country. Preparations are in progress on a liberal scale for the first horse show at Morristown, N. J., under the direction of the Morristown Field Club. The exhibition will be given Oct. 7, 8, and 9, and is expected to become an annual fixture. Prizes amounting to $2,500 are offered, and the entries will close Sept. 25. The show will be managed by the Board of Governors of the Morristown Field Club, which is composed of John R. Brinley, Richard B. Lyon, W. G. Van Tassel Sutphen, Richard B. Duyckinck, Elliot Smith, Richard H. Swartwout, and John I. Waterbury. Among the gentlemen who have consented to act as honorary Vice Presidents of the show are ex-President Grover Cleveland, Vice President Garret A. Hobart, Gov. John W. Griggs, Vice Chancellor Mahlon Pitney, Cornelius Fellowes, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Wheeler H. Peckham, Charles Scribner, and H. McK. Twombly.

One hundred of the leading men of Chicago have agreed to serve on a committee for the promotion of a horse show to be held in that city early in January. Among them are Harold McCormick, George M. Pullman, Potter Palmer, P. D. Armour, Marshall Field, S. W. Allerton, and Melville E. Stone. It is proposed to offer $40,000 in prizes, and, if possible, to outdo the Madison Square Garden show. John A. Logan will be general manager of the affair.

Harness Racing Notes.

A stallion show will be held in connection with the race meeting of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association at Readville, Mass., Sept. 27 to Oct. 1. Such horses as Baron Wilkes, Kremlin, Arion, Lancelot, Bingen, Sable Wilkes, Pedlar, Sir Walter, Jr., Eagle Bird, and Larabie will be entered and the competition will be keen.

One of the largest deals in trotting stock that ever took place in this country was consummated a few days ago, when C. F. Emery sold sixty-one horses from Forest City Farm to Messrs. Shertzer & Fry of Canton, Ohio. The Forest City stable was composed largely of brood mares and young stock.

Edward Geers has won twenty-five races this year, and has added six new performers to the 2:15 class.

Star Pointer will make an attempt to beat the pacing record of 2:06¼ to a high-wheeled sulky before the season closes.

A trotting meeting by electric light will be held at Wilmington, Ohio, on the nights of Sept. 23 and 24.

J. W. Titley of Chicora, Penn., the former owner of Star Pointer, has sold three colts and fillies by the fast pacing stallion to C. A. Cline of Rochester, N. Y.

The trotting and pacing races in Montana have not been successful this year, and probably only running races will be given on that circuit next season.

Mr. Tewksbury's fast pacers, John R. Gentry (2:00½) and Robert J., (2:01½,) will be started at Belmont Park, Philadelphia, Wednesday to beat the world's double-harness record of 2:09¼, held by the Stokes mares, Miss Rita and Josie B.

William B. Fasig says that with proper handling the Abbott, (2:11¼,) by Chimes, has a good chance to beat the world's trotting record of 2:03¾, held by Alix.

E. H. Harriman and Marcus Daly have made two matches, to be decided next year, on the same terms as the recent colt races at Goshen.

Entries will close Sept. 25 for the meeting at Huntington, L. I., Oct. 4 to 7.

A meeting will be held at Island Park, Albany, Oct. 4 to 7, following the meetings at Gloversville, Rome, and Troy.

The oldest trotting mare on the turf is said to be Fantasia, by Ranchero, owned by Edward Wetherill of Hamilton, Ontario. She has won several races this year, and reduced her record to 2:17¼.

James A. Murphy of Chicago, the owner of Star Pointer, has decided to become a resident of this city.

PRINCETON'S FOOTBALL TEAM.

Practice Is Now Under Way, and the Prospects for the Season Are Favorable.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 18.—Football practice at Princeton is now well under way. About thirty-five men have been called back to college a week earlier than usual in order that they may be put through the rudiments of the game before the new men are brought out. Thus, when college opens next Wednesday, the old men will be fairly well seasoned and the coaches able to give considerable time to any new material that may appear.

The prospects for a good team at Princeton this season are favorable. The loss of Galley, Smith, Church, and Brokaw, who were graduated last June, will be felt, but there are a number of last year's substitutes in college yet, who, with the additional year of experience, will fill the vacancies acceptably. In addition, there are several good men eligible this year who were barred last season by the one year's residence rule. Holt, Palmer, Crane, and Oglesby, who were thus kept out, will make a strong bid for places this Fall.

Galley's place at centre will perhaps give the most trouble. Booth, who played on the "scrub" last season, has the call at present, and is likely to get in some of the big games if he does not land the place finally. His work is characterized by plenty of dash, and he is strong and heavy. His only experience, however, was his work on the "scrub" team, and an older player may make trouble for him. Crowdis, one of the guard of last year's team, has been tried at centre in former seasons, and may be put there again. He lacks head work, and is valuable only on account of his weight and strength. McDermott, a freshman, is being given a trial, and from present indications he will make a valuable man. Should he be unavailable at centre he will be given a trial at tackle.

Holt and Armstrong are sure to have first call for the guard positions. Both are big and strong, and unusually fast men on their feet. They play with dash and use plenty of headwork. Crowdis and Potter are also candidates. Edwards, one of last season's substitutes, will try again this year. Hillebrand will play right tackle again, and will probably improve on his form of last year. For the other tackle position there are many candidates, Geer, Booth, Craig, Lloyd, Rand, and McDermott being considered the most promising. These men, almost without exception, have served a season of apprenticeship on the Princeton "scrub," which means a great deal in their favor, as it gives them a splendid idea of the style of game that is required on the 'Varsity side.

Left end is vacant, through Brokaw's graduation, and a lively fight will be the place for that position between a bunch of candidates who are considered very evenly matched. Lathrop, Hayward, Oglesby, Craig, and Crookston are closely bunched for first choice. Capt. Cochran will, as usual, play right end. Baird has moved up from full back to quarter, and is likely to play that position. He is quick, and has had experience in several big games. Poe, Palmer, and Rosengarten are also trying for quarter-back, with their ability ranking in the order named.

Kelly and Bannard, who played right and left half-back, respectively, last year, are again back in college, and are likely to be first choice again. Reiter, one of last season's substitutes, is trying again, and Suter has been moved from quarter to half. Reid, Schwartz, and Sharp are also candidates for half back positions. At full back the place will go to Wheeler or Ayres. The former is the best all-round man, though Ayres is the better punter. Wheeler is quicker to learn, and is faster on his feet than Ayres.

The above estimate is made from the outlook as presented in the first week of practice. Many changes are likely to occur during the season, which may upset the present calculations. The schedule this year contains only one big game, the annual contest with Yale, which will be played at New Haven on Nov. 20. Cornell will be played at Ithaca. An innovation this year is the playing of games with Dartmouth and Williams.

Bay Ridge Football Team.

About fifty candidates, nearly all of them strapping big fellows, have been hard at work for over a month, trying for positions on the first or second football elevens that the Bay Ridge Athletic Club will put in the field this coming season. The men are in splendid condition, and are ready to play at a moment's notice. The work of all the men has been so good that Manager Martin has put off selecting the teams for a week or so. Last season the two teams won thirty of the thirty-one games played. Ambrose Park has been secured for Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, and all the leading amateur, and many of the big college elevens will line up against the Bay Ridge players there during the season. First-class teams desiring games should address Charles W. Martin, Jr., care Bay Ridge Athletic Club, Fifty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, South Brooklyn.

Tennis on Staten Island.

The annual lawn tennis tournament of the Staten Island Ladies' Club will be held on the club grounds at Livingston Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The events will be ladies' singles and doubles and mixed doubles. Entries must be made by to-morrow to Mrs. R. St. George Walker, West New Brighton, S. I.

For the Sportsmen's Exposition.

J. A. H. Dressel, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Sportsmen's Association, has gone West to close contracts for special features for the next exposition, which wbill be held at Madison Square Garden March 12 to 19.

WEST SIDE EXPRESSES.

The Reason Why More Fast Trains Are Not Run on the Elevated Roads.

"A great many persons fail to realize," said General Manager Fransioli of the elevated railroads in this city, "that the carrying capacity of the fast express trains on our line is only about one-quarter of the carrying capacity of the ordinary service. Persons who complain that there are not enough express trains apparently forget that there is a safety limit to the running of fast trains on a double track road. We cannot with safety run express trains less than four minutes apart. At that rate we have a fast express service of fifteen trains an hour. In the ordinary service we can run trains fifty seconds apart, making sixty trains an hour one way. It is by running an almost continuous train at a moderate rate of speed that we are enabled to handle the big crowds at certain hours of the day."

All of the express trains which are run on the west side elevated road are drawn by lighter locomotives than are commonly used on the Sixth Avenue line. There is a difference of about four tons in the weight of the Sixth Avenue locomotive and the Ninth Avenue locomotive. No heavy locomotives are ever run on the last-named line, although it has recently been so strengthened that it will stand almost as heavy traffic as the Sixth Avenue.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

No Settlement as Yet Reached in the Long-Disputed Question of Guarantees.

THE CASSOCK ON THE WHEEL

Its Use Discountenanced by Cycling Priests—Bishops in France Veto the Wheel for the Clergy—Other News and Notes.

Earlier in the year it seemed that the agitation over the guarantee question would result in its abolishment, if not for the entire wheel, at least for tires. Later action by trade and manufacturers' associations leaves the question almost as little determined as at first. Practically, the Rubber Tire Association, which met in New York less than a fortnight ago, decided to retain the guarantee subject, of course, to a sort of ratification from the Cycle Board of Trade. Free repairs will not be granted, and, instead of guaranteeing the tire for six months from the date of purchase, the warranty will expire with the calendar year.

Many tiremakers will get over this position by placing two sets of tires at different prices on the market. Several single-tube makers, for instance, have agreed to maintain the price of $6 a pair on guaranteed tires, and to sell other tires without the guarantee for $4 a pair. This week the Cycle Board of Trade will meet and some definite action may be expected on the guarantee problem, both for tires and for the entire wheel.

The general opinion of cycle manufacturers is expressed in the words of a prominent concern—one which declares it will charge $100 for its wheels next year—on the question. "We think," they say, "that the time has come when bicycle makers should be ready to make a bicycle that can stand on its merits and perform the duties required of it without being held up by its maker, and that bicycle makers should either make such bicycles for the public—bicycles that do not need to be nursed and repaired on account of defects—or else they should quit making bicycles. We believe the best interests of all concerned would be served by withdrawing the guarantee."

Some few of the manufacturers favor a compromise, that is, limiting the guarantee to a short period, say, thirty or sixty days. This would be a virtual abolishment of the guarantee and yet would serve the interests of the purchaser. Even thirty days is ample time for any weakness to make its appearance. If this is true of metal parts, it is yet more true of tires. The moral necessity that no respectable manufacturer shall put out a wheel possessing imperfections and the injustice of forcing a maker to nurse his product a full year are the two conditions that will have to be carefully adjusted before the question will be settled.

Cycling Costume for Priests.

What is the proper costume for priests who enjoy bicycle riding is a question which has bothered the members of the clergy lately in this and other countries. In Paris, according to report, the Catholic clerics have been forbidden to ride the bicycle by the Archbishop, because of this question of dress. There the priests are compelled to wear the long cassock of the clergy at all times. So long a garment not being practicable on the style of frame used by men, a large number of priests, it is said, adopted the drop frame, so called, which is used exclusively by women, with its mud guards and dress guards, for their exercise on the boulevards and in the environs of the French capital. The incongruity of the situation resulted in the order forbidding the priests to ride the bicycle at all.

While no such condition exists in this country, there has been, nevertheless, more or less of discussion on the subject as to how far a priest may conform to the fashion in dress suited to the convenience of bicycle riders. "The sweater and the Roman collar are hardly compatible forms of dress," writes a correspondent of The American Ecclesiastical Review, a monthly publication for the clergy, "yet in some dioceses, at least in the Eastern States, it is statute law to wear the Roman collar and a coat reaching to the knees. In view of this fact, some priests maintain that if the Bishop permits the use of bicycles, he implicitly sanctions the use of a suitable dress, and such sanction takes away the obligation to wear the Roman collar and long coat." To the question raised the following reply is made:

"Though a Bishop may tolerate the use of the bicycle, even for the purpose of carrying the blessed sacrament to the sick, when there is no probable danger of irreverence, it could not be maintained that he implicitly sanctions the use of a dress which in a manner disguises his priestly character, by removing the marks which distinguish the cleric from the layman.

"It follows that any Bishop within the jurisdiction of the Baltimore Council not only could, but in all likelihood will, forbid his clergy to don the sweater as soon as he becomes cognizant of the fact that there are priests who do so. Such prohibition is in order not only with regard to sick calls, but for all seasons, since the Council, after prescribing that priests should wear the cassock in the house as well as in the church, adds that when they go out, whether it be in the performance of pastoral duty or for recreation or for travel, they are obliged to wear the clerical dress."

To Change Cycle Racing.

Cycle racing is not as perfect as it may be at some later date, and a number of changes are constantly being suggested. Among the changes that have been proposed to put the sport on a more satisfactory basis is to abolish the amateur races except the novice event, and to classify the racers according to their competition records for the mile. Instead of the open and handicap events, it is proposed to substitute the following standard races: Novice race, open to all riders who have never won a prize in a track race, free-for-all, opens and handicaps; 2:00 class, opens and handicaps; 2:10 class, opens and handicaps; 2:20 class, opens and handicaps; 2:30 class, opens and handicaps; 2:40 class, opens and handicaps, and 3:00 class, opens and handicaps, for all riders who have not won a race for the mile under 3 minutes.

For the novice event medals might be awarded, for all events slower than the 2:15 class merchandise prizes such as are now given in amateur races, and cash prizes for the 2:15 class and faster, grading the prize limit for each class from, say, $25 to $200, the last for the free-for-all.

Bicycles on War Vessels.

A modern man-of-war is about the last place to look for a bicycle, yet on nearly all the large steel craft cycles may be discovered tucked away in out-of-the-way corners. It would be difficult and highly destructive of discipline for any officer to use the wheel at sea, but it must be remembered that a greater part of the time the big cruisers and battleships are tied up at some navy yard or dry dock, or are stationed for months anchored in some foreign harbor. During these seasons of weary waiting the wheel comes into use.

Where the officers are favored with quarters large enough to stand up in, many wheels may be seen aboard the larger vessels. They are hung from the ceiling by straps and cords, and they swing there when the ship is at sea or when they are not being used by their owners. Among the younger officers it is not quite the proper thing to be without the cycle. A golf suit is also popular with the younger set, and one is included in nearly every wardrobe procured upon graduation from Annapolis.

L. A. W. Membership.

This week's membership list will place the L. A. W. over the coveted 100,000 mark. According to last week's record, the membership total was 99,306, a gain of 966 for the seven days. It was divided as follows: New York, 311—26,196; Pennsylvania, 220—23,317; Massachusetts, 77—11,774; New Jersey, 44—6,543; Illinois, 53—3,372; Ohio, 30—2,958; Wisconsin, 22—2,513; Connecticut, 13—1,979; Missouri, 5—1,633; Michigan, 27—2,043; Maryland, 23—1,811; Rhode Island, 19—1,591.

DOINGS OF THE BIG CLUBS.

The Brooklyn Bicycle Coasting Contest Rules—Other Club News.

Coasting contests are still novel enough to make a good attraction for cyclists, and there are many reasons why the contest planned by the Brooklyn Bicycle Club for Saturday, Oct. 2, should be successful. For distances three prizes, valued at $30, $15, and $10, will be given, and a clock valued at $25 will be given to the visiting club whose members make the longest average coast. For this no club with less than five riders can compete, and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club is not in competition. Another prize of $10 value will be given the novice making the best coast. In case of wet weather or a slippery road the contest will be postponed to the following Monday.

The rules are somewhat different from those adopted by the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York in their recent contest. They are given, as a very satisfactory set governing such contests, as follows:

There will be a weight limit of thirty pounds placed on all machines. No wheel shall be provided with extraneous weights or mechanical aids, or be unprovided with chain, pedals, and gears. Patent and changeable gears of all characters are debarred. The referee shall have the right to refuse the entry of such machine as in his judgment do not comply with this rule.

All contestants must appear at the starting point ready to coast, and remain at same at least five minutes in advance of their time to start.

Each contestant must coast three times, and the highest average coast will win first prize, the second highest average the second prize, &c. All merit being based on average. Should the elements interfere before the third heat is complete, the first two coasts will be computed for averages, and should the elements interfere before the second is complete, the first coast only will then be considered the match complete, and prizes awarded according to results thereof.

Each contestant must ride the same wheel in all trials.

Riders must assume position of feet and body at start, and maintain same to finish of each trial.

The start must be made from a standstill at the top of course, and each contestant shall be started by the official starter. Riders will be started according to programme, (alphabetically,) and follow each other at sufficient intervals.

A rider sheering or falling into another shall be disqualified. The rider interfered with shall be privileged to start again. Sculling, wabbling of the wheel, head, or body, shall be cause for disqualification. If the referee be satisfied that the interference from the crowd or by vehicles or other obstacles impedes the progress of a contestant, such contestant may be granted a new trial.

The finish shall be judged by the centre of the front wheel as it stops, and all contestants shall remain on the exact spot at which they fall until released by one of the official measurers.

In case of a tie for a prize the parties will be given another trial, and the party defeated will be granted the next lower prize.

There will be no weight limit or handicapping of heavy contestants, but lightweight riders may be privileged to equalize their weight to not over 200 pounds, if they so desire, and must carry through each trial what they start with.

The referees to have paramount authority and right to reject any rider or wheels.

Century Wheelmen.

A large number of entries have already been received for the Fall century run of the Century Wheelmen of New York, although the run does not take place until Oct. 24. The indications are that this particular century run will be one of the most successful that has been held under the auspices of the club.

The regular club runs of the Century Wheelmen for to-day will be as follows: First Division—Rye Beach, starting from clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street, at 8:30 A. M.; second division—New Rochelle, starting at 9:45 A. M.; third division—Mount Vernon, starting at 2 P. M. Returning from Rye Beach at 2 P. M.; New Rochelle, 3 P. M.; Mount Vernon, 4 P. M.

The Fall century run of the Century Wheelmen, Oct. 24, will be open to all riders; but the right to reject any entry is reserved. For further information, address Capt. Matthew Gibb, at clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street, New York City.

Considerable interest is manifested by the members of the Century Wheelmen as to what action the Special Committee appointed at the last meeting of the club will take in regard to the building of a new clubhouse.

The next regular meeting will be held at the clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street, on Sept. 20.

A Military Cycle Corps.

The Fourteenth Regiment Bicycle Corps is the latest recruit to the ranks of the very popular military cycling organizations. Last week about sixty of the picked riders of the Brooklyn regiment gathered, and effected a permanent organization. There are nearly 250 cycling members of the regiment, and all are talking enthusiastically of the new department. Even the older members have become affected, and are talking of securing mounts. There are few better indoor floors in America than that furnished by the spacious armory, which extends from Fourteenth to Fifteenth Street, and most of the way back from Eighth to Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn.

It is proposed to equip a wheel room for the convenience of the new corps and to throw open the main hall after general drill for exclusive exercises and drills for the cyclists. The uniform will consist of blue fatigue blouse, campaign hat, white gloves, ducks, and brown leggings. The members intend to take an active part in civic and military functions. At their meeting Lieut. Col. A. L. Cline was elected President for the time being, and pending his acceptance of permanent office these were appointed: Secretary—Private James Gelston, Company F; Treasurer—Private E. W. Barber, Company H; Committee on By-Laws—Capts. Garcia, Foote, and Stevenson, Battalion Quartermaster Sergt. Bell, and First Sergt. Rautsch, Company A; Road Committee—Capt. Garcia, Sergt. Bednall, Company I; Sergt. Kivlin, Company K, and First Sergt. De Pauw, Company K.

Japanese Cycle Club.

One of the best uniformed and officered cycle club in New York is composed entirely of Japanese. The club has now sixteen members, and there are prospects of an appreciable growth in the near future. Although the Japanese cyclists have participated in a number of public cycle events it will be news to many to know of their organization. The club was organized last March with ten charter members, all of whom were business men. No other class is admitted to membership. The club received special prizes in two parades in which its members appeared, and has caused favorable comment wherever seen.

The Hinode Bicycle Club is its name, "Hinode" may be interpreted "Rising Sun." The officers are: President—R. Arai; Captain—M. Morimura; First Lieutenant—K. Hazikans; Second Lieutenant—K. Morimura; Color Bearer—K. Okura; Bugler—S. Henose.

Zimmerman Cycle Club.

Great preparations are making by the Zimmerman Cycle Club of Freehold, N. J., for its amateur race meet, to be held at Freehold Sept. 25. Besides an exhibition by Zimmerman, after whom the club is named, the card includes a mile novice, one mile for the championship of Monmouth County, half-mile handicap, half-mile open, two-mile handicap, and one-mile open. The prizes will be up to the full value as prescribed by the League of American Wheelmen. Some of the best amateurs in the metropolitan district have signified their intention to compete. Entries may be sent to W. A. Hankenson, Freehold, N. J., or to M. B. Macfarlane, Room 2,108, 150 Nassau Street, this city.

Williamsburg Wheelmen.

The ten-mile match race between W. P. Kuchen of the Williamsburg Wheelmen and O. De Palos of the Alpine Cyclers to settle a dispute as to which was the better man, which arose at the annual five-mile road race held on Aug. 28, was decided over the Elizabeth-Rahway course. It was easily won by W. P. Kuchen, who rode a remarkable race, being one-half mile in the lead at the first five miles, which he increased to one mile at the finish. De Palos was never in the hunt after the first mile. Great interest was manifested by the members of both clubs. Kuchen's time for the distance was 24 minutes 11 seconds.

UNITED CYCLING ASSOCIATIONS.

Constitution of the Proposed Great Central Metropolitan Body.

In the proposed United Cycling Associations there may be the nucleus of one of the most powerful cycling organizations ever organized. A number of earnest men of recognized ability have the matter in hand, and the great possibilities of the body entitle it to recognition. Beginning with clubs representing about 15,000 riders, it contemplates no geographical boundaries. It is such an organization at base as would be fitted to handle racing matters if the League of American Wheelmen ever decides to abandon its control.

Last month a draft of the constitution proposed for the United Cycling Associations was considered by the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, and last Monday the Associated Clubs of New York gave the matter a hearing, finally voting to have the articles printed and distributed to all the clubs, so that they may gain a better understanding of their terms. The Associated Cycling Clubs of New Jersey will also attend to the matter, and the three organizations will probably reach a favorable decision before Winter. The text of the constitution follows:

ARTICLE I.—NAME AND OBJECT.

The name of this organization shall be United Cycling Associations.

The object of this organization shall be to promote the interests of wheelmen.

To assist its members in obtaining wheelmen's rights whenever and wherever possible; obtaining street and road improvements; regulating street and road traffic, and obtaining such legislation as may benefit wheelmen.

To promote a social and encourage friendly intercourse between its members, their clubs, and the club members.

To bring into closer union the wheeling interests, particularly of the metropolitan district; that its meetings may afford opportunity for an interchange of views upon matters of mutual interest, thus avoiding divided opinions and assuring concerted action upon questions of importance to its members.

To promote and encourage track and road racing.

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. Any association composed of five or more wheeling clubs in good standing shall be eligible to membership.

Sec. 2. Application for membership must be made in writing to the Secretary of this association, signed by the President and Secretary of the association applying for membership, and must contain a correct list of the members in each club. Application must also be accompanied by a copy of resolution empowering the President and Secretary to take such action.

Sec. 3. The Executive Committee shall act upon all applications, and may, by a three-fourths vote of the associations present, admit any association eligible under this article.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

The officers of this association shall be as follows: A President, a Vice President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee composed of the President and Secretary of each association member and the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer of this association.

Sec. 2. The President of this association shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 3. The officers shall be elected by ballot, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors have been elected.

Sec. 4. Vacancies may be filled at any regular or special meeting.

ARTICLE IV.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, the usual duties.

ARTICLE V.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall have full control of the property and finances of the association, shall audit all bills, shall have authority to direct and manage all affairs of the association not otherwise provided for, and shall make a report of its proceedings at each meeting of the association.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee shall have power to take action upon or direct such necessary action as may be called for in the interest of the association or associations, when in their judgment immediate attention to the subject matter is necessary, except financially.

Sec. 3. The Executive Committee shall not contract debts or bills the total of which shall at any time exceed the sum of $50, unless so authorized to do by a special resolution, passed by each association of this union at their previous meeting, said resolution to be forwarded to each association of this union at least one month before a regular or special meeting of this union.

Sec. 4. The Executive Committee shall act as a membership committee.

ARTICLE VI.—MEETINGS.

Section 1. There shall be an annual meeting of this association on the second Thursday in February in each year, at which reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Committee, and all standing committees shall be read, and officers for the ensuing year elected.

Sec. 2. The regular meetings of this association shall be held on the second Thursday in the months of February, May, August, and November, at 8 o'clock P. M., except it be on a holiday, when it shall be held on the following day, at the same hour. The regular meeting of the Executive Committee shall be held the same day and place as the regular meeting of the association, and immediately before such meetings.

Sec. 3. Special meetings of the association or Executive Committee may be called by order of the President, or at a written request of any association.

Sec. 4. Notice of each meeting shall be mailed to each delegate by the Secretary four days before the date thereof.

Sec. 5. Representatives of a majority of associations shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of this union. Voting by proxy shall not be allowed, but in the case of the absence of any delegate his place at the meeting may be filled in such manner as his association may have provided.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of this union shall notify any association failing to be represented at any meeting of the union, or of the failure of its delegates to attend such meeting.

Sec. 7. The President shall, whenever possible, give notice through the Secretary one month before a regular or special meeting of business of importance to be transacted at the next meeting.

ARTICLE VII.—DELEGATES.

Each association shall be represented in this union by seven delegates, as follows: Its President and Secretary and the Chairman of each committee on streets, roads, race, and social intercourse, or the Chairman of a committee of an association whose duties may be those aforesaid, but designated by another name, and two delegates at large from each association.

ARTICLE VIII.—STANDING COMMITTEES.

Section 1. (a) On Streets and Roads, consisting of delegates who shall be the Chairmen of the respective committees in their association.

(b) On Social Intercourse, consisting of delegates who shall be the Chairmen of the respective committees in their association.

(c) On Racing, consisting of delegates who shall be the Chairmen of the respective committees in their association.

Sec. 2. The Committees on Streets and Roads shall have charge of all matters relating to defective roads and streets, their repair, improvement, and regulation of street traffic, including such cases as require legislation.

Sec. 3. The Committee on Social Intercourse shall perform all duties that may from time to time arise or be assigned to it by the union.

Sec. 4. The Committee on Racing shall attend to all matters pertaining to racing that may be referred to it by the union.

Sec. 5. All the committees shall organize within two weeks after their appointment. If any member of any standing committee shall absent himself for three consecutive meetings of his committee, his association shall be so notified and a request be made that his place be filled, and, if possible, he be dropped as Chairman of his local committee. All reports of committees shall be presented in writing.

ARTICLE IX.—ASSESSMENTS.

Section 1. Funds for defraying current expenses of the union shall be raised by an annual assessment of each association of $10, which shall be due and payable in advance, and the financial year shall begin on the date of the annual meeting. No other assessment shall be levied except by a two-thirds vote of all the associations present at a meeting called for that purpose, and then only after the associations have been notified and their delegates instructed.

Sec. 2. No association shall be entitled to any the privileges of the association until its assessments are paid.

ARTICLE X.—EXPENDITURES.

Section 1. No money shall be expended or obligation incurred beyond the amount that may reasonably be expected to be in the treasury and not appropriated for other purposes when such obligation shall become due or as provided under Article V. of this Constitution.

Sec. 2. No standing committee shall be permitted to expend any money or incur any liability without the approval of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XI.—WITHDRAWALS AND RESIGNATIONS.

The membership of any association in the union shall be forfeited by voluntary withdrawal, which must be in writing, or any association may be suspended or expelled upon charges brought for any violation of the constitution or by-laws by a two-thirds vote of all the associations present at a meeting especially called for that purpose or at a regular meeting, at which such an association shall have an opportunity to be heard in its own defense, on notice given to the Secretary of such association at least ten days before such meeting.

ARTICLE XII.—AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of all the associations of the union present at any meeting of the union, provided the proposed amendment shall be signed by three associations and presented in writing at a regular meeting previous, and notice of such proposed amendment in full shall be mailed to each delegate at least one week previous to the meeting at which action is to be taken thereon.

Club Notes.

The cyclists of the New York Athletic Club are making plans for their second annual moonlight run, which will probably be held within the next two weeks.

To-day the St. George Wheelmen will enjoy a run to Yonkers. Thursday evening under the pilotage of their Captain, Richard Kennedy, they will take a trip around the city.

The Crescent Wheelmen's run for to-day will take them to Madison, N. J., for which they will leave the clubhouse at 195 Greenwich Street at 8 o'clock.

The clambake of the Glenmore Wheelmen was attended by about seventy members. There was a five-mile race for members of the club, and the riders finished in the following order: Robert Donaldson, first; Al Keve, second; John Willis, third.

The Walnut Wheelmen of Brooklyn have elected the following officers: President—James P. Borsch; Vice President—J. Wesley Flamman; Secretary—H. Hotz; Treasurer—A. E. Geiser; Captain—Thomas W. Shaw; Race Committee—J. W. Flamman; Governors—R. B. Taylor, John Murphy, and H. H. Hotz.

The Riverside Wheelmen have decided to have their annual club races on election day, probably at Guttenberg. There will be five events, including a five and a ten mile event and the regular annual club championship race at one mile. The club will enter a team in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York this Winter.

The Acme Wheelmen of Jersey City will hold a century run from their clubroom, 423½ Monmouth Street, to New Brunswick and return, Sept. 26. Entry fee is 50 cents, including survivor's medal. The club having the largest number of survivors will receive a handsome banner. Entries will be received at the clubrooms.

The Catholic Benevolent Wheelmen have been organized and the following officers have been elected: President—John A. Shaw; Vice President—John J. Smith; Secretary and Treasurer—James V. Reilly; Captain—John R. Patterson. The first run will take place Sept. 19, to Coney Island.

The open century run of the Yorkville Wheelmen will be held Sept. 26 over the Brooklyn-Oakdale course. Messrs. Staubach, Poetscher, Edwards, and "Tom" Ward will make the pace for the fast division. George C. Wheeler and other well-known road riders will lead the slow division. Entries close Sept. 24 with Capt. S. H. Lummis, at 215 East Eighty-seventh Street. Handsome prizes will be given to the three clubs having the largest number of survivors.

The Montauk Wheelmen have decided to start two divisions on their century run, which is to be held Sept. 19 to Patchogue. The slow division will leave the city line at 6:30 A. M. and the fast at 10:30 A. M. Five stops will be made in the slow division, so as to give the stragglers a chance to catch up with the leaders. The fast division will go direct to Patchogue. A silver trophy will be awarded to the club having the largest number of survivors. The entrance fee is 50 cents, to close with Capt. Tony Ottmann, 216 Miller Avenue, to-morrow. The entries for the fast division will close on Friday.

The Yukon Wheelmen have elected the following officers: Charles Drew, President; Albert Pierce, Vice President; Louis Garcia, Recording Secretary; R. J. Turner, Corresponding Secretary; H. M. Schomburg, Financial Secretary; Charles Pera, Treasurer; George Edwards, Captain; O. F. Schomburg, First Lieutenant; E. V. Kelly, Second Lieutenant; H. Nelson, First Bugler; J. M. Corbett, Second Bugler; R. White, Color Bearer; Board of Trustees, W. Ross, Charles Pera, Charles Drew, George Edwards, and Alfred Pierce.

TO CHANGE YACHTING RULES.

Water-Line-Length Rule May Be Resumed and the Tax on Sails Abolished.

Yachtsmen last Winter spent a lot of time changing the racing rules and working to get a set adopted by each club that would simplify things by giving uniformity. The New York, Larchmont, and Atlantic Clubs changed their rules to make them conform in the main to those of the Yacht Racing Union, to which all the clubs on Long Island Sound belong. The classification was changed, the draught of yachts limited, some changes were made in the number of men allowed for the crews of the different classes, and some slight changes were made in the measurement rules. Now it looks as though all would have to be done over again. There is a disposition among many yachtsmen to go back to the old water-line rule, and not to tax sail area at all.

This is almost going back to first principles, and will be a radical change from the present rule, which taxes sail area. It will require some hard work to get the different clubs to adopt it, and even if it should go through, it is hard to see how it is a step forward. The aim of all yachtsmen and of the yacht clubs is to frame rules which will result in builders turning out a good type of boat. Under the present rule the disposition is to put as much sail area on as small a boat as possible, or to get as much driving power on a body with as small resistance as they can. Some of the yachts that have been built during the last few years are no good except for racing, and if they cannot win they are absolutely no good at all.

To put a stop to this practice has been the aim of all the legislation of the yacht clubs, and it is hard to see how it will be remedied by doing away with the tax on sails. It is proposed that the new rule shall limit the sail area in each class—that is, that a boat of a certain length on the water line shall be allowed a certain amount of canvas—but old yachtsmen think such a rule will only result in boats being built with as small bodies as can carry the amount of sail allowed. They will be narrow, shallow boats, with no accommodations at all.

The New One-Design Classes.

The new classes that have been started by different yachtsmen will have the effect of causing the classification to be changed, and it begins to look as though racing in future will be confined to the one-design classes. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club has started a twenty-foot class of knockabouts, the Indian Harbor Club is to have a class of skiffs, and the yachtsmen who have been racing the thirty-footers during the last two years are to have a class of fifty-one-footers.

These classes, while they furnish fine sport, do not do much to improve yacht building, which is really the object all yachtsmen have in view. In building a one-design class only one builder is employed. The boats are all built on the same molds from the same designs, and the only competition is in the sailing, and the most skillful sailor, of course, wins the most prizes. The competition and excitement caused by boats racing together that have been built by different designers are done away with.

The class of fifty-one-footers will furnish some rare racing, because each yachtsman who has ordered one of these boats is a good sailor. It is expected that there will be a fleet of twelve of these boats which will be built by Herreshoff. They will be about 46 feet on the water line and will have a sail a little smaller than that of the Syce, F. M. Hoyt's yacht. H. P. Whitney, E. D. Morgan, Herman Duryea, Ralph N. Ellis, and James Stillman are making the arrangements for the class, and have been in consultation with Nat Herreshoff.

It is probable that the Syce, Vencedor, and Kestrel will be allowed to race with the new boats, and their presence will add considerably to the interest, because they are from the designs of other builders.

The National Association.

The articles of constitution, by-laws, and racing rules for the proposed National Yachting Union have been sent to the different clubs that are interested in the formation of that body, and at the meeting which is to be held in this city next month the delegates will be prepared to act with authority from the clubs they represent. It is not expected that there will be any trouble in the formation of the union, as all dangerous ground, such as measurement and time allowance rules and classifications, has been carefully avoided by the committee that framed the rules.

Two match races are to be sailed at Larchmont this week. The sloops Acushla and Anvatok will furnish one race and the schooner Leslie, owned by Col. C. McLean, and the sloop Trochilus, owned by Mayhew W. Bronson, the other. The Trochilus and Leslie were to have sailed on Larchmont Cup day, but the Leslie could not get there in time, so the race was postponed. The Acushla, owned by the Hanan brothers, is being thoroughly overhauled for her race with the Anvatok. She will have new sails and a new board. The Anvatok, too, will be in as fine condition as her owner, Oswald Sanderson, can put her, and the race promises to be a very interesting one.

ELEVEN CHINAMEN SET FREE.

United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday discharged the eleven Chinamen who were arrested several weeks ago on the charge of violating the Chinese Exclusion act. They had been admitted to this country, but since crossing the Canadian border at Malone, N. Y., they were followed and watched by Federal officers, who were instructed to arrest them on their arrival in this city.

The counsel for the Chinamen held that Commissioner Alexander had no jurisdiction, as under the law the Chinamen should be tried at the place where the offence was committed. He held, moreover, that the Chinamen came to New York under duress, and the watch set on them at Malone was practically equivalent to their arrest.

Commissioner Alexander granted a motion for their discharge on this point, and the eleven Chinamen hurried to Chinatown to avoid being detained and sent to Malone for trial.

E. T. HARGROVE'S RESIGNATION.

E. T. Hargrove, who recently resigned the Presidency of the Theosophical Society of America, said yesterday, in explaining his action:

"On account of serious financial events I shall be obliged to devote my energies to business. It therefore became necessary for me to resign my office. It will always be my most earnest desire to resume an active share in the work of the Theosophical propaganda.

"Suggestions have appeared which are entirely contrary to fact in regard to my attitude toward Mrs. K. A. Tingley, the successor of Mme. Blavatsky and William Q. Judge as leader of the Theosophical movement throughout the world. I doubt if I have in the world to-day a friend whose disposition toward me is more kindly than is hers. I intend to live and work in this country."

GOLF NOW AT ITS HEIGHT

Three Big Tournaments in Different Parts of the Country Scheduled for This Week.

TUXEDO IS THE LOCAL EVENT

William D. Sloane's Cup Will Be Played For at Lenox—The Fine Game Shown by Betts in Chicago Elicits General Praise.

Golfing interest has been kept at fever heat during the past week in view of the championship contests in Chicago, and the play of the experts has been watched very carefully and commented upon with varying degrees of favor. James A. Tyng and Arthur H. Fenn were somewhat disappointing. Tyng's game previous to his leaving for Chicago was the best he has ever played, and he was confidently expected to get a place in the semi-finals. Of the two Easterns who did, nothing but the highest praise can be said, but of the four who fought the battle in the semi-final round only one was a genuine American player.

Findlay S. Douglas of the Fairfield County Golf Club at Greenwich, Conn., has only been in America since Spring. He is a young fellow, having recently been a student in the old St. Andrews University, Scotland, where he was captain, it is said, of his university golf team. Charles B. Macdonald is an old St. Andrews man, and H. J. Whigham came here from England about two years ago, and has played the game for years on the Hoylake links, near Liverpool.

The American golfer of the quartet is W. Rossiter Betts of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club and a Yale student. He was a member of the Yale team which won the intercollegiate team championship last May at Ardsley, and has been practicing faithfully all Summer at Shinnecock. He has played golf less than three years, while the others have many more years' experience. Betts was the big surprise of the tournament, for few had regarded him as a dangerous opponent, but the fact simply bears out Mr. Macdonald's statement a short time ago, that the coming golfers in this country will be the college fellows. It takes a good man to beat Macdonald at any time, and Betts's victory in one of the closest matches in the tournament is all the more commendable and shows what fine golf there is in him. It would not be surprising if the Yale lads should ask Betts to captain their team this coming year.

Tournaments This Week.

The important tournaments for the coming week are those at Lenox, Tuxedo, and the Onwentsia Club, near Chicago. Many of the golfers playing in the recent championships at the Chicago Golf Club will undoubtedly remain over to take part in the Onwentsia contests, for some excellent prizes have been offered, and there will be no lack of good golfing. The tournament will begin to-morrow and end Thursday. One of the most interesting events will be that for the Ravinoaks Cup, which is open only to those golfers who played their first game in the United States. Last year was the first time it was played for, and the winner was J. G. Thorpe of the Cambridge Golf Club, Massachusetts.

Cyrus H. McCormick has presented a trophy, known as the Walden Cup, for foursome competition, and the women golfers have the Governor's Cup to play for, which is now held by Miss Marion Shearson of the Chicago Golf Club. The Hamilton McCormick Benedict Cup, now held by Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Macdonald, will be played for again, as the winners have to capture it three times to hold it perfanently. This is played for in mixed foursomes, and the competitors have to be members of the Golf Association. The Golf Committee of the Onwentsia Club is H. J. Whigham, F. C. Aldrich, and H. N. Tuttle.

The Tuxedo tournament will attract a large number of local golfers, as such events always do at that fashionable locality. Many of the golfers who were fighting for championship honors in Chicago last week will be seen at Tuxedo, and plenty of likely work on the links may be expected. The tournament will begin Wednesday morning with the medal play round for the principal trophy, the Tuxedo Cup. The best eight scores will qualify for the hole play rounds on Thursday and Friday. The next sixteen contestants will play for a prize known as the Wee-Wah Cup, and all others will compete for the Ramapo Cup, which thus becomes a sort of "duffer's" trophy, or cup for novices.

The golf and fun will close on Saturday with the Tuxedo open handicap, for which several fine prizes are offered. Entries for this tournament close Tuesday night with F. A. Snow, Secretary of the Tuxedo Golf Club. Golfers will find a new clubhouse on the links, which was finished during the Summer. It is much larger than the old one, is two stories in height, and has far better accommodations for players.

The Lenox tournament, which opens to-morrow and will continue through Saturday, promises to be one of the best ever given there. William D. Sloane, President of the Golf Club, has presented a magnificent trophy, which will be eagerly contested for, and the handsome Lenox Cup, won last year by Arthur H. Fenn, will be played for a second time. For permanent possession, it is to be won by the same player twice in succession. The Secretary of the club, John E. Alexandre, has offered a handsome cup, which will be played for to-morrow afternoon, and the ladies' cup, presented by Mme. de Heredia, will be the first event in the tournament to-morrow morning. Immediately after the golfing week at Lenox, the Stockbridge Club will give its first open tourament, so the Berkshires will be gay with golfing activity during the next two weeks.

Philadelphia Golfers Busy.

Philadelphia golfers have been very active on the links this season, and the fine game recently played by Miss Griscom in the women's championship at Manchester, Mass., shows that the fair sex in Philadelphia can play the game and win prizes as well as anybody else. Miss Griscom won fourth honors in the championship event, and as she was entered from the Merion Cricket Club, the members naturally feel very proud of her success. Harry Pepper Norris of the Philadelphia Country Club won the golf championship of the Island of Campobello, New Brunswick, a few days ago. At Narragansett J. Wilmer Biddle, one of the strong golfers in the Philadelphia Country Club, has won several tournaments this season, and George T. Newhall, from the same club, has been conspicuous by his good work at Bar Harbor. The Philadelphia Cricket Club at Wissahickon Heights recently held a very successful tournament, in which the large number taking part showed the enthusiasm among the cricket members for golf.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, who lately won the woman's golf championship for the second time, is as active as ever on her club links, at Shinnecock Hills. She has just added another victory to her season's triumphs by capturing, with Arthur B. Claflin as her partner, the foursome cups presented by F. H. Betts. In the final contest Miss Hoyt and Mr. Claflin met Mrs. C. S. Brown, the first woman golf champion, and A. M. Brown, and defeated them by 3 holes and 2 to play.

Justice Gildersleeve recently added a handsome golf prize to the many silver trophies he has won in rifle shooting contests. This prize, his first golf cup, was won in a handicap competition at the Westchester Country Club, where the Justice is a frequent player over the links. He is President of the Cobble Hill Golf Club, in the Adirondacks, and his daughter, Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, besides holding the women's record for that course, established a new score for the nine-hole course at Saranac Lake a few days ago.

LONG ISLAND CITY BONDS.

City Treasurer Lucien Knapp of Long Island City was served with an order yesterday restraining him from disposing of $330,000 worth of Long Island City bonds, recently awarded to Bankers Farson, Leach & Co. of 2 Wall Street, New York. The firm when the bids were received offered $106.61, and got the bonds. In the total amount were $11,000 worth of local improvement bonds, while the rest were revenue bonds. Ex-Judge Dillon, counsel for the bankers, a short time ago notified the City Treasurer that the firm would not accept the $11,000 improvement bonds.

City Treasurer Knapp said that they would have to take them or forfeit the whole amount. He gave the bankers until 11 o'clock yesterday to make up their minds what to do, but before that time the order issued by Judge Keogh, was served, which restrained the City Treasurer from declaring the bid of the bankers vacated, pending an examination in court.

THEATRES

This Week's New Bills.

MONDAY, Sept. 20.—Garden Theatre. Sol Smith Russell in "A Bachelor's Romance," by Martha Morton.

Star Theatre, the German Lilliputians in "The Fair in Midgettown."

Broadway Theatre, Francis Wilson in "Half a King."

Olympia Music Hall, "The Cat and the Cherub," Chinese character sketch, by C. B. Fernald.

Sol Smith Russell is a comedian whose popularity in some cities is second to none; he has made a large fortune in the practice of his art. Yet in spite of this—or because of it, as they say in Chicago—he has never secured a firm footing in this city. His engagement at the Garden Theatre, beginning to-morrow night, however, promises well. In the first place, he will be supported by a better company than he has employed hitherto. Charles Frohman directs this enterprise, and three actresses of the Frohman reserves, namely Annie Russell, Blanche Walsh, and Margaret Robinson—the last named being remarkable chiefly for her beauty—have been drafted into the quaint and subdued comedian's support. The play will be "A Bachelor's Romance," by Martha Morton, of which the subjoined synopsis has been made public. David Holmes is editor and literary critic of The Review. Absorbed in his work he has forgotten the world, and lives secluded from it. He is guardian of Sylvia, the daughter of an old friend, who, on his deathbed, left the child to David's care. She lives at the home of a maiden aunt. Absorbed in his profession David forgets to note that his ward has grown to be a young woman. In his absentmindedness he still sends her toys and dolls. He promises to see her every Sunday, but the Sunday never comes. David is absorbed in deciding the merits of some stories that have been submitted to him in a contest for a ten-thousand-dollar prize. Sylvia, tired of Clementina's restraint, comes to his office to ask his permission to attend a glee club concert. Not knowing who she is he says he sees nothing wrong in her doing so. Clementina arrives upon the scene, and learning that David has given Sylvia permission to go out evenings with a young man, says she will have nothing more to do with the girl, and leaves her in David's care.

Here begins the action of the play. Sylvia shows her love for David. David, a recluse from the world for twenty years, now begins to be interested in it. Sylvia is given into the care of his wealthy sister, who is something of a social leader. Harold Reynolds, a young literary man, falls in love with Sylvia. He asks David, as her guardian, for her hand. For the first time David realizes that he loves the girl, but believes it impossible that she can love him. Reynolds has entered the contest for the prize story, and David has decided to award the prize to him. When David learns of the young man's love for Sylvia he hesitates for a moment to give him the prize, knowing that without the money his marriage will be delayed. In the meantime he asks the advice of his brother Gerald, a reckless fellow, who tells him that it would be unwise for him to marry a young girl. David, with a saddened heart, believing that Sylvia loves Harold, awards to him the prize for the story. He gives his consent to their marriage. But Sylvia loves David, and not Harold, though she cannot tell him so. Following the betrothal, the young people go to Clementina's farm to spend the Summer. Reynolds's head is turned by his success in winning the prize story, and he determines that Sylvia was not made for his greatness. David comes to the farm, and is finally made to see the truth.

Besides the three ladies named above, the cast will include Orrin Johnson, William Sampson, William Seymour, Sidney Booth, Alfred Hudson, and Fanny Addison Pitt. The story of the play is not unlike that of "Un Parisien," by Edmond Gondinet, by which the elder Coquelin's portrayal of Brichanteau was so justly admired.

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There is always a warm reception for the German Lilliputians when they begin an engagement in New York. The troupe is still headed by Franz Ebert, little Walther, Bertha Jaeger, Selma Goerner, and Elise Lau. Their new spectacular extravaganza called "The Fair in Midgettown" is provided with new music by Victor Holländer, and is in three acts. Midgettown is supposed to be a village in Pennsylvania in which all the inhabitants are midgets. Franz Ebert is a barkeeper, Bertha Jaeger a barber, and Selma Goerner a cook. The village fair is attended by a New York heiress, who is also a midget, and invites all the other midgets to travel with her. They visit New York, where they have a high old time, and also go to Japan, where Selma Goerner is transformed into O Mimosa San.

The production at the Star Theatre, it is promised, will be very elaborate and handsome. There will be three ballets, led by the solo dancers Pepita and Rosita and the Lilliputians; one is called "The Nations of the World" and in this Franz Ebert will be the Man of Destiny; another will be called "Newspaperdom," while another, "The Five Senses," was suggested by Makart's picture.

***

"Half a King," the mirthful and melodious operetta by H. B. Smith and Ludwig Englander, served Mr. Francis Wilson so well last season that he has held it over for his new term, and will begin his Autumn engagement at the Broadway Theatre tomorrow night as the restless, quick-witted, and reprehensible Tireschappe, King of the mountebanks. Miss Lulu Glaser retains her congenial rôle, and, indeed, there will be no changes in the cast, except the substitution of Celeste Wynn for Christie Macdonald as Lucinde. Mr. Englander will conduct the orchestra to-morrow night.

***

Besides a novel programme of variety acts, Mr. Hammerstein will present in the Olympia Music Hall to-morrow night a unique serious play, treating of Chinese life in San Francisco, and called "The Cat and the Cherub." This drama was written by Chester Bailey Fernald, a well-known writer of fiction, who also has published a story on the same subject under the same title. But, it is announced, the play does not closely follow the story.

The scene is laid in Hatchett Run and One Eye Alley, Chinatown, San Francisco, and the action takes place on the eve and the day of the Chinese New Year, when all good Chinamen wear their best toggery. The Chinaman is presented just as he is, at least that is Mr. Fernald's idea. His personages represent the wealth and social distinction of Chinatown. Their clothes were made in Canton and are said to be very expensive and handsome. Ah Yoi (Miss Ruth Benson) will wear a robe and headdress which are said to be striking. The stage pictures were painted from sketches taken on the spot. The underlying idea of the piece is the love of father for son, or, rather, that superiority of that passion or affection, in Chinese ethics, to the love of man and woman. There are comic incidents, but the outcome is tragic, or, speaking more correctly, serious. Holbrook Blinn of San Francisco has staged the piece and will act one of the characters. The cast will also include Alfred Hastings, Richard Ganthony, Edwin Morrison, Ah Chum Lee, and Alethea Luce.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Highly Important Matters Relating to the Stage and Its People.

Charles Frohman and David Belasco are making no charges in the matter of the Chinese play, and if they are very angry, they at least do not show their anger. There is no doubt that they have acted in perfectly good faith in the matter from the beginning.

Francis Powers of San Francisco wrote a drama of Chinese life in that city, which was acted six weeks in the Alcazar Theatre. It does not appear that any claim was made while the piece was on view that Mr. Powers derived his plot and incidents from any other author. David Belasco and Charles Frohman bought the play, which is called "The First Born," and have been making elaborate preparations for its production in this city.

The play announced for performance at the Olympia Music Hall to-morrow night is similar in plot to "The First Born." It is the work of Chester Bailey Fernald, also of San Francisco, and a literary student of Chinese life there. It is said to be founded on a story of his with the same title, "The Cat and the Cherub," but is admittedly not a mere dramatization of that story.

This is a very pretty situation as it stands. Meanwhile Francis Powers has telegraphed to Charles Frohman:

"'First Born' absolutely original. I borrowed nothing. Created everything. If Hammerstein's play same as mine, he has stolen version."

The multitude must be impressed by the wisdom of many actors and managers and playwrights, but chiefly by that of J. E. Dodson, Annie Irish, and R. A. Barnet. These three seem to be the most profitable customers of a "press sheet" diligently printed every week in this city, and "mailed to dramatic editors only." This is made up of paragraphs for reproduction in the entertaining and original columns of theatrical miscellany which are such important factors in the power of the lever that moves the world. These paragraphs are now turned out at the rate of 100 an hour by improved machinery, and are sold cheap by the quantity. Here are a few samples: "Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492," said the distinguished comedian, J. E. Dodson, as he thoughtfully toyed with a toothpick, "and the fact, I believe, is not generally known that, though an Italian by birth, he was in the service of Spain."

"George Washington," according to the gifted R. A. Barnet, "was first President of the United States."

"Miss Annie Irish is very studious and a great reader. It is said to be an actual fact that she has read nearly all of Dickens's novels and has just finished 'The Prisoner of Zenda.'"

Intellectual New York must wait another week before it can see the fascinating Mérode in ballet costume. The reopening of Koster & Bial's music hall has been postponed until Sept. 27.

"Un Mariage Sous Louis XV.," by the elder Dumas, which is the French original of "A Marriage of Convenience," in which John Drew and Isabel Irving will appear at the Empire Theatre in November, has many times been assailed by English adapters. Boucicault's version, "Love in a Maze," was long popular. It was produced at the Princess's Theatre, London, in March, 1851, and was soon afterward acted at Wallack's, where it was as conspicuous as in London.

In the September number of The Theatre Alfred Calmour protests against the stage traditional ghost of Hamlet's father, the lean, cadaverous shadow of a man with a basso profundo voice. Mr. Calmour wants a gentlemanly and presentable ghost—"a fine, manly fellow, with a flexible human voice." He gives reasons for his preference; but playgoers are creatures of habit, and perhaps the most serious objection to Mr. Calmour's improved ghost is that his best friends would not know him again.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—"In Town" draws crowds.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"A Southern Romance" continues.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"What Happened to Jones" remains in the bill.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Circus Girl" continues to enjoy popularity at this theatre.

HOYT'S THEATRE.—"A Bachelor's Honeymoon" begins the third week of its run at this house.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—This is the last week of the engagement "Shall We Forgive Her?"

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Effie Shannon, Herbert Kelcey, and "A Coat of Many Colors" draw well at this theatre.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Murray Hill stock company will continue to present "Leah the Forsaken" this week.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—This is the last week of "Secret Service." Next week Maud Adams will appear in J. M. Barrie's romantic drama, "The Little Minister."

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—"The Glad Hand" continues with no abatement of popularity at this music hall. In addition to Marie Loftus, Caron and Herbert, acrobats, and Alburtus and Bartram will appear in the olio.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Laura Biggar and Burt Haverley in "She Would Be an Actress;" John P. Brown in a whistling specialty; Patrice in "A New Year's Dream," and E. M. Hall in a darky monologue, are only a few of the popular performers in this week's bill.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"Change Alley" pleases large audiences. Miss Virginia Harned, in the costume of a young man of the period, saving women from insult and fencing with Mr. Sothern in an effort to avoid recognition, is one of the new scenes among the improvements made in "Change Alley" at the Lyceum.

EDEN MUSEE.—Commencing this week, twenty-four new cinematograph views will be shown, nearly all of them having been secured especially and exclusively for the Musée. The afternoon and evening concerts by the orchestra are rapidly increasing in favor. During the week selections will be given from all the classical operas. Solos and duets will be features of each concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Concurrent with the bringing forward of the new edition of "Nature" there has come a decidedly notable increase in the degree of popular interest in the spectacle. The house has been crowded nightly. Frobel and Ruge head the list of new variety specialties, and a new comedy sketch which represents a congress of emigrants at Ellis Island is an added feature this week.

THE PLEASURE PALACE.—The bill this week includes Sam Devere, Mildred Howard de Grey, Hines and Remington, the American Costers; Johnson and Dean, Leonard and Bernard, Irish comedy duo; Pearl Haight and Minnie Gilbert, comediennes; Weston and Beasley, Bryon and Langdon, Kathryn Rowe Palmer, Les Glissandos, French musical clowns; Edward Rentz, equilibrist, and numerous others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Thomas E. Shea in "The Man-o'-Warsman" will be this week's attraction. This will be the first production of the piece in its present form in this city. It was written by James W. Harkins, Jr., author of "Northern Lights," and it deals with stirring international complications, concluding with a realistic naval battle between American and Spanish warships. Louise Brooks, Henry Testa, Frank Bouman, Rose Adelle, Fletcher Havey, and William Carnes are in the cast.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—On Saturday the three hundredth and last performance of "The Girl from Paris" will be celebrated by the distribution of souvenir bicycle lamps. The company that has been playing last season and this, including Clara Lipman and Louis Man, appears in Philadelphia Sept. 20, and the company that plays this week will go to Boston Sept. 27 for twenty weeks. It includes Georgia Caine as Julie Bon Bon, D. L. Don as the Swiss innkeeper, Annie Buckley as Ruth, the Slavey; Rose Baudet as Mrs. Honeycomb, William Broderick as the Major, Thomas Kierns as Pompier, and Fred Lennox as Mr Honeycomb.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Henry Dixey continues this week in his clever twenty-minute monologue of song, dance, and jest. The Russell brothers are among the newcomers, and the biograph continues on its successful career. Charles T. Aldrich, who seems to have lately created a sensation in his tramp juggling specialty; Herr Grais, with his comical baboon and donkey; Gilbert and Goldie, whose repartee is always clever and brisk; Lew Hawkins, minstrel-comedian; Hill and Whittaker, Whalen and Quinn, Mazziotta, Nellie Burt, J. S. Blackton, the crayon artist; Franciola, a magician of the Herrmann school, and Ford and Davern are also among the entertainers.

GARRICK THEATRE.—"A Stranger in New York" is the liveliest and most diverting farce Mr. Charles H. Hoyt has put together in many years. It is vastly better than "A Milk White Flag" or "A Black Sheep," and because it has plenty of songs and dances it makes better entertainment than "A Contented Woman." It is as rude and rowdyish as all its fellows, and the barroom mot abounds in its text. Its principal feminine personage is a lady whose actions are guarded only because she is fearful of losing her alimony. Yet the thing is harmless, and its nonsense is all as innocent as a nursery frolic. The basic idea, the accidental presentation of a lost letter of introduction by a strange third party—who, by the way, goes all through the play unidentified—is clever and it is capitally worked out. The first act fairly sparkles. Of course, "variety" dominates after that, and for a blasé person there may be a few dull moments. But "A Stranger in New York" will have a long run. The performance is better than is usual in a Hoyt farce. Sadie Martinot has presence and style and is a valuable acquisition to Hoyt's forces. Harry Conor as the impudent stranger, George A. Beane as the disgusted outsider, and Harry Gilfoil as an elderly "rounder" are very well placed.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

The first appearance of Moriz Rosenthal, the pianist, in New York will be on the evening of the 17th of November. He will then play four matinée recitals, and will not return until Spring, when he may be heard with orchestra.

Alexander Siloti, one of the younger school of pianists, and a favorite pupil of Liszt, will come to America this season, and be heard in orchestral concerts and recitals. His first appearance in New York will be in the beginning of January with the Seidl Orchestra.

Alexander Guilmant, the organist of La Trinité, Paris, considered now one of the greatest European organists, will arrive in the beginning of December, and remain about three months. He will give a series of organ recitals, and it is hoped he will play one of his concertos with orchestra, possibly the G minor.

Mr. Richard Burmeister, the pianist, who for some years past was at the head of the Peabody Conservatory of Music, in Baltimore, will make New York his permanent residence. Mr. Burmeister has appeared in the principal cities of Europe and America with the greatest success, and enjoys an international reputation as one of the foremost artists.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, the renowned soprano, who will make a concert tour of this country this season, commencing at the Metropolitan Opera House Oct. 26, will sail from Hamburg on the Normannia Oct. 7. At her first concert here she will be assisted by Mr. David Bispham and a full orchestra conducted by Signor Bevignani. Mme. Sembrich has also been engaged to sing with the Seidl Orchestra for the first of the subscription concerts to be given at the new Astoria Hotel Nov. 4.

Prof. John K. Paine's series of lectures on chamber music at Harvard University will be supplemented by ten chamber concerts in the Sanders Theatre, Cambridge. At eight of these concerts the Kneisel Quartet will appear. At others will be heard the Adamowski Quartet and some of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's soloists on wind instruments. Compositions by Beethoven, Mozart, Brahms, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Schubert, Tschaikowsky, Chopin, Dvorak, and others will be played. The management will be in the hands of one of the managers of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Frederick R. Comee of the class of '75, Harvard.

NEW PLAYS ON LONDON'S STAGE

Kyrle Bellew and Mrs. Potter Make Their Debut in "Francillon"—Duchess of Devonshire's Ball.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Kyrle Bellew and Mrs. Potter made their début to-night in "Francillon." It is a three-act comedy, by Alexandre Dumas, fils, which was performed the first time in 1887 at the Théâtre Français. It has never been seen in London except in French, although Mr. Bellew and Mrs. Potter entertained the Australians with it last year. Being French, the play of course deals with marital infidelity. The husband is untrue; the wife thinks to avenge herself by pretending to him that she has followed his example. Every one believes that she has except one friend. This friend entraps her into a confession of her innocence by declaring that her lover has also admitted their intrigue. "Then he is a liar," the wife shrieks. The husband, Lucien de Riverails, is impersonated by Mr. Bellew; the wife, Francine, by Mrs. Potter, and other players of the company are John Beauchamp, J. L. Mackay, Arthur Elwood, Charles Thursby, Helen Vane, Grace Noble, and Marie Brooke.

Charles Frohman has bought the lease of the Duke of York's Theatre for £30,000 ($150,000) and £500 ($2,500) yearly.

Augustin Daly has refused a syndicate offer of £30,000 for the lease of Daly's Theatre.

The famous Duchess of Devonshire ball, which was to a certain degree a duplicate of the Bradley Martin ball, was reproduced on Thursday on the stage of Drury Lane Theatre, to the scandal of the nobility and the amusement of the commoners. The ball was utilized as the setting for the last act of a new play, entitled "The White Heather," the work of Cecil Releigh-Raleigh and Henry Hamilton. It was a remarkable contrast to "A Summer's Day." It is a melodrama, depending more upon stage engineers than upon the author for effectiveness, and the book is commonplace. Mrs. John Wood's acting is the redeeming element of the production.

The very possessions of royalty were "desecrated" by exhibition on the stage, for the managers, with enterprise almost American, had purchased from the costumers some of the most gorgeous habiliments worn at that revel.

They also reproduced other costumes worn by members of the royal family by special permission of the Prince of Wales, and had the stage settings arranged by a society reporter, who attended the function in disguise. "The White Heather," as its title tells, is a Scotch play, though not in that particular low stratum of Scotch life which is a passing literary fad. The principal character is Lord Angus, a financier, who has an heir by a secret marriage, and, being hard pressed for funds to carry out a great enterprise, proposes to his brother, the Duke of Shetland, to procure them by cutting off the entail. He endeavors to conceal his marriage, and denies the paternity of his child. The wife's father, James Hume, is a stock broker who plunges to secure money to carry his daughter's claims into court and secure her rights, and falls dead when his failure is announced on the floor of the Exchange.

"The White Heather" is the yacht owned by Angus. The proof of the marriage is on the yacht's logbook, but she has been sunk off Flamborough Head. Both husband and wife send divers to secure the crucial document, one to destroy it, the other to preserve, and they meet under the water and fight over it. The villain is foiled, of course, and the son secures his rights, which are vindicated in the ballroom. The costumes for the ball cost $10,000.

The most praiseworthy first performance of the week was that of "A Summer's Day," by Henry V. Esmond, a young actor, who has played in America. The full cast of this new comedy, which was presented at the Court Theatre on Wednesday, is as follows: Major Dick Rudyard, Charles Hawtry; Phil Marsden, Como Stuart; Theodore Bondyshe, Henry Kemble; Robert Hoddesden, Ernest Hendrie; Tom, (his nephew,) Kenneth Douglas; Seth, (a gypsy,) Lyston Lyle; the urchin, Master Bottomley; Irene, (Hoddesden's niece,) Lettice Fairfax; Maysie, (his ward,) Eva Moore; Mrs. Theodore Bendyshe, Mrs. Calvert; Bess, (a gypsy,) Lydia Rachael; Chiara, (a gypsy,) Constance Collier.

The comedy is a charming outdoor idyl of genuine literary merit, with a slender plot. Charles Hawtry made an admirable man of the world. Master Bottomley, a mere child, impersonates a mischievous urchin with such originality that he has won the unstinted praise of the critics.

Dr. Houghton Not to Resign.

The Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, who for nearly forty-nine years has been rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, said yesterday that he has no idea of resigning his rectorship at present. His nephew, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, who has been connected with Trinity Church, Hoboken, has been chosen as assistant rector only.

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PROF. BICKMORE'S TRAVELS.

Three Months in the West and Northwest Collecting Material for a Course of Lectures.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore returned last week from a three months' tour through the West and Northwest, where he has been gathering information and illustrations for a series of lectures he will deliver in connection with his department at the Museum of Natural History during the Fall and Winter months for the benefit of the teachers. Having in the past visited Greece, Italy, and the West Indies in the interest of his work, which is carried on under the auspices of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the introduction of lectures on the most picturesque and interesting parts of America is expected to prove a welcome and valuable addition to the course of instruction in which he is engaged.

To give an idea of the scope of the proposed lectures, about which hundreds of inquiries are being received daily, Prof. Bickmore spoke as follows of his recent travels:

"Accompanied by my wife and Dr. Dwight L. Elmendorf, whose object was to secure photographic views of the country, I left here for Denver, Col., on June 15. From Denver we visited all of the Rocky Mountain country in the borders of that State, passing through the Alpine Pass, which is 10,200 feet above the sea level. We found the scenery on the Rio Grande Southern Road particularly fine, and the views obtained by Dr. Elmendorf in that region will occupy a prominent place in my lectures. After a month in that part of the country we came to Durango and visited Taos, which is a pueblo, or settlement, of village Indians living in houses arranged like the cells in a honeycomb, layer above layer, in identically the same condition that they were when seen by the first Spanish discoverers sent up from Mexico by Cortez.

"Dr. Elmendorf secured numerous excellent views of these, and there is every reason to hope that they will prove interesting and instructive to my audiences. Our next stopping place was Santa Fé; and then we turned our faces toward the Pacific coast, Dr. Elmendorf having in the meantime visited the Grand Cañon and secured some more of the remarkable telephotos that were so interesting to the audiences at the museum last Winter. On the Pacific coast we began our studies at San Diego and Coronado Beach, which latter place we visited during the full moon and found as delightful a resort as it has been pictured to be.

"We then visited a number of the most interesting points in Southern California. Passing from the coast up to Red Lands we saw at Smiley Heights a wonderful example of the results of human industry—a desert literally changed into a garden of flowers by the introduction of water. Our next stop was at Pasadena, which we found a peculiarly attractive place, dotted with elegant villas that are being erected by men of wealth and culture who have accumulated their fortunes in the East and gone to enjoy the remainder of their lives in that ideal climate. At first this region was attractive on account of its fertile soil and climate adapted to the cultivation of citrus fruits, but now they are changing the orange groves into private grounds made beautiful with flowers and evergreens.

"We next came to Santa Barbara, where the climate impressed us as being the most equable and delightful that we have visited in all of our wide journeyings in the various parts of the world. This section of Southern California illustrates the beneficial results of human industry when well directed more remarkably perhaps than any region of the globe. Within the last quarter of a century it has been changed from a series of sheep pastures into rich plantations of fruit trees and the home of a cultivated people.

"Reaching Central California next, we secured new views of the sublime scenery in that region, all of which will be used to illustrate our lectures. One of the most delightful experiences of the journey was a visit to the Lick Observatory, on Mount Hamilton, where we were most cordially received by Prof. Holden, the distinguished conductor of the institution, who appreciates our system of public instruction to such an extent that he has contributed a large series of the original negatives made by means of the large Lick telescope, for our use.

"At San Francisco we found the public greatly excited over getting to Klondike, and secured a few instantaneous views of the great crowds attending the departure of one of the large steamers for the mouth of the Yukon. Dr. Elmendorf was particularly fortunate in securing a fine series of negatives of the seals or sea lions at the entrance of the Golden Gate. We then followed the Sacramento River in our course northward; saw Mount Shasta, and, following the coast, reached Oregon. The heavy banks of smoke from the forest fires which prevail in that section at this season of the year led us to go up to Cloud Cap inn, on a flank of Mount Hood and above the forest line, where we found before us the grand peak of Mount Hood rising in a clear, bright sky. Dr. Elmendorf ascended to the summit to secure views, and we spent two days studying and photographing the glaciers.

"After leaving Mount Hood we went to Tacoma, and on to Seattle, which seems to be the centre of the wild excitement over the migration to the Klondike. There I found a photographer who had just returned from the gold fields, and matured arrangements with him for a series of pictures of the Klondike, which I will employ this Winter. A skillful amateur of Seattle also will supply our course of lectures with a superb series of views of Mount Ranier, obtained during many ascensions of the peak.

"From Vancouver we came over the Canadian Pacific to the Kootenay country, and made a detour southward through all the beautiful lake region of that section which is traversed by the railway and its branches. Here we found scenery which may be said to rival that of the Italian lakes. We also ascended to Lake Louise and Lake Agnes, the lakes of the clouds. We then directed our course southward and to Minneapolis, where Charles A. Pillsbury allowed us to photograph the whole system of works in his great 'A' mill. At Duluth we visited the great iron mine, where they were taking out the ore by means of a steam shovel that can load 1,500 tons per day. The whole process is carried on with the labor of comparatively few men and cheaper than I have seen iron ore loaded on the cars anywhere else in any part of the world.

"From Duluth we came through the lumber region to the 'Soo,' and then on to Montreal.

"Our course of lectures will begin on Oct. 9, and will consist for the Autumn months of lectures on Greece—Athens; Greece—Marathon and Corfu; Southern Italy—Naples; Central Italy—Rome; Northern Italy—Florence and Venice, and the West Indies. We will begin our Western lectures after New Year, and carry them on in the following order: Colorado River and its cañons, Southern California, Washington and Oregon, and British Columbia. We are receiving hundreds of applications for the course daily, and expect the greatest interest to be taken in the courses not only in the city, but throughout the State and elsewhere."

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 19, 1897.

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BEYOND HELP.

PLATT's Republican State Committee backs up PLATT's local Republican organization and ferociously assails the Citizens' Union for its offish and unsociable behavior. The committee's address exultingly drags into the municipal contest all the National issues it can lay hands on and denounces as "silly" the doctrine held by Tammany and the Citizens that in the Mayoralty canvass National affairs should be ignored.

This is consistent, but it is late and ineffective. It is also asinine. Mr. PLATT and The Sun have worked like beavers all Summer to get Tammany to say something about BRYAN and silver. Tammany refuses, and kept Bryanism out of the proceedings of the Democratic State Committee the other day.

The mere rehearsal by Mr. PLATT of the things he has failed to do by his intrigues inside the Democratic Party will not help his cause. Nothing will now help his cause. It may be doubted even whether he has a cause. Politically he is only a state of mind.

THE SHOOTING AT HAZLETON.

Dr. BARAES, whose letter concerning the shooting at Hazleton we printed yesterday, assures us that he has made a "thorough investigation" on the spot. He gives us the results of this investigation. If his statements are justified, it appears that the Sheriff's posse made an unprovoked and murderous attack upon certain citizens who were peacefully "moving on a public road" and committing no offense whatever.

Now, this is flatly incredible, unless it is sustained by far more and other evidence than our correspondent brings to sustain it. American Sheriffs' posses do not behave in that way. The Sheriff says that he was assailed and maltreated by the citizens who were moving on a public road until he considered himself in danger of death or serious bodily harm, and that the miners paid no attention whatever to his warnings to desist. Our correspondent, on the authority of some unnamed person or persons, says that "none of the marching miners attacked the Sheriff." The Sheriff says that he expostulated at length with the mob and admonished them of the results of persisting in their course. Our correspondent says that the Sheriff "did not undertake to explain to the miners the situation in a language which they were able to understand." There is no necessary contradiction here, but also there is no force in our correspondent's statement. If he means that it is the duty of an American Sheriff to learn Czech or Magyar in case he should have to remonstrate with workmen to whom one of those languages is vernacular, that is mere nonsense. It is the business of men engaged in an attempt to evade the law of the country in which they live to take along somebody who understands the language of the country and who can tell them whether what is addressed to them is the riot act or "the usual salutations."

For there is no doubt at all that the striking miners were engaged in such an attempt. They meant to observe the letter of the law, doubtless, but evidently they did not mean to observe its spirit. All their apologists have to say for them is that they were engaged in an evasion and not a violation of the law. It particularly behooves such men to know the law as well as the language. The claim which our correspondent puts forth, and which has been repeatedly put forth before, that they were "moving on a public road," is a mere quibble. It is one thing to be passing along the highway on one's lawful occasions. It is quite another to be moving to and fro on the public road in large companies before the mouth of a mine for the purpose of intimidating those who are at work in the mine or who desire to go to work there. A Pennsylvania Judge has decided that in the latter case the quibble that they are "moving on a public road" shall not avail those who resort to it. And as a matter of common sense he is plainly in the right.

Our correspondent's "investigation" has evidently been entirely ex parte. An impartial investigation will begin next week. In advance of that inquiry the conclusions of investigators who represent the strikers as innocent and law-abiding people and the officers of the law as a murderous mob are entitled to no more respect than the description in the resolutions of the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers of the collision at Hazleton as "the cowardly shooting by order of the Sheriff of Luzerne County into a peaceable gathering of workingmen."

THE BANK OF ENGLAND MYSTERY.

Criticism, censure, and ridicule are poured out upon the management of the Bank of England by the English press and public, but nowhere do we see or hear any rational explanation of the bank's action in offering to keep one-fifth of its reserve in silver. It is a mystery that deepens the more its solution is sought. Mr. BAGEHOT used to criticise the organization of the Bank of England because its Board of Directors, mostly made up of merchants, and having no bankers in its membership, was not well trained for its duties. "Amateurs," he called them, and he pointed out that they had no interest above other persons in keeping undiminished a reserve that he insisted was always perilously inadequate. But we must look higher than the Directors of the Bank of England for the inception of the new policy toward silver. As the largest depositor in the bank, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is naturally a person whose counsel and whose requests would carry great weight with the Direction. In fact, the peculiar relations of the Government to the bank give it an influence in the management that would be always potent, and in such matters as the acceptance of silver in the reserves might be controlling. If the Government asked the Directors of the bank to "do something for silver," they would be extremely likely to do whatever was in their power.

The letter of the Governor of the bank to Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, Chancellor of the Exchequer, opens in this wise: "Referring to our conversation we beg to say that the bank is prepared to carry out what is laid down in our charter as permissible," that is, to hold one-fifth of the reserve in silver. The intrinsic evidence is unmistakable that this letter was the bank's formal reply to a request from the Chancellor that it should "increase its use of silver"; and we may be sure that a matter of this moment had not been laid before the bank in a mere "conversation," but in many conferences.

Mr. SMITH's statement leaves us wholly in the dark about the motives of the Government of the great gold-standard nation of the world in preferring this astonishing request. The allusion to the "proposals laid before the Government in the Summer by the United States and France" explains nothing. England would never show hospitality to the proposals of bimetallism if her own interest did not put her in an assenting frame of mind. An intended change of policy on the part of the English Government toward silver is plainly reflected in this meagre announcement.

That England intended to desert the solid ground of the gold standard for the quaking bog of bimetallism is too preposterous to be for one moment imagined. It is not preposterous, however, to raise the question whether England's interest in promoting an advance in the price at which silver has ranged during the past year may not have nerved her to this hazardous resolve. Take the single item of English holdings of Mexican bonds. These bonds are payable in silver. Of Mexico's total bonded indebtedness of $190,000,000, more than one-half, or $109,596,000, is scheduled "interest payable in London." The 6 per cents of 1888 are now selling at about 96 in the London market. They have been quoted as high as 101 and as low as 92 during the present year. Of late they have advanced somewhat, concurrently with the slight recovery in silver. So large a holder of silver obligations may well be interested in raising the price of silver, if he can so manage the business that its evil effects shall be visited upon others while the benefits fall exclusively to him.

For England to assist France and the United States in resuming free coinage by agreeing to absorb $35,000,000 in silver herself would be a decoy game that is saved from being contemptible by the fact that it is a matter of international magnitude. Our detestation of the collusive partners in this attempt at bunko is further mollified by its ludicrous clumsiness and by the suddenness with which fate dealt the scheme a deadly blow in the subsequent fall in silver. Mr. SMITH's letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer bore date July 29. It is not likely that the offer is still to be considered open.

To what extent the Administration of WILLIAM MCKINLEY is responsible for the erroneous impression as to our attitude toward silver upon which the Bank of England's action was based is a subject for home inquiry. It is a question of high interest to the people, a question which they have a right to ask, and which the Administration should cause to be answered without unreasonable delay.

Who was it that in behalf of the United States last Summer laid before the Government of Great Britain "proposals" that that Government should "take such action as might enable the mints of America to resume free coinage"? What officer or envoy or agent of the Government at Washington was authorized, or took it upon himself, to represent to the Government of Great Britain that we wish or intend to resume the free coinage of silver? It is inconceivable that Mr. MCKINLEY construed his election to mean that. But somebody should promptly speak for the Administration and explain what it has been doing.

FEVER AND FEVER SCARE.

Notwithstanding the alarming reports sent from points in the South at which yellow fever has not appeared, and from which very rigid precautions are being taken to exclude it, there is reason to believe that generally in the South, and particularly in the sections where the development of yellow fever is most to be dreaded, the worst alarm has occurred and confidence is restored in the ability of health officers and physicians to cope with the disease.

There is assurance of success in the effort to check the progress of the fever in the very speed with which the discovery of new cases is made known. But while the news of widely separated cases, nearly, if not all, originating in Ocean Springs, is more rapidly diffused, by means of telegraph and railroad, than would have been possible ten years ago, the quarantine precautions indicated by experience to be necessary render the transmission of the disease by railroad extremely difficult, and not a matter for great anxiety.

In New Orleans the feeling of alarm is evidently subsiding, as it is in Mobile. Indeed, it has been apparently greater in places that have had no cases of the fever, and that are not likely to have any, than it has been in cities that have been visited by the contagion. It is very desirable that those places that have thus far enjoyed immunity from everything except alarm should cultivate composure. This will not preclude the exercise of wholesome precautions to protect them from yellow fever, and it will benefit them and the whole country by assisting to restore, at an early day, the movement of business in channels that have been palpably obstructed by a needless degree of alarm.

WHERE DO THE DOCTORS GO?

Where do the snakes go in Winter? used to be a familiar question among schoolboys, who were not equally troubled about the Winter quarters of the fly. After the recent Summer most men will wonder where the mosquitoes go in Winter, but that is a painful topic whose discussion is best left to cold and callous scientists. A much more pertinent question just now is where do the doctors go in Summer? The London Times says: "A famous wit is reputed to have said that in the months of August and September he could walk along Savile Row with his tongue out and be unable to find a single doctor to look at it." Discussing this curious absence of physicians from London, The Times is inclined to attribute it to the desire to air their pet theories at scientific conventions, which, wherever you are, are always held somewhere else.

But this will hardly account for the absence of doctors from New York in the Summer. That there is such an absence is indisputable. Of course the ordinary small practitioner, whose patients are mostly of the stay-at-home class, does not go away for two excellent reasons. First, he has not the wherewithal, and second, he would lose all his patients. Comic papers would say that he was more likely to lose them if he staid at home, but the truth is that a great many people would rather die than not go to the doctor, and so if the doctor mysteriously disappears during the Summer, another must be found.

The prominent physicians are much like the prominent clergymen. They disappear together when the hot weather sets in and leave us in danger of physical collapse from the heat and eternal perdition from vain profanity. Of the doctors who have staid in town this season some have been overworked on appendicitis cases, while one has had a glorious run of nervous prostrations. Thus do the cunning ones gather unto themselves the stray sheep and build up a practice while the independent celebrities migrate and leave their humble patients to "bear the ills they have" because they cannot "fly to others that they know not of."

Can it be that there are people who follow their doctors in their Summer migrations? It must be this that enables so many of them to go away. It is, indeed, a cheerful condition of affairs which permits a physician to experiment on carcinomas and lesions at almost the same time that he experiments on drives, brassies, and puts. One doctor came near winning a golf tournament not long ago. Perhaps the doctors have taken to following their own advice: "Go into the country, take plenty of fresh air and exercise, and you'll never know that you have a liver."

BRONX PARK AND THE BOTANICAL GARDEN.

The Controller and the Corporation Counsel performed a public service at the meeting of the Board of Estimate on Thursday in holding up the appropriation for the building of the Botanical Museum. The reference of the matter to the Corporation Counsel was determined by some doubt of the legal status of the project. But apart from that, any delay is to be welcomed that gives opportunity for reflection.

Mr. SCOTT very judiciously withheld his approval of the project, because Mr. STILES had voted against it in the Park Board. When it is said that the Park Board has adopted the plans, it ought always to be added that the one Commissioner dissented who is of any authority on such a question. His colleagues outnumber Mr. STILES, but in this matter Mr. STILES outweighs his colleagues. Moreover, Mr. STILES was not content with his own judgment, but insisted that the commission should take advice of experts in park making. The report they received was adverse to the scheme of the Board of Managers of the Botanical Garden, but the majority of the Park Board, at the instigation of the Mayor, nevertheless voted to adopt the scheme.

This was a serious mistake on the part of the Mayor and entails upon him a serious responsibility. Of course it was an honest mistake. The misconception that underlay it was stated by the Mayor at the meeting on Thursday when he said that while he had no doubt the advisers called in by the Park Board were "experts in the laying out of landscapes," "not one of them has ever had any experience in making botanical gardens." But then, the making of a botanical garden is not all that is to be done in Bronx Park. If the managers of the Botanical Garden owned the ground upon which their buildings were to stand, they would be at liberty to consider only the interest of the garden. But they have been empowered to make their garden in a public park. This does not empower them to devastate the park, but to make the garden so as to do the least injury to the park as a park. What the Mayor overlooks is that skill in "laying out landscapes" is as much required in the adjustment of the garden to the park as skill in making botanical gardens, and must be equally invoked if the garden is not to spoil the park. Inasmuch as none of the advisers of the managers of the Botanical Garden had any standing as an expert in park making, the Park Board showed commendable prudence in taking advice of men who had such standing, and condemnable imprudence in rejecting the advice after it had been sought and obtained. Anything that delays the prosecution of the work until the public can have some guarantee that it will be done without unnecessary injury to Bronx Park will confer a public benefit.

POPULATION IN FRANCE.

From time to time, as the attention of the French authorities is directed to the vital statistics of the republic, a degree of concern is aroused by the study of those statistics such as was recently manifested by the Alliance Nationale. To meet and correct, if possible, the tendency of the birth rate to shrink to an equality with the death rate is the object of the society, which has induced thirty-eight departmental assemblies to adopt resolutions demanding that the Government reduce taxation in proportion to the number of children in the taxpayer's family, to increase taxation where the servants exceed the children in number, to reserve all State favors for members of large families, and to educate and care for all children in excess of six in any family.

It may be that M. BERTILLON, the President of the Alliance Nationale, and his associates are patriotically anxious lest the day may come when France will find it difficult, out of a diminishing population, to replenish a great army on land and sea and at the same time maintain the great grain-producing and manufacturing capacity of the country. Whatever may be the motive just now stimulating the Alliance Nationale to activity, the statistics have for many years persistently indicated that the growth of population in France has been smaller than in other European countries. The birth rate is about 22 to the 1,000 of population, while in Germany it is in excess of 36 and is advancing, while the French rate is a diminishing one. In the United Kingdom the birth rate is about 30 to the 1,000 of population, excepting in Ireland, where the rate appears to be smaller than in France.

The tendency to slow growth in population is not a new one in France. Such statistics as MULHALL could find for 300 years show France to have been but moderately productive, while in comparison with other European countries the nation has been very slow indeed. While England in 360 years has grown from 4,000,000, to 38,000,000, France has increased from 14,000,000, to 38,000,000. In the ten years between 1880 and 1890 France increased 1,400,000: the increase of the United Kingdom in the same decade was 3,000,000. The greater fecundity of Russia, with a birth rate believed to be 49 in the 1,000, or slightly greater than the birth rate in India, is peopling Russia in Europe with comparatively prodigious rapidity. MULHALL gives countenance to the statement that Western Russia has increased in population in 300 years from 4,300,000, to 92,000,000.

The Alliance Nationale, in its propositions to the Government to modify the tax laws so that they shall bear less heavily upon the fathers and mothers with large families, and have a sort of penal severity of application to those families where servants outnumber children, recognizes the deduction made by many statisticians and sociologists that the human race, at least in civilized countries, multiplies more rapidly under conditions of life that are comfortable and less rapidly when life is a desperate struggle for the means of existence. In France, as in Germany, and in other European countries, the price of food has much to do with the variation of the birth rate; indeed, it may be regarded as the greatest single influence in accounting for a departure from the normal.

The subject is one of very great interest, and to France it must be regarded as assuming an aspect of serious importance. In undertaking, however, to promote the growth of French population so that it can be no longer said that the increase is exclusively by immigration, it will not be forgotten that if French growth has been discouraged because experience has shown that it was harder to feed two mouths than one, the multiplication of hungry mouths must inevitably, by increasing the demand for food, tend to confront the Alliance Nationale and the nation with a problem bound to become more and more trying according to the measure of its success in figures.

CAMPAIGNING WITH THE STEREOPTICON.

Campaigning with pictures illustrating the improved condition of this city under government administered with regard for the most efficient discharge of duty by every officer will unquestionably prove an interesting undertaking by the Citizens' Union, and no one who appreciates the power of adequate illustration will have any doubt about its effect. In every district of the city lectures are to be given by persons well acquainted with the results brought about by organized resistance to government by spendthrift partisans, and these lectures are to be profusely illustrated with the aid of the stereopticon to show how much has been gained in the departments by the application of sound business sense and wise economy.

The opportunities for illustration are found in every department. The public does not need to be told of the improvement affected in the street-cleaning service; that is a picture and a lecture that teaches its own good lesson. The daily reports of the increased capacity of the public schools, and other improvements in the educational department of the City Government, are eloquent appeals to all who hope that the good work may be continued in friendly hands. The increased efficiency in the management of the public parks is appreciated, but the free lectures of the Citizens' Union will promote support of good administration of this service.

At these free lectures on improved municipal administration women are to be made particularly welcome. There is wisdom in this. No part of the population of this great city has been so prompt to recognize and approve the many advantages that have been secured through well-directed organization for reasonable and practicable reform of the local government. The women of this city are all in favor of a good street-cleaning service, good schools, well-kept parks, an efficient police, good sanitation—in short, good government. If the women, and most of the men, are with them, who shall prevail against the Citizens' Union in its work of reformation? Free lectures will be both popular and politically effective and will deserve the cordial attention they are bound to receive.

A decrease of $6,773,650 in the surplus reserve of the New York banks, an actual diminution of $8,000,000 in their cash holdings, containing heavy shipments of gold to the interior and an advance in the money rate here, together with a weak exchange market, are signs that point unmistakably to gold imports. As usual, the English financial press is arguing that little or no gold will come to America. It marshals in trite array the perfectly well-known facts that American tourists spend a great sum of American money in Europe every year and that Europe has made heavy sales of our securities. It admits that we are sending over wheat and cotton in rather large volume, but insists that the balance in our favor, if indeed it be in our favor, will be small. As our wheat exports are now about the highest on record, as they must continue for a long time to come, it is likely that their effect upon exchange and gold will before long be better appreciated by London financial writers. Undoubtedly we have very large credits in London which have not been drawn upon because of the very low rate for money here.

The flag of the country's hope for social peace and prosperity will be seen in the contest to elect New York's next Mayor.—The Sun.

A counterfeit imitation of that emblem will be seen in the contest frantically waved by the sinewy hand of THOMAS C. PLATT. But on close inspection it will be seen that it is only the flag of PLATT's hope of getting at that $70,000,000.

CURRENT NOTES.

Dwight L. Moody has designed a campaign to interest Chicago people in the study of the Bible and to create there a revival of religious thought. A local paper says, no one contradicting, that "this movement is said to be the largest ever planned."

* * *

The City of Montreal, which taxes bicycles, is to be called on to defend an action for damages brought by a bicyclist. P. D. Ball was riding his wheel on one of the public streets of the city, when he fell and was severely injured. He attributes his fall to the bad condition of the roads and means to find out whether the city can be made by law to keep good roads. He sues for $5,700 damages.

* * *

The Rev. Father Canevin, Rector of the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Pittsburg, is seriously talking of barring the public from weddings in that edifice. He says: "These are not devout assemblages, but mobs, who come here and act worse than they would inside a theatre. Not only do they stand up in the pews, but they vault over them from one to another. The hubbub of many voices and the laughing and giggling of those in the audience have frequently interrupted the solemn services for a considerable length of time."

* * *

David Denne of Montreal, who is spoken of by a local paper as an enthusiastic antiquarian, recently found in the store of a dealer in old books and curiosities an old painting, which "on being carefully cleaned proved to be an exquisite representation in oil of the Madonna, Child, and St. Elizabeth." Mr. Denne traced it back to the ownership of Henry Graves, once "one of the principal art connoisseurs of London, England," and now has a letter from Mr. Graves's son, who "states that the painting is by the celebrated Anselmi Michael Angelo."

* * *

The Directors of the North Carolina State Hospital at Morganton have decided to admit to that institution Gen. Thomas L. Clingman and give him shelter there for his remaining days. Gen. Clingman was a figure in his State from 1840 to 1865. In the former year he was elected to the State Senate and later to Congress, being re-elected to the latter body a number of times. In 1858 he was appointed United States Senator, and was elected Senator for the term beginning March, 1861. He did not serve any of this term, casting his lot with the Confederacy, for which he fought until 1865. His mind now is clouded.

"AN INTERNATIONAL JOKE."

Mr. Gibbons So Characterizes the Silver Proposition to the Bank of England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposal of the Bank of England "to hold one-fifth of the bullion held against its note issue in silver," as appears in the published proceedings of the semi-annual meeting of the bank on the 16th inst., the serious comments upon it which have appeared in print, and the jubilation of the so-called "bimetallists" over the action of the bank are elements of an international joke of which the Governor of the Bank of England is the innocent author, and all who have taken the matter seriously to heart are victims.

Doubtless many will feel inclined to censure the Governor of the Bank of England for perpetrating a joke touching the trade of two hemispheres, but on reflection they will absolve him from blame.

It appears in said proceedings that among the proposals made to the British Government by the representatives of the United States and France, as a contribution to an international agreement which "might enable France and the United States to open their mints to the free coinage of silver," without prejudice to gold, was that the Bank of England should agree to hold one-fifth of its bullion held against its note issue in silver. It is evident that this proposition was hard pressed by the forlorn silver Commissioners, so that they might have something to report as the result of their assiduous labors in England, and it is no more than fair to the Governor of the Bank of England to assume that he desired to treat them with the utmost civility, and, therefore, he yielded to them so far as to make the solicited proposal; but, as in duty bound, he handicapped it with impossible conditions as follows: "Provided, always, that the French mint is again open to the free coinage of silver, and that the prices at which silver is procurable and saleable are satisfactory."

It must be taken for granted that the Governor of the Bank of England was well aware that neither France nor the United States would launch into free-silver coinage on such a basis. If the "bimetallists" failed to recognize a polite rebuff in the bank's doubly handicapped proposal, it was not the Governor's fault; and when they proceeded to rejoice over it, no doubt the Governor thought it a rare joke. But when a respectable part of the press and leading bankers and merchants on both sides of the Atlantic, becoming alarmed at the rejoicing of professional "bimetallists," jumped to the conclusion that the Bank of England had committed a grievous blunder, the joke assumed international proportions which, surely, the Governor never dreamed of.

The most amusing part of it is that the Governor cannot explain his action without saying, in effect: "You bimetallists who have been rejoicing at my action, and you editors, bankers, and merchants who have been condemning it, have allowed yourselves to be badly sold, without any fault on my part, unless you construe as a fault my desire to be polite to representatives of foreign countries who come here to bother us with insane notions about money."

RODMOND GIBBONS.

New York, Sept. 18, 1897.

MR. CONWAY'S VIEW OPPOSED.

"A Georgian" Defends the Application of the Death Penalty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Conway, in his letter of the 16th inst., makes this statement: "But it is not civilized to regard rape as a capital offense." To the writer this is a most remarkable opinion, and seems to indicate that Mr. Conway does not value very highly the honor and purity of women, but I fancy that there are few women who would agree with him in his estimate of the criminality of the offense. It is true that I have noticed in English papers that criminal assaults on very young girls, almost babes, are regarded as misdemeanors, adequately punished by imprisonment for a few days or weeks, but I had regarded that as one of those things "English," and not to be understood by ignorant and benighted foreigners; never did I expect to hear an American treat it as a comparatively trivial offense.

To my mind rape is by far the worst of crimes, even worse than train-wrecking or dynamite outrages; to a modest, self-respecting woman, death would be but a welcome refuge as an alternative, and life as the victim of an outrage a hell on earth, not to be endured. What seems to me to be the only justification of lynching, in ordinary conditions of society, is that the victim of the crime for which punishment is thus inflicted is spared the additional agony of appearing in court and testifying to the hideous details. I cannot believe that society has any right to force a woman to undergo such a torture, perhaps the very worst that could be inflicted on her in her condition; better even that the brute who has worse than murdered her should escape his punishment; better still that the community suffer the moral deterioration that follows such an outbreak as a lynching.

As to Mr. Conway's question, "Whether death is the penalty of rape of a black woman by a white man?" I can assure him it is. In the only case I know of, the white man was tried for his life, and escaped only on proof that the woman was a common prostitute. Had Mr. Conway a little better knowledge of the conditions obtaining in the Southern States, he would understand why such cases are almost unknown.

A GEORGIAN.

Athenaeum Club, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17, 1897.

EYES OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Results of Examinations Made in the Baltimore Public Schools.

The Baltimore American in its report of the proceedings of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland at Ocean City recently says:

"Dr. Hiram Woods, Jr., read an interesting paper on the result of examination of children's eyes in the public schools of Baltimore City.

"In the Fall of 1895 Dr. Herbert Harlan and the writer devised a plan for the examination of the public school children's eyes. In addition to preparing this plan, we were asked by the committee of the School Board to inspect school buildings. Teachers were made examiners of the children's eyes. Test cards were prepared, their uses explained to the Principals, and by them to teachers. The object of the examination was to discover, as soon as possible after entrance, a child's acuteness of vision. All who had not two-thirds of normal vision were given notes to their parents, advising that an oculist be consulted.

"Dr. Woods then made some criticisms upon the plan, in the light of two years' experience. Its chief fault lies in the fact that between normal and two-thirds vision there is a large number of defective eyes which are not brought under treatment. During the past year 39,241 children were examined. Sixteen per cent. fell below the two-thirds standard, and 52½ per cent. had normal vision in each eye. In studying the cases applying to the hospital for treatment the writer had observed a large number of pupils between twelve and sixteen years of age whose eyes showed damage by near work. Almost without exception these children had astigmatism, which in some had been inadequately corrected, and these were not conscious of defective vision or discomfort produced by studying. In most of them the eye changes were in the direction of near-sightedness.

"Another striking class of cases was made up of children with sight too poor to allow them to easily pursue the school curriculum, and yet seeing too well to justify their attending the School for the Blind. In all of these there was some incurable eye defect. A specially prepared course of instruction, with especially printed books, is needed for this class.

"Regarding the condition of the school buildings, the writer stated that 'as a result of Dr. Harlan's and his own inspection, he thought they were faulty in many important respects. One of these was the lighting of the rooms. Neighboring buildings obstruct the light coming through the windows in some of the schools, making it insufficient. Rooms are frequently separated by glass partitions, these partitions being sometimes placed in front of the desks, immediately behind the teacher's platform. Through these glass partitions strong light often shines directly into the pupils' eyes. Light should never be allowed to come from a source in front of the desk.' Another criticism was the placing of the blackboards. 'These are sometimes found between windows, instead of opposite them. In some of the rooms gas lights are necessary in the daytime.'

"The writer then spoke of the principles to be observed in correctly seating school children. In one school he had found two girls sitting at the same desk, though one was four inches taller than the other. He thought the three sizes of desks now in use inadequate, and advocated the substitution of adjustable single desks. This desk can be fitted to the child, after measurements have been taken. It occupies no more room than those now in use, and is just as cheap.

"Dr. Woods drew the following conclusions: 1. There should be required, upon entrance or soon after, a certificate from a physician or hospital of recognized standing that the child's eye condition justifies school work. 2. A modified course should be adopted for children whose eyes are incurably defective. 3. Adjustable desks should be substituted for those now in use; precaution taken in selecting sites for new buildings and in their erection for proper lighting of the rooms and existing defects remedied in the old buildings as far as possible."

Herr Andree's Pigeons.

Correspondent in The London Times.

To the Editor of The Times: As Mr. Tegetmeier's denial of the possibility of the return of Andrée's pigeons seems to have roused considerable interest, and as their non-appearance may unnecessarily increase the anxiety as to the explorer's safety, it may be worth while referring to the results of the experiments last year. Herr Andrée then took seventy pigeons to Spitzbergen, and released several at intervals during the Summer. Being interested in the question, I asked, both in the northern ports of Norway and in Stockholm, if any of the pigeons had been heard of, but none had then arrived. It is possible that some of the pigeons may have been found later than the date of my inquiries, as I did not renew them; for the condition of the sea round Spitzbergen at the date of Andrée's outward voyage was so different from its condition at the end of July and the beginning of August, when the pigeons were released, that if one of them had happened to arrive it would only have been by some chance, such as its following the Spitzbergen birds in their autumnal southward flight.

If the pigeons could not find their way down the west coast of Spitzbergen, and thence via Bear Island to Norway, it is hardly to be expected that they could return from much further north. If Andrée has many pigeons with him this year it is to be hoped he will not waste them, but will make them into pie.

Mr. Tegetmeier's arguments in reference to the story of one of Andrée's pigeons having been shot by the crew of the Alken are less convincing, and do not appear necessarily to discredit it. But as the pigeon was doubtless released only a few hours after Andrée's start its message was unimportant. J. W. GREGORY.

Natural History Museum, S. W., Aug. 27.

NUGGETS.

A Second Crop.

Smith—Death is a sure cure for lying.
Jones—Not always. I've known it to break out again on the tombstone.—Chicago News.

A Vanished Delight.

"Little Dick has cried ever since we came home from the seashore."
"What ails him?"
"He had some sand between his toes that he wanted to bring home, and he lost it."—Chicago Record.

The Bloomer Question.

"Our society," said the young woman who belongs, "has decided that bloomers shall be barred."
"How vulgar!" said the girl who does not belong. "They ought never to be in other than solid colors."—Indianapolis Journal.

Tommy's Idea.

Tommy—Paw, don't any of the bad people go to heaven?
Mr. Figg—No.
Tommy—I should think it would be awful tiresome to be in a place where there was no bad people to be better than.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Stickler for Etiquette.

"Here's an account of a man," said Mrs. Gadsby, "who hasn't spoken a word to his wife in three years."
"That's rather a rigid adherence to one of the rules of politeness," said Gadsby.
"Rule of politeness!" said Mrs. Gadsby, in a scornful tone.
"Yes—never interrupt a lady while she is talking."—Detroit Free Press.

A DREAM OF BLISS.

I am not a candidate, I never was a candidate, nor will I ever be a candidate for the nomination.—Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss in The Sun.

Further away the prize recedes,
Again I am denied by Fate.
Sad, sad indeed, but so it is,
That I am not a candidate.

* * *

Willing to serve I've ever been,
Even with Platt, in our good cause.
Always ready but e'er forbid.
Your candidate I never was.

* * *

I laugh, but oh, my heart is sad,
'Tis not at all the laugh of glee.
I yearn, but hope within is dead,
Your candidate I'll never be.

GOD IS UNDISMAYED.

Mabelle P. Clapp in Zion's Herald.

If I should tell you that I ofttimes doubt
That God is good, that Justice reigns, that out
Of loss comes gain; oft doubt that pain and care
Are angels in disguise; should tell you there
Are days when life itself seems no great boon
Since all life shadowed is or late or soon,
Your troubled eyes, O friend, would search my face,
Perplexed and anxious at this fall from grace,
But God is undismayed.

He only knows how little I can see,
In this dim light, of His great plan for me
And for His World; how phantoms black and grim
Brandish their awful arms 'twixt me and Him
Till I seem forced to doubt His love and power,
While in the darkness fearfully I cower.
He only knows how real they are to me,
How far He seems when I cry pleadingly;
Yet He is undismayed.

For He knows, too, that this thick cloud of doubt
That stifles, blinds me as I grope about,
Is but the shifting, wind-blown surface sand,
'Neath which the ground is firm whereon I stand.
He knows that just ahead the palm-trees grow,
With cool springs bubbling in their shade, and so
Above the dust, the tumult and the strife
Of myriad forces in this human life,
He watcheth undismayed.

E'en while I doubt Him, in His pitying love
He draws me closer; though the heavens above
Are black with storm, and in my dull despair
I feel no pressure, still His arms are there.
And will not let me fall. Through all the maze
Of doubt I know God is, and in those days
When o'er my soul the scorching doubt-winds blow,
It comforteth my tired heart to know
That He is undismayed.

O Thou who in the desert dwelt apart,
Answer the wordless prayers that from my heart
Wing their swift flight into the great unknown,
And in my desert leave me not alone!
Give me endurance, courage, till each doubt,
Dark-browed and grim, at last be put to rout,
Until thy angels come with succor, strength,
And on the burning sands I stand at length
As conqueror, undismayed.

LATEST LONDON NEWS

British Situation in India Embarrassed by Inability to Get Suitable Soldiers.

SETTLEMENT OF TURKISH DIFFICULTIES NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY.

Victoria's Fondness for Catholicism Again Causing Comment—A Hamlet That Excites the English Critics—British Conservatism Hurting English Trade.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The most cheering news from India is that rain has fallen just at the right time and so abundantly that there is rich promise of fine harvests and India may have wheat to export a few months from now. As to the frontier movements it is little wonder that impatient critics are eagerly asking when vengeance is about to be wreaked on the tribes. The situation at the beginning of this week looked serious indeed. In one quarter huge masses of Orakzais and Afridis were threatening, while outside Shabkadar the Momunds were collecting in numbers of which no man had the count. A British General had been attacked, harassed, and practically driven back, and the outlying fort held by the regular troops was captured after a desperate resistance. Gulistan, with its women and children, was in serious danger, and the evidently proposed defensive tactics could not with safety be continued another fortnight. So, somewhat before its time and with incomplete preparations, the attack has begun and has achieved success at Gulistan, qualified by British losses which there is every reason to believe are more serious than were at first reported. Blood's attack on the Momunds on Tuesday came perilously near being a defeat, and the English General, Jeffreys, narrowly escaped capture, yet the importance of these engagements must, in spite of sensational headlines in the papers, not be exaggerated, in view of the real expedition which Gen. Lockhart will lead about ten days hence. An unfortunate thing is the number of British officers who are falling at a time when England can ill afford to lose men of this stamp.

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English Army Lacks Fit Soldiers.

The home military authorities, who have for months closed their official eye to the wholly inadequate results of the present system of recruiting for the army, are now having the matter brought to their notice with brutal plainness. In an examination held quite recently of a battalion told off for India, it has been found that no less than 470 men out of a total of 800 were physically unfit for service in the East. The ranks are being filled with undergrown lads and narrow-chested weaklings whom the Recruiting Sergeant of ten years ago would have scornfully dismissed to the tailors' shops. Indeed, were it not for the drafts from Ireland and Scotland, England would be in a bad way. This has now been recognized by the alarmed authorities, and it is now an open secret that the War Office here is looking longingly toward some form of conscription as the only measure which will fill the ranks of the diminishing British Army.

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The Reported Turkish Settlement.

It is both interesting and amusing to hear from Constantinople and through Hanotaux's after-dinner speech that peace preliminaries are being signed today. The pleasing news is being very widely circulated that the Sultan is delighted at the conclusion of the negotiations and promises the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Thessaly on the payment of the first £1,000,000. Indeed, some would have it that everything is ending happily, as in an Adelphi drama, and there is nothing left to do but the shouting, but those who watch this business closely are not so childish as to believe that the people at the Yildiz Kiosk will fail to find some clever trick by which to delay the promised Thessalian retreat. The chance of haggling over the Cretan settlement will, after the Sultan has pocketed his million, afford the necessary excuse, though Abdul Hamid has many other cards to play. The curtain is by no means about to be rung down on the last act of this comedy of the European concert.

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Pope Crushes the Carlists.

It was to be expected after the death of Canovas that the Carlists would eagerly grasp an opportunity to renew their agitation, relying, as before, on the active help of the Spanish lower clergy. The Pope, however, has his own clear views on the necessity of upholding the present régime, and has taken strong measures through the Nuncio of Madrid to impress his commands on the clergy. It will be remembered that at the audience at Rome some time back, Leo incurred a measure of unpopularity among the Carlists by the severe political snubbing given to the Spanish pilgrims. Yet his plain speaking did its quieting work on that occasion, as it doubtless will again.

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The Queen Cannot Be a Catholic.

The marked and gracious favor shown by Queen Victoria to the great Catholic nobles and churchmen has again revived the old rumors as to the religious leanings of the monarch toward the ancient Church of Rome, which has won so many subjects back during her reign. Whatever grain of possible truth there may be in these legends as regards the private feelings of the Queen, it is sufficient to remember that while there are many liberties which an English sovereign may take, this one thing she cannot do and yet remain on the English throne. It is but three months ago since she, by a carefully worded proclamation, stopped the busy talkings of those uncertain prophets who had prematurely uttered the word "abdication."

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Forbes Robertson Excites the Critics.

The English press during the early part of this week has devoted columns to the consideration of Forbes Robertson's Hamlet, almost to the exclusion of the hitherto all-absorbing questions of Eastern affairs. An intelligent French journalist, who has survived the self-inflicted penance of wading through these miles of letter-press, expresses himself comically as unable to discover what are the canons and standards of dramatic criticism in England. He may well be puzzled, seeing that one London daily in its three columns of artistic comment calls Robertson's embodiment of the Prince of Denmark the most tender seen in these days, and yet the same issue devotes a leading article to proving that the presentation was cold and restrained. The truth lies between these two judgments. Without going so far as did an enthusiastic old critic in the stalls of the Lyceum Theatre, who was so carried away by the genius of the actor that he exclaimed, "This man was born to play Hamlet!" it may be conceded that the presentment was a very remarkable effort of a scholar and an artist; original—without any self-advertising attempts at new readings—and rendered singularly beautiful by the admirably controlled management of a voice full of tender and pathetic tones. It was not a mad Hamlet. Indeed, madness was, at times, assumed so lightly that it was difficult to see how even an old fool like Polonius could have been imposed upon. The one great innovation on the received acting versions is that the tragedy does not end with Hamlet's death, but Fortinbras and the warriors enter as in the text, and the four Captains bear off the dead body of the Prince on their shields. This was groaned at by the critics as an anti-climax, but the great author may have known his business too, in bringing as a deep contrast to this tragedy of dreams and indecision a picture of young and vigorous life upon a corpse-strewn stage, instead of dropping the curtain on the scene from the shambles.

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Stupid Conservatism of Tradesmen.

It is perhaps a good thing for manufacturers in other parts of the world that, as a rule, the British manufacturer sturdily and steadily refuses to read the official reports of his own country, which cost so much to produce and for which as a taxpayer he pays. If he could only be shaken out of his thick skin of complacent indifference to the foreigner which still coats him, it would help him greatly to continue holding his own in the markets of the world. His latest lesson is contained in the Blue Book published this week and containing reports of the Governors of the colonies as to the extent to which foreign imports are displacing British wares. The pith of this book is contained in a report from the Cape, where it is plainly said that if the British manufacturer would only get over his conservatism and supply exactly what is required instead of what he considers they ought to require, there is no reason why he should lose his grip on the South African trade. No one seems to dispute the excellent quality of British goods. The general complaint seems to be that they are unattractively finished and badly packed. The Britisher will, as a rule, even in the internal trade of this country, supply not what you want but what he in his hide-bound wisdom thinks you ought to want. It is little wonder that after many ineffectual attempts to convert his master, the customer gets sick and turns away from the British door.

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Americans Reaping the Benefit.

An instructive instance of this is that the colony of Victoria likes its cartridges in packets of twenty-five, but the infallible Britisher insists on suplying them in packets of one hundred. The result has been that it has opened a market for the wide-awake American, who gives the Victorian just what he wants. At Hongkong the British makers have lost their whole trade in candles because they will not alter their system of packing to that adopted by the Continental makers. America is gradually securing all the Cape trade in carriages because it packs them better. For similar reasons Denmark is having more than its share of the Cape butter trade, and English chemical manufacturers are beginning to have a bad time in Victoria for like reasons. Luckily for this unfortunate country there is one ray of light. It is many years perhaps since Chamberlain's name was intimately connected with screws, but it is cheerful to be able to chronicle that at Hongkong in the matter of screws Nettlefold still holds the trade. There is hope for England yet.

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Beer Pays Better Than Punch.

It is a curious commentary on the healthy sums lately realized by a popular novelist to find that the late E. J. Milliken, that bright and gifted author who wrote the 'Arry ballads in Punch, and who had such a considerable voice at the Wednesday dinners as to the management and policy of that weird sheet, died so poor that his personalty has just been sworn to as being under seventy pounds. Yet Milliken's work was known and appreciated and eagerly looked for wherever Punch is read. Clearly heavy beer is more paying than light literature, for within the last fortnight estates have been declared of Blake and Kidd, brewers of Gosport and Brighton, who leave over three hundred thousand pounds sterling between them, while of other brewers' estates declared during the present year those of Tattersall, Fulford Cameron and Worthington reach the very decent total of a million and a half sterling. There is still power in British beef.

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Chulalongkorn and the French.

The King of Siam has very innocently given grave offense to many writers for the press and politicians in Paris by persistently talking English to President Faure or any other Frenchman bold enough to try conclusions with our tongue. Truth to tell, Chulalongkorn's knowledge of the French language has its modest limits, and there is possibly wisdom in the cynic's remarks that it would have been better for him and his country had his ignorance been more complete. His reception in Paris has been somewhat disappointing, and though all possible official means have been taken to work up an enthusiastic reception for him, it has been difficult at times to conceal the almost apathetic coldness which contrasted so painfully with the warm enthusiasm and interest he excited in England and Russia. He seemed most at ease in the Eiffel Tower, and his pleasure increased as he rose above that Paris which even now with so much to lose or gain by the acquaintance hardly seems to grasp the importance of the visit of the Siamese monarch.

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Punishment Cried For Doesn't Suit.

That portion of the English press that had been eagerly clamoring for the instant punishment and suppression of the seditious Indian newspapers is now veering round to sentimental clemency on hearing of the condemnation of Gangadar Tilak, editor of The Kesari to eighteen months' severe imprisonment. The fact is that Tilak's high social position in Poonah and his membership in the Bombay Legislative Council only make his crime the greater, and the punishment was probably so small because it was felt that the English were greatly to blame in so long tolerating the poisonous stuff Tilak and his colleagues dispensed so freely. The useful old advice to Judges, however, still holds good, and presiding Judge Strachey would have been less open to attack had he given his reasons less fully, for it cannot be denied that he has imparted greater elasticity to the interpretation of the words of the Indian Penal Code than does Sir James Stephen, who drew them, and who hardly attaches to them so far-reaching a meaning. The question is whether Tilak was technically guilty of "disaffection," and Judge Strachey's definition of this offense is so wide that if applied in England, it might easily be employed to shut up quite half the Opposition editors who use their ink so freely in preaching hatred and detestation of the Government in power, without, be it said, the slightest intention of disobeying its lawful authority.

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More Than Half Way to Rome.

Were any sign needed of the great increase of late years in the power and prestige of the Roman Catholic Church in England it would be afforded by the striking scenes enacted this week on the Kentish coast. In the early days of Victoria and even at a much later date, there would have been a violent "No Popery!" cry at the mere idea of an open-air procession headed by two Cardinals and seventeen Bishops in full canonicals. Yet such a parade took place not only unmolested but greeted with all the signs of reverence and respect last Tuesday at Ebbsfleet, near Minster, on the spot, now about half a mile inland, where St. Augustine and his monks landed some thirteen centuries back. Hard by is a cross marking the place where Augustine held a conference with Ethelbert. Cardinal Vaughan delivered an address which was a striking proof of the diplomatic ability of this Churchman. The fact that the Anglican Bishops a short time back had made a pilgrimage to the same place, with a similar object, created a delicate situation in which a less able man might easily have stumbled. But it would be difficult for the most rabid Anglican to trace any disrespect in his uttered words or in the manner of the speaker, who yet surrendered none of his claims as a Prince of the Church. While claiming many added thousands to his flock of late years, Cardinal Vaughan summed up the present situation tersely by saying that multitudes had so far swung around that they were more than half way to Rome. Any one watching the drift of religious practice in England knows this to be the case. The cry of "No Popery!" is heard no more in the land, indeed the very word is dead.

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It was by special desire of the Pope that the eminent French littérateur and member of the Academy, Cardinal Perraud, Bishop of Autun, was present at the Augustinian celebrations there. This reason for the presence of the most eloquent of French Churchmen was that it was to Autun that Augustine retired after his first visit to England. It was a curious sight last Wednesday to see two Cardinals piloted around Canterbury Cathedral by the Anglican Dean, Canon Farrar. Times have changed indeed since the days of Cardinal Wiseman, and it is not without reason that the English Catholic leaders claim that the larger "Oxford movement" has in very truth set in.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND.

Immoderate Drinking Said to be Prevalent Among the Upper Ten.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Interesting figures have been furnished in the report just issued of the Inspector of Inebriates' Retreats. They show that the effect of legislative intercession to reform drunkards is a machinery which is still experimental and wholly inadequate. About one-third of those entering these retreats are entirely cured. The largest retreat, the Dalrymple Home, at Rickmansworth, reports that out of 442 cases discharged, subsequent reports show that 149 are doing well, 24 have improved, 31 are dead, 4 are insane, and 164 have not improved. The other cases were not traced.

The report of the inspector contends that the number of habitual drunkards in English society is greatly underestimated and adds:

"Immoderate drinking, though frightfully common among the industrial classes, is still more prevalent among the Upper Ten."

Continuing, the report says:

"It is also certain that among women of all classes drunkenness is increasing rapidly. Out of the 442 cases mentioned above, (at the Dalrymple Home,) 101 were university men, 316 were well educated, 235 were married, and the others were widowers or bachelors. In 228 cases, sociability caused the downfall, ill-health caused the downfall in 36 cases, and overwork caused the downfall in 32 cases. In 55 per cent. of the cases the excess was traceable to predisposing hereditary indications."

Insanity on the Increase.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The report of the Asylums Committee of the London County Council shows there has been an alarming increase in lunacy during the last nine years, especially in London. While the population of London is 14.59 of the inhabitants of England, London's proportion of insane persons is 19.87. Dr. Cloye Shaw, an expert on the subject, says:

"There is no doubt that, as regards the future of lunacy, we are doing all in our power, not to stamp it out, but to increase it.

"This is largely due to the want of asylum accommodation, the technically cured being discharged before they are really cured, and thus adding further chances for transmitting lunacy."

Lord Rosebery in Public Life Again.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Lord Rosebery, the former Liberal Premier, is preparing to reenter public life. He is making speeches, and has a round of Autumn engagements. His Lordship visited Mr. Gladstone at Butterstone on Friday, with the view, it is suggested, of getting the Grand Old Man to start him on the right road to secure the support of all factions of the party.

PARIS POLITICS AND FEASTS

Value of the Franco-Russian Alliance to be Attacked for Purposes of the Politicians.

CHAMPAGNE FOR RAGPICKERS

A Weird Feast in Ill-Smelling St. Ouen for the Benefit of Parisians' Pet Beggars—Siam's Royal Visitor, and the Visit of Siamese to Napoleon III.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—To the Deputies who are enjoying their holidays at the seaside or elsewhere at a distance from the morbid atmosphere of the Palais Bourbon, it must have come as a disagreeable shock to hear that the Ministry intended to dissolve Parliament as soon as the vacation was over. The report has since been denied by the Minister of Commerce, and it was in all probability a balloon d'essai, but that a strong current of opinion in favor of this measure exists among the Government party is beyond all doubt.

At present the situation of the Ministry is satisfactory enough. The country is still under the glamor of the Russian alliance proclaimed at Peterhof, and the Government could count on a very favorable reception at the polls. But so soon as the Chamber meets its difficulties will begin. M. Méline has not been happy in his manner of dealing with the bread question, and all the combined strength of Radicals and Socialists will be marshaled against him. This will drive him more and more into the arms of the Right, who are waiting, as they always do, with quiet pertinacity, for the moment when by throwing their weight into the balance they can, without hurting the interests of their own constituents, turn the Cabinet out. This they have done times out of mind. In fact it is their only policy. The question upon which the Conservatives may be expected to join hands with the extreme Left is that of the Franco-Russian alliance. They are anxious, as is every Opposition group, to minimize its importance, so that when the elections do come off it may not be utilized as an instrument for propping up the Government. They will ask to know its provisions, a request which the Minister of Foreign Affairs will of course refuse, and this will be interpreted as equivalent to an admission that the treaty contains nothing of vast importance that is new.

A Troublesome Political Position.

France finds herself in a curious position just at present. The strong hostility between Germany and England, which is as much a national as a diplomatic phenomenon, though it is, of course, greatly aggravated by the strange goings-on of the German Emperor, leaves France undecided as to the precise position she should take up in the councils of Europe. If it be true, as reported here, that the German Emperor is profoundly irritated at the cordial reception accorded to M. Félix Faure at Peterhof, then it would be a pity for France to quarrel with England just now, for the chance of having England with her against Germany is an additional makeweight toward the realization of her frontier ambitions which she cannot afford to despise. On the other hand, if she were to join Germany in a sort of sullen attitude of offense toward her neighbor across the Channel, there is just the possibility of her being able again to raise that now almost worn-out question of Egypt.

However, in spite of all that is said in favor of an understanding between France and Garmany, such a thing is entirely outside the sphere of practical politics. The French and German characters, so far as the present generation is concerned, are incapable of welding. The main task of France for some time to come will be to protect her own against aggression from a neighbor whose power, relatively to hers, is increasing daily, and it is the security against such an attack which the alliance with Russia gives her, a fact which principally explains the ill temper of the German Emperor. Germany is courting France in much the boorish way that the Prussian lover courts his Herzchen. Should she ever be foolish enough to accept the alliance, she will learn, as Herzchen does, that marriage means subjection to an extremely self-satisfied and domineering lord and master.

Visit of the King of Siam.

On Saturday we are to receive the visit of the King of Siam, who is coming from Brussels. The President of the Republic himself will meet him at the station. It is now many years since a special Siamese mission was received in Paris. It was during the heyday of the Second Empire that the last came to be received by Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie at Fontainebleau. A special medal was struck by the French Government in commemoration of the event, to which evidently considerable importance was attached. The design on the medal represents Napoleon III. in full uniform seated on a throne, with the Empress in full dress at his side, while in front of them the envoys of the King of Siam are kneeling down with their heads almost touching the floor. The mission was fêted by autocratic society in Paris, and was invited to the house, among others, of the Princess Mathilde Bonaparte, a great patroness of arts and letters. On entering her salon the Siamese envoys proceeded to go down on all fours in honor of the Emperor's distinguished relative, much to the amusement of the artists and men of letters, of whom the rest of the company chiefly consisted. One little Parisienne of twelve was so frightened, however, by the strangeness of the ceremony that she uttered a piercing shriek and ran to hide her face in her mother's lap. This was Mlle. Vinercati, who is now the wife of M. Louis Sanderax, the late Henri Meilhac's universal legatee. The Siamese Ambassador has abandoned the Oriental method of saluting royal personages and the chiefs of State.

The visit of the King is a well-timed one, for it will revive interest in Siam from the French point of view, the treaty with Siam, which gives to England and France a sort of co-dominion over that country, having been the one diplomatic success of the Develle Cabinet two years ago. Moreover, the Oriental Congress is now holding its sessions, so that the King of Siam can be brought into contact in Paris with the most enlightened students of the East that Europe can boast. This congress bids fair, for more reasons than one, to be particularly important. The number of delegates from India is unusually large, the United States sends six, and both China and Japan are well represented. Of course, linguistic questions will be mainly discussed, but among the two hundred papers which will be read a certain number deal with subjects of living interest.

Ragpickers of St. Ouen.

The event of the week, from the point of view of pure Parisianism, has been the banquet of the ragpickers, or "biffins," as they are called at St. Ouen. Paris is gradually losing many of her former elements of picturesqueness, and those that remain are treated by the entire population, from the highest to the lowest, with a respectful and reminiscent tenderness and sympathy, none receiving a larger share than the ragpickers. With his enormous hotte or wicker basket, upon his back, his long, steel-pointed crook, and his dark lantern pendent from a stick, crawling bent and intent along the gutters at night, he is a subject which has already inspired the dramatist and the painter. Félix Pyat, the last of the old '48 Deputies, who, at the close of every session demanded as a matter of form the pardon of all criminals in French prisons, whether political or otherwise, was the author of a melodrama, "Le Chiffonier," which still holds the boards in provincial towns, and he acted the title-rôle himself. The ragpicker is a gregarious being, and of late years the entire corporation has taken up its abode at St. Ouen, outside the fortifications.

The City of the Chiffoniers.

An evil-smelling suburb of Paris is St. Ouen, built round a race course, where pistol duels are frequent, and a vast cemetery, which is mainly for the poor. Melancholy processions to the graveyard make its streets black most of the day, and they meet the dusty, noisy throngs of sporting people coming from or going to the races. An odd promiscuity. The Seine runs shinily through the district, washing with its black waters the muddy banks of an island, that of St. Ouen, which is, with most of the surrounding districts, on the banks, the holiday resort of the dense working populations that inhabit within the fortifications the Clignancourt and Ornano quarters. The atmosphere is thick with the odors of friture, (all sorts of fried things being sold as delicacies on endless lines of stalks,) and it blares all day, week days included, with the hoarse groaning of roundabouts and the crash of steam organs.

The "city" itself, as the ragpicking colony is called, is a mass of badly built unsanitary houses, where hundreds of families crowd together with no consideration for decency, morality, or cleanliness. Around it are patches of ground, black and springy with secular strata of rubbish, upon which the more well-to-do "biffins" have constructed huts, mostly with materials obtained in the exercise of their profession—a few old boards will suffice, the roof, perhaps, consisting of a battered door, while the chimneys will be a broken iron kettle, held down by a brickbat. Around them a few dusty flowers struggle against the rickety palings—a scraggy sunflower or two, and quite a profusion of scarlet runners that hazard has sown.

It was in this curious neighborhood that Comte Louis de Laveaux, the greatest painter of night effects that French art has produced, dwelt for preference, and his models were, as a rule, the ragpickers, those night birds par excellence, and they were, many of them, his appreciative critics into the bargain. It was here that I went frequently to visit him in his last illness, for he succumbed to overwork in the prime of his talent, leaving a magnificent picture of the "Figaro" at night unfinished. Doubtless the unhealthy atmosphere and deadly miasma from the river had something to do with his death.

The Biffins' Banquet.

It is this unsanitary state of the whole district which was the mainspring of the Bins' Banquet that an enterprising grocer of the neighborhood organized.

It was a Lucullan repast, to which the Minister of Commerce was invited, and being unable to attend, wrote a charming letter of regret. Champagne flowed in torrents; the ragpickers and their wives were too proud to come in their working costumes, which was a pity, but were glossy in broadcloth and silk gowns. After the principal toasts it was decided to make a collective representation to the central authorities of the unsanitary condition of the "cité," and the Mayor of St. Ouen, who presided at the feast, promised to do all in his power to secure reforms.

The Paris ragpicker is noted for his honesty before all men, and his trade has nothing dishonorable about it. Latterly it is not as good as it was, the contents of the hotte producing 1f. 50c., instead of 3f. as of yore. More than one ragpicker, however, has made his fortune.

ROWLAND STRONG.

SENOR REVERTER WILL RESIGN.

Cabinet Fails to Approve of the Excommunicated Minister's Course.

MADRID, Sept 18.—The Cabinet held a meeting yesterday and refused to approve all the steps taken by the Minister of Finance, Señor J. Reverter. As a result, the Minister will resign.

The Bishop of Majorca, Balearic Islands, as announced, has excommunicated Señor Reverter for taking possession of the treasury of the church in his diocese. It may be inferred that this is the action upon the part of the Minister of Finance which his colleagues refused to approve.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Valencia, Mgr. Ciriaco Maria Sancha y Hervas, has forbiddeen the Bishop of Majorca to have the letter excommunicating Señor J. Reverter read in the churches of his diocese to-morrow.

The Bishop of Majorca is an old offender, and was once exiled for taking part in Carlist conspiracies.

PRINCE OF REUSS LOCKED UP.

As Count von Plauen, He Is a Prisoner in a Berlin Insane Asylum.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Particulars regarding the incarceration of Prince Henry XVI. of Reuss in an asylum for the insane in this city show the Prince was secluded under the name of Count von Plauen. His affairs have been placed under the control of a court, owing to alleged scandalous financial transactions connected with a Hungarian estate bought by the Prince at Petris, and upon which he gave as commission checks for 136,000 florins, which the banks refused to cash, as the Prince is not good for that amount. In order to avoid a scandal, a banking company offered to pay the amounts due, speculating that Emperor William would recoup the company.

One of the Prince's agents, a man named Mack, obtained letters from the Prince which are said to compromise high personages of Emperor William's Court. These letters, it appears, have been sent abroad, and will probably form the basis of a Court scandal in the near future.

CRY OF FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Said to be Same Old War Cry Against the Conservative Government.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The extent of the distress threatening Ireland seems to depend largely as to through which party's eyes it is viewed. The Council of the National Federation has decided that the country is on the brink of a widespread calamity and calls upon Messrs. Dillon and Harrington to convoke a meeting of the Irish members of Parliament for the purpose of requisitioning Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the Commons and First Lord of the Treasury, to call an Autumn session of Parliament for the purpose of devising relief measures and to pass a bill reducing rents in Ireland in proportion to the loss incurred by the tenants, owing to the wholesale destruction of their crop.

On the other hand, The Dublin Express says the cry of famine is only a continuation of the party war cry which is raised every year the Unionists are in office and adds:

"Judging from the past we may hope that much of the crops doomed to desttruction by the prophets of evil will be rescued and that the general yield will be much larger than expected."

The Daily Independent regards the suggestion that the Duchess of York will shortly appeal for funds in behalf of the Irish who are threatened with famine, in a manner similar to the appeal of the Princess of Wales in behalf of the London poor, at the time of the Queen's Jubilee, as being an insult, and says:

"If the country was ten times as badly off as it is likely to be, it would resent any charitable appeal to the English."

At the same time the Daily Independent emphatically denies that Ireland, as a whole, will suffer much distress.

THE REPLY TO MR. SHERMAN.

More of Chamberlain's Argument in Defense of Pelagic Sealing.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, in the long letter from the Colonial Office to the Foreign Office, signed by Edward Wingfield, one of the Assistant Under Secretaries of State, published by The Times today and dealing with Secretary Sherman's dispatch to the Marquis of Salisbury on the Bering Sea controversy, also says:

"Mr. Chamberlain cannot pass Mr. Sherman's attacks unnoticed, because his silence might be construed as an admission that the dispatch was unanswerable.

"From a perusal of Mr. Sherman's dispatch it might be inferred that the protection and preservation of the fur seal is identical with the suppression of pelagic sealing, and this view is consistent with the attitude the United States has maintained from the outset. In support of its views the United States Government has departed from the noblest traditions of its country, which had earned universal honor by its efforts to vindicate the freedom of the high seas. The nation which is now so zealous for prohibiting pelagic sealing was, in 1832, with equal zeal, asserting the claim of the right for its citizens not only to kill seals on the high seas, but to land and slaughter them on the shores of a friendly nation."

Mr. Chamberlain elaborates on this point at some length, relating the incident of the seizure of the sealing vessel Harriet, at Buenos Ayres, in 1832, and adding:

"The shores of the Pribilof Islands today are equally as uninhabited as the shores of the Faukland Islands and Terra del Fuego were fifty years ago, but no British subject has ever claimed the right to land and kill seals there, as the United States did on the South Atlantic under the protection of the guns of an American man-of-war."

Mr. Chamberlain's letter quotes and answers most minutely all the points of Secretary Sherman's dispatch.

The afternoon newspapers, in their comments upon the Bering Sea correspondence, approve of the British replies. They say the Marquis of Salisbury has taken the only course which was open to him in dealing with Secretary Sherman, "since it is our settled policy to preserve friendly relations with the United States," as one paper explains.

IN THE WHITE CZAR'S HOME

St. Petersburg's Social Life Is Not Barbaric, but Intellectual and Charming.

GRACES OF RUSSIAN WOMEN

A Man Is Accepted for What He Is, and Not for What He Seems—Surprising Freedom of Speech in the Capital of the Autocrat of Europe.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 4.—Society in St. Petersburg is very different from that of Berlin, Vienna, London, and Rome. One finds in the Russian capital neither the loose morals prevalent in the German capital, the aristocratic exclusiveness which characterizes Vienna, the feverish activity of London society, nor yet the engrossing love of pleasure which predominates in the City of the Popes. St. Petersburg is original and unique. While sharing the distinctive characteristics of all the other European capitals, it yet resembles none of them. The Russian capital is both serious and frivolous, a city where the transition from the sublime to the ridiculous takes place naturally and with marvelous facility. One can lead a life of the wildest dissipation in the capital of the Czars, or a life the most serious. Striking contrasts abound, for the most exaggerated luxury shoulders the most abject misery. What at first particularly strikes the foreigner in Russian society is the absolute freedom that reigns and the ease with which one's intimates may be chosen.

St. Petersburg society is subdivided into a very large number of coteries, and in order to become fully acquainted it is necessary to have the entrée to several of these. Then only can one fully appreciate the charms offered by St. Petersburg society to those fortunate enough to have been received in a friendly manner. To accomplish this is no easy task. Russians are suspicious of foreigners, particularly of members of the diplomatic corps. But once a foreigner is able to make himself known and appreciated, society provides for him a most charming life in the Russian metropolis. Unlike other capitals, the official position of a foreigner here has absolutely no influence on his position in society. In this respect there is no society in the world so entirely independent as is that of St. Petersburg. A man is either liked or disliked for himself alone, and if disliked the "smart" set of the Russian capital simply ostracizes him without further formality. The accepted stranger is not tracked and spied upon by the secret police, as in Berlin, nor importuned concerning the number of his "quarterings," as in Vienna.

Woman's Social Place and Power.

There is perhaps no society in any European capital so intelligent and highly intellectual as that here, and certainly none where woman plays such a leading part, and where she is at the same time as thoroughly amiable, gracious, spirituelle, well educated, and in touch with literary and political questions of the day. The Russian woman is a charmer, as is well-known, but, what is less well known, is that her charm consists more in her intellectual powers than in her physical qualities, and that she attracts by the manner in which she holds her own with men, and is able to guide and influence them. Young girls in Russia are seriously brought up and thoroughly well educated, so that they are the intellectual equals or superiors of the men. Woman, therefore, plays a leading part in Russian life. The men are often pushed into unworthy intrigues through the influence of the women, who are, as a rule, much more intelligent than their husbands and brothers. They are all, more or less, animated with the desire of playing a leading part in politics. Their conversation is bright and witty, and their broad education allows them to take part in any discussion. They pass judgment upon men, things, and events with a wonderful precision, and with great good sense, which brings to mind the French "grandes dames" of the XVIII. century. They have moreover many traits in common with these women of a by-gone age, and one finds in St. Petersburg more than one Madame de Sévigné.

Much has been said against the morals of society in St. Petersburg, abroad; the morality of Russians at home being too often judged by certain types of "déclassés" met with in Paris, Rome, and the German watering places. As a matter of fact, society in St. Petersburg is no more depraved than in other European capitals. The contrary is more likely the truth. Scandals do, of course, occur in the "upper circles" of society, but they are relatively less frequent than in some other capitals. Further, no attempt is made, as in Paris and Berlin, to noise these domestic scandals far and wide. A kind of freemasonry exists between well-bred people in St. Petersburg to hush up affairs of this sort. Among the young women who rank as leaders in society it is rare to find one implicated in a scandal of any kind.

Society's Freedom of Speech.

What strikes the foreigner in St. Petersburg, after the good nature, intelligence, and elegance of the women and the luxury of the social entertainments, is the charm of intimate gatherings of the drawing room reunions where politics and the news of the day are discussed. In this empire, governed by a system of absolutism; in this city, where it is generally imagined that everybody is under control of the police, there is a liberty of speech unknown in Berlin and Vienna. Everybody takes the highest interest in public affairs, and closely follows the course of every political act of the Government, and every one expresses his or her opinion with the greatest freedom. Russians are not suspicious of their neighbors as in Berlin and Vienna. However, most of the drawing rooms where topics of the kind are discussed do not open their doors to foreigners. On the other hand, the really political salons do their utmost to attract strangers. Most of these are presided over by a mistress of the house, who is generally both pretty and agreeable, and who possesses the knack of giving the desired turn to the conversation.

What has been said apropos of foreigners in St. Petersburg applies as well to the natives. A man's official position has absolutely no influence on his social position; he may be a General, a Minister, a Privy Councilor, or a member of the Imperial Council, but unless he belongs either by birth or by reason of his personal attainments to the best society, he is certain to stumble against closed doors if he attempts to enter this cream of St. Petersburg society. No better idea of how peculiarly constituted St. Petersburg society is in this respect can be given than by saying that Baron Mohrenheim, the retiring Russian Ambassador in Paris, has never been able to make his entrée into the most exclusive set of the Russian capital. Quarterings do not go in St. Petersburg. It is necessary and sufficient for a man to be a gentleman and clever to have the doors of the most exclusive set open to him.

Club Life and Gypsies.

The most aristocratic clubs in St. Petersburg are the Yachting Club and the Club Anglais. The first is a great power in St. Petersburg society, almost a tyrannical one. It has a very limited membership, and is the place where the "jeunesse dorée" indulge the gambling propensities—more developed here than in any other European capital. The Club Anglais is mostly composed of old and middle-aged men. Club life is very much less developed in St. Petersburg than in other European countries and the United States.

Besides the usual commonplace round of balls, dances, dinners, and theatre parties, a favorite pastime of the "upper ten" in St. Petersburg is to attend the concerts given by the Bohemian gypsies in some small cabaret of the suburbs. It is quite impossible to be present at these concerts without being fascinated with these players of wild, plaintive melodies, gay and sad at the same time. The gypsies of St. Petersburg, who thus play no inconsiderable part in the social life of the capital, form a curious and irresistible attraction, particularly for foreigners. The voice, the gestures, and the attitude of these strange people often have the effect of arousing one to a far greater extent than the talent of some world-famed musician.

The foreigner will soon find that the Russians of society are not the race of barbarians generally represented. Whatever faults they may have, they are free from the exaggerated conceit and overbearing manners of the Germans. They are good haters, but also the best of friends. No people in the world (with the possible exception of the Hungarians) are so thoroughly hospitable, and when once they have offered bread and salt to their guests there is nothing they will not do for their pleasure and comfort.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

FINANCIAL.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD

While the daily volume of business is at large as ever, and larger for the length of time it has been running than Wall Street ever knew before, the general list has continued to move upward by groups or sections after the fashion of all bull markets. At one time the granger group have been specially active and strong, at another the Vanderbilts; the coal stocks have had their day, and the gas stocks theirs. Individual stocks have moved up from time to time independently. It has also become apparent that the big rise the market has had, substantially without a reaction, has turned some of the larger room traders into bears. Having sold out their own stocks, the bull movement naturally appears to them as having no longer any reason for existence. A little nervousness developed yesterday when the bank statement showed the large amount of money flowing West. It indicates stiffer interest rates here and gold imports not far off.

The advance in the gas stocks has been so great as to attract attention outside of Wall Street, the rise in Consolidated Gas to 240 striking the public with astonishment. Somebody was also struck with astonishment yesterday when the stock had an equally violent break, dropping to 228. As the Consolidated stock pays only 8 per cent. dividends, its present price is necessarily based on the distribution of new securities as contemplated in the pending deal. It is not so many years ago it was predicted in this column that Consolidated Gas would increase its dividend from 5 to 6 per cent., and would advance to 125. The statement was regarded as a bold one at the time. The stock had long been hanging in the 90s, but Mr. Keene had taken hold of it, and ran the price up to 112; and it was his prediction which was printed here. Whatever the new deal may be the price of the stock shows what the growth of a great city like New York makes possible. The Chicago Gas people are banking on like development in that city.

The customary Autumn advance in the price of coal, and an improvement in the condition of the trade, is the alleged cause of the rise in the coal stocks. Jersey Central has got over par again, and Delaware and Hudson is not far from the 125 at which it was claimed some time ago it would sell. Bull points are thick on the Reading issues, which have all been strong since Friday. Besides this, the stocks of the smaller coal roads have been rising; Ontario and Western getting above 20, while Susquehanna and Western preferred has jumped several points, and seems so concentrated that more similar jumps are possible. Rochester and Pittsburg ought not to be left behind in this movement. It is a coal and coke road, and is increasing its earnings.

The railroad earnings coming in explain and justify the advance in the stock market. It was said that the last four months of this year would show some surprising increases. The first big report to come in during the week was the New York Central's September quarter statement, showing an increase which if continued for the fiscal year would be a sum equal to over 2½ per cent. on the stock. There was reason for asserting that Central would sell at 125 this year. Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Canada Southern must be doing equally well, as they are all constituent parts of the same system. Next we had the St. Paul for the second week of September, with its $89,000 increase; then the Northern Pacific with $95,000; and next Missouri Pacific with $120,000.

These are all good. The increase on Northern Pacific, equal to 20 per cent., shows that the crop movement has begun on its lines. It is the first large increase reported, and the upward movement in the stock was the natural consequence. If earnings continue to come in at this rate, which the officers of the road confidently anticipate, it is easy to see that Northern Pacific preferred may go well into the 60s.

The late earnings of the Southwestern roads, like the Atchison, are still awaiting publication, but they are well known to be very large, and promise to continue so. As for the Rock Island, that is running ahead at a rate which will make over 6 per cent. on the stock this fiscal year.

The Directors' meeting of the Rock Island takes place the coming week. The dividend rate will, of course, be raised to 4 per cent. This, however, must be understood to be only the first step in the expected increase. The Directors expect to see the stock eventually restored to its old time rate. A price over par for Rock Island may be seen within a week or ten days.

But we come now to a record of the increased and increasing earnings of a company which distances the record of every other company in the country. It is a record only possible through the extraordinary streak of luck which the Alaskan gold discoveries has brought to the Oregon Improvement Company. A few weeks ago, when speaking of the influence of the gold discoveries, the remark was made here casually that as the Oregon Improvement Company must certainly have the cream of that business its earnings ought to be improving. Owing to the reorganization tangle (now straightened out) how the earnings were running was not generally known. We have them now, and they show the astonishing fact that the net earnings of the company have increased this year over last more than 150 per cent. ! Here is the comparison for the months named, in round figures:

	1896.	1897.
May	$29,000	$70,000
June	19,000	65,000
July	39,000	107,000
August	61,000	130,000

The comparison for the nine months from December 1st (when the company's fiscal year begins,) presents the following:

	1896.	1897.
December to August inclusive	$193,000	$504,000
Increase, $311,000—over 150 per cent.		

There are still the months of September, October and November to complete the fiscal year, and if no more than $250,000 net be earned, the total will be $754,000.

The company is just about to emerge from a receivership and a reorganization, the latter being made on the basis of the old business, before there was a thought of the mine of wealth opening to the north. The charges ahead of the common stock of the reorganized company were therefore cut down to the lowest notch. This is how they stand:

Interest on first mortgage bonds	$250,000
5 per cent. on first preferred stock	75,000
4 per cent. on second preferred stock	160,000
	$485,000

Therefore the company promises to have net earnings this year, sufficient to pay interest charges, preferred stock dividends, and over 4 per cent. on the $7,000,000 of new common stock. (Interest charges this year are only $225,000.)

This is a presentation so extraordinary that it would be hard to believe if we did not also know the extraordinary cause of it. And it is no temporary affair. We are only at the beginning of these gold discoveries. The Klondike is merely scratched, and the Copper River Valley, and Cook Inlet country, just as rich as the Klondike, are still to be exploited. The luck that has come to the Oregon Improvement Company is the luck that comes to the struggling farmer who suddenly discovers rich oil wells on his farm.

CUTHBERT MILLS.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

During the week just ended Wall Street security markets have broadened. They have been active, and throughout have shown strength. All the notable changes of the week are on the side of advances.

Such business developments as have been disclosed indicate healthful conditions warranting material progress. From every part of the country come assurances of gains not in confidence only, but in actual trade improvement.

Sturdy advances are scored in the iron trade; and there is for Wall Street always special significance in this. Coal trade affairs are straightened out; and on many accounts betterment there is of consequence. In practically every commercial and industrial department a better situation is discernible; and finally, the congested money market of the country begins to reflect the growth in general business activity; the unhealthful sign of cash piled up in idleness is being succeeded by indications much more inspiriting.

One of the developments of the week has been further sagging in sterling exchange; and high international banking authorities now agree that this tendency of exchange to a lower basis is altogether natural. Almost uniformly such authorities are agreed also that we are close to large gold importations.

Strenuous efforts by adroit manipulators have been exerted to prevent the loss of gold by Europe—to head off gold payments due from Europe to the United States. International business conditions are, however, too powerful to be brushed aside. Europe's pressing needs for American crops this year are too vital to be suppressed or hidden or even disguised. Some bald, bold schemes have been attempted to misrepresent what foreign crop facts are, what Europe's actual demands for breadstuffs amount to; but no success has followed the game for deception. The United States has harvests abundant, sufficient for all home demands, and a vast surplus for the markets of the world; and the markets of all the world must compete one with the other as buyers of what America has to spare.

There are two ways in which Europe can finance liabilities on account of the vast breadstuff supplies she must take from us this year. She can pledge her credit here, thus making plainer than ever before the fact that the United States is become the creditor Nation of the world. The other recourse is to send gold in immediate cash payment. She won't send back American securities—she can't send them—she hasn't them to send. Ever since 1890, when the Baring catastrophe forced Europe into liquidating straights, there has been almost uninterrupted selling out of American stocks by European holders. Sales at first were made because foreign investors found that for American securities only was there an immediate reliable market. They were loaded with Egyptians which nobody would bid for, they were loaded with Brazilians which nowhere could be sold, they were loaded with colonials without a single market available, they were loaded with South Africans, they were loaded with Argentines—they were loaded with riffraff stuff from every quarter of the globe, and for none of it was there anywhere any legitimate bidder.

But for American stocks and American bonds there was here an established and continually ready market. Europe sold, sold, sold—has been selling ever since—has sold till to-day in Great Britain there is probably an ownership of American securities of not beyond 10 per cent. of what such holdings in times past averaged.

When financial convulsions, echoing from foreign disasters, following crashes all around the globe, came finally here, and the smashing times of 1893 upset American values, too, the foreign investor was in no situation to buy back cheaply what he had let go at higher prices. He was too unhappily busy trying to protect himself in the Transvaal, in Argentina and elsewhere.

To-day the international security situation so far as the United States is concerned is that we have during half a dozen years been obliged to stand as bravely as we could and buy back practically every investment that Europe had formerly taken from us. Europe cannot this year pay for the hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of breadstuffs she must buy of us by an exchange of American stocks and bonds for wheat and for corn. The 1897 crops which Europe is buying, and must more actively buy, will be paid for in European gold. Further skillful work may be shown in efforts to postpone the natural flow of gold this way, but delay will only make the volume vaster when finally—and soon—it does start.

While those oracles, spending their time proclaiming that gold cannot come from Europe this year in any substantial way, are making much of the cry that Europe will continue to liquidate American investments, the tonic fact is at last being indisputably disclosed that Europe has turned a sharp corner and is now buying our securities. Evidences of this have within the past few days become too clear to be doubted. Wall Street bankers with important international relationships corroborate reports that this change in the European disposition has come to pass.

Two factors figure in this new phase of the security market situation. The first one is that American railroads are attesting National business improvement by showing increase in earning unprecedented. And the second is that the managers of important American railroads are attesting improvement made in earnings by their properties by declaring increased dividends.

Current traffic returns are inspiriting far beyond what even the most ardent enthusiasts ever foresaw. The New York Central is scoring gains at the rate of $150,000 a week, Burlington and Quincy is about to issue a monthly statement which will show increases of over $800,000. The Rock Island in three days last week gained over $75,000. From every quarter the record of well-managed American railroad properties is uniformly reflecting unparalleled improvement.

Showings like these are bound to be understood and appreciated throughout the investment world; and the home investor will find (is, in fact, already finding) that the foreign investor is wide awake enough to compete for the gains which these tremendous traffic gains make plain, which increased dividends certify.

The official action of the St. Paul Board of Directors in declaring an extra dividend has already in many ways proved itself a tonic influence. As other corporations of similar consequence establish the same policy—similarly show that not only are earnings increasing but that security holders are entitled at once to share in this betterment—effects are bound to be far reaching in their benefits. During the coming week the Directors of the Rock Island Company are to meet for action on that company's dividend rate. An increase is expected. What this increase may be is unknown outside of the controllers of the property. It is certain that whatever the result it will be along conservative lines. The Rock Island was foremost among the great railroad properties of the country to husband its resources against the hard times stretching forward from 1892. Wall Street optimists in those days used to try to encourage themselves by calling Rock Island officers hard names; but results have amply attested the prudence and the foresight of President Cable and his associates. Properties conducted on different principles have paid heavy penalties, while meantime the Rock Island has been able not only to maintain prime physical form, but has coincidently developed auxiliary properties from burdens into largely profitable feeders—for finally the time has come when it is known that the once much criticised Southwestern extensions of the Rock Island prove themselves to be all that their sanguine constructors hoped for. In many ways the Rock Island represents what is substantial and safe, what is ultra conservative, in Western railway management. Now that the same managers who were early to discover impending trouble are already realizing the rich rewards of these good new times, their vote to make a larger distribution to security holders will count tremendously—count in strengthening investment confidence.

Progressive action is best when they who act are known for their conservatism.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday's stock market was irregular. There was a general profit-taking movement that affected many stocks, and caused them to show fractional declines for the day. The market was an active one, transactions aggregating nearly 250,000 shares.

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The activity was well distributed throughout the list, and no one stock was made particularly conspicuous by heavy trading. Burlington led, with 16,000 shares. That stock showed strength, crossing St. Paul. The Granger stocks, although inactive, were strong. Chicago Great Western scored another advance, selling close to 20. The road's earnings for the second week of September were particualrly favorable.

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Manhattan Elevated showed weakness, and closed below 110, after selling at 112½. The Southern stocks declined fractionally on the bad news from the yellow fever district. The Vanderbilts were dull, but steady. Strength was shown in most of the coalers.

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Consolidated Gas was extremely weak, breaking 11 points on what appeared to be realizing sales. There was a subsequent recovery in the stock, and at the close its net decline for the day was 6 points.

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The bank statement was of unusual interest to Wall Street yesterday. It has been expected for a week that its figures would show another large decrease in the bank reserve, and these expectations were fulfilled. The decrease in surplus reserve reflected the movement of currency to the interior. Loans increased, but that increase was small enough to show the effect of the higher money rates.

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The statement showed a decrease in surplus reserve of $6,773,900. Loans increased $2,670,000. Deposits decreased nearly $6,200,000. The New York banks now have reserves aggregating nearly $179,000,000, or nearly $20,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits amounting to $636,000,000, and loans outstanding of $579,000,000.

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Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $25,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 125½.

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In State bonds, $4,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 86.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
B. & O. Southw.	1⅛	Penn. R. R.	¾
Chi. Gt West	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Detroit Gas	2	Rio G. West. pf.	1
Ill. Steel Co.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
L. E. & W.	½	St. P. & Omaha	½
L. E. & W. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅛
Mich. P. C. pf.	2		
Nat. Starch pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Manhattan	2¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¼	N. J. Central	½
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	1⅛	Norf. & West. pf.	⅝
Bay State Gas	1	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	1½
Brook. Union Gas	¾	St. P. & Omaha pf.	1½
Can. Pacific	2	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A	1	Union Pacific	⅝
Consol. Gas	6	United States Exp.	1
Del., Lack. & West.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1	Wheel & L. E. pf.	1
Laclede Gas pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., H. V. & T. 5s, t. r.	2	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	1
Nat. Starch 1st	1	U. P. 6s, 1897, x M. C.	1¾
Oregon Imp. con. 2d in. p'd	3¾	Wabash deb. B.	2

Bonds Declined.

Oregon S. L. inc. A.	1¼	U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s, t. r.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, 4@4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4@4¼ per cent. for sixty days to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for first-class single names, 5@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $155,690,219; balances, $6,147,229; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $382,697.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 1 15-16@2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market heavy. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¾@$4.84⅞ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—12½@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c discount. St. Louis—50c discount.

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During the past week there has been a general strengthening throughout the money markets. Rates have advanced and the offerings of funds have diminished.

In the call market loans have been made as high as 2½ per cent. The generally recognized bank rate for call money has become 2 per cent. Speculative activity in Wall Street has kept up the demand for this class of loans. Time money rates have also advanced, and the demand has increased considerably. The supply has correspondingly diminished, and lenders are disposed to be arbitrary as to terms. Time money has become much more active. Commercial paper, however, is still quiet. The supply is still large, but the demand shows no increase.

The loss of money to the interior, and the consequent depletion of the New York banks' surplus reserves is creating more apprehension of a stiff money market in the near future. It will be noticed, however, that immediately rates advanced the weekly increase in loans became smaller. Yesterday's statement showed an increase of about $2,700,000. The increase last week was over $7,000,000. And there is another factor in the money market situation to be considered—gold imports. Importations of gold seem now to be close at hand. Authorities unite in declaring that they cannot be delayed more than two or three weeks longer. And they can be brought about sooner—if New York bankers will it so.

ONLY AT THE BEGINNING.

Through the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES recently, representative business men from all sections of the country have expressed opinions regarding the general business situation. Unanimously, they have reported with positiveness that business conditions show improvement. Unanimously, they have agreed that the general outlook for further improvement is of the very brightest and best. The majority of these opinions, however, have come from men who have spoken authoritatively for only one particular branch of trade, or one particular section of the country—that branch or section in which they are individually interested. In line with these, interest will attach to the views of a man in close relationship with every branch of business in every part of the country—Mr. L. C. Weir.

As the President of the Adams Express Company, Mr. Weir is necessarily always in touch with the whole American business community. Through his agents everywhere Mr. Weir is kept in constant communication with various branches of industry; and he has always at hand practical and substantial evidences of the exact condition of business.

Mr. Weir talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the state of trade as it comes under his eyes. He is not only positive as to the improvement that has already developed, but he is enthusiastic over the future outlook. In most parts of the country he sees wonderful growth in business, and in all sections evidences of coming betterment and general activity. Mr. Weir said:

"There can be no doubt about the widespread improvement in this country. No one can truthfully deny that the whole situation has changed wonderfully and for the better. I spent the Summer in Europe. When I went away things were already looking brighter, and here and there business was picking up somewhat. When I returned I found everywhere great improvement. The change was marvelous. Business men were active again, and the volume of business had everywhere increased largely.

"This expansion in trade was evident, not in any particular section, but throughout the length and breadth of the country. You will remember that when business began to pick up, and when we saw the first tangible evidences of material betterment, there still remained what might have been called areas of depression. The most notable of these was in that section of the country from Pittsburg west to Chicago. There business still lagged; the improvement that was starting elsewhere had not yet taken a foothold in that particular part of the country. And, in fact, when business in the far West had improved considerably, that in the country of which I speak had shown but few signs of betterment. Now, however, all of that hesitancy has disappeared. The improvement is to be found in all States. North, South, East, and West, there is going on a steady growth and expansion of trade. American industry is once more evident. American energy is once more at work.

"Of course our large crops and the coincident failure of those of the other grain-producing countries of the world has been the chief stimulus for this activity—for these better times. The American farmer sees ahead of him greater prosperity than he has known for years. Not only are his crops large, but he is to receive immense profits from them. And already, although the crops have hardly begun to move, and although the farmer himself has sold but a small part of his products, he has more actual money in his pocket than for a long while. I have proof positive of this right here at hand—and it is an illustration that will, I think, be full of significance.

"Our company recently gave out an order for 100 two-horse express wagons. This is, by the way, the largest single order for express wagons ever given out. In order to have these wagons delivered to us by the necessary date, we were obliged to divide the work up among several wagon-building concerns. Our orders have all been filled except one. The Studebaker Wagon Company has not yet delivered its wagons. The Studebaker Company is, as you know, the largest builder of farm wagons in this country. And that company writes to us, to excuse its delay in delivering our wagons, that it is so rushed with orders for farm wagons that it cannot get out our work on time. Think what this means. Here is a concern having orders direct from the farming classes, and it sells to the farming classes materials necessary to the carrying on of their business. When the Studebaker Company tells us that it has its works in operation night and day; that it is employing more hands than ever before, and that it has so much work to do that it cannot fill its orders in time, it can mean but one thing—that the farmers have need of new fixtures; that they have the money to buy them, and the disposition to do so. And unless there was confidence among the farmers there would be no such outlay, even though the necessity was great.

"With our farmer in prosperous condition, we need have no more fears. For upon the farmer depends our general well-being. Our grain products represent the basis of our wealth. And plenty of grain commanding high prices means business activity and general improvement.

"That general business has improved is shown by the movement of merchandise. Traffic of all kinds has improved. I do not need to tell you that—railroad earnings show it. All through the country you will find merchants of all classes much more active than they have been for a long time. That, of course, is simply the result of the increased buying power of the farmer. The dollar he has received for his wheat passes from one hand to another, and in its passage helps every man handling it. I can see no reason why the business activity already started should not continue. Natural conditions warrant it, and natural conditions will further it.

"Best of all, there is a general confidence among business men. There is a feeling of surety in the future, and this is one great aid to the growth in business. The business man, feeling confident, will push ahead and put money into circulation. The business man with doubts will be conservative and retard the progress.

"Personally, I am most hopeful for the future. I can see no reason to doubt the genuine character of the improvement we have already had, nor do I think it has gone ahead with too much speed.

"It is not a boom—it is a real growth based upon sound underlying conditions.

"And in my opinion we have as yet only seen the beginning."

GOLD IS BOUND TO COME.

Discussing the prospects of gold imports to the United States, Mr. Maurice L. Muhleman, Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the United States, said yesterday:

"There is no doubt if money continues to go West and South as it has been going, and the surplus reserve of the banks is reduced materially—as uniformly it has been in the last two or three weeks—it will not be long before current money rates will rise to a point here that will make it absolutely certain that gold will be imported. On the other hand, if discount rates in Europe remain at a point where our rates would be offset, this would check importations.

"I believe that Europeans are willing that we should import some gold this Fall. They are going to have large payments to make to us on account of produce—cereals and cotton—and they appreciate the fact that it is better for us to draw gold from them during the Fall than to throw obstacles in the way of it. So that I imagine in October, possibly even earlier, there will be a natural importation.

"It may be possible to supply the West and South with currency for three weeks yet without doing much in the way of depleting the supply here, but at the rate it has been going the surplus reserve won't hold out much longer than Oct. 1. In the two weeks past there has been a decrease of $14,000,000 in the surplus reserve.

"If there is a decided increase in the demand for money from the South and West during the coming week we shall see imports of gold from Europe even earlier than Oct. 1."

***

One of the best-known sterling exchange authorities in Wall Street is Mr. Charles Schumacher, who was one of the first to predict gold imports—one of the first to see the sure turn of the gold tide. All along he has been a confident believer in an importing movement to begin this Fall, though his predictions have always been modified by conservatism. Mr. Schumacher now expects to see gold shipped from Europe to this country within the next two or three weeks. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, he said:

"The usual Autumn decline in sterling rates which we have been expecting for some time, but which has been delayed by developments beyond control, has come at last. As it looks at present, the decline will go very much farther during the next two or three weeks—will go on until the gold importing point is reached.

"Just what that point is, however, is somewhat difficult to determine. It varies with each individual arrangement between our gold importers and European correspondents, depending upon the price at which the latter can obtain the gold in Paris, London, or Berlin. According to my calculations, I do not see how any gold can be brought from London with the rate for prime demand sterling over $4.83½. The present rates are about $4.85, and we may temporarily have a hard fight to get rates down to where they will warrant gold imports.

"We know from the experiences of former years that the last 1-16 and ⅛ per cent. in rates is always the most difficult to overcome, and I am inclined to look for some interruptions in the decline in rates before the gold importing point is finally reached. It may take two weeks to get rates down where we want them—it may take three.

"I notice that some of the weekly reviews of the exchange market situation are stating that during the week just past grain bills increased, while those for cotton decreased. I have found just the opposite situation. The supply of grain bills was not as large as it had been, and consisted mostly of old engagements, with a noticeable diminution in new engagements. On the other hand, cotton bills seem to be coming in on a most liberal scale, and with every prospect of a further large increase from now on.

"I think the Bank of England has surprised almost every one familiar with the exchange situation by not advancing its discount rate. By maintaining its present rate, it keeps the official rate below that of the private market. This is a state of affairs which has not existed for years.

"Although I do not expect to see gold imports just yet, I still feel confident that they will come eventually—come soon. By the 1st of October, or a little later, we should have gold coming into the country from Europe."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ¾, to 46¼; Erie, ¼, to 19⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 63¾, and St. Paul, ¼, to 104¾. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 76¼, and Illinois Central, ¼, to 111½. Atchison sold at 17, New York Central at 118¼, and Erie first preferred at 46¼. British consols declined 1-16, to 111½, for money, and were unchanged, at 111⅝, for the account. The Bank of England lost £118,000 bullion on balance.

In Paris rentes advanced 7½c, to 103f 47½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 191.30 and in London at 47.

THE CHEAPEST OF THE GRANGERS.

Says The Commercial and Financial Chronicle in discussing the security market situation of a property which has recently been receiving much increased Wall Street attention:

"The securities of the Chicago Great Western Railway have latterly been attracting increased attention on the Stock Exchange. President Stickney points out that the physical condition of the permanent way is better than ever before. He says that over 88 per cent. of all ties in the whole line has been renewed within the past five years, mostly with a superior quality of white oak, and within the same period over 85 per cent. of all the wooden bridges and culverts has been renewed and 34 per cent. made permanent structures of stone, earth, and steel. The remaining 15 per cent. is to be renewed in the next two years, mostly with permanent structures. The completion of these renewals, Mr. Stickney says, should materially reduce the working expenses and correspondingly increase the net earnings. The company lost only $28,961 in gross earnings during the twelve months, (as compared with the twelve months preceding,) and $146,306 in net. Considering the large losses sustained by some of the other roads in that territory, by reason of the smaller Spring-wheat crop and the depression in business, this is a very striking showing.

"The Milwaukee and St. Paul in the same twelve months lost $2,195,061 in gross and $1,095,792 in net, and the Chicago and Northwestern in the twelve months ending May 31 suffered a decrease of $2,511,518 in gross and of $1,015,204 in net. Mr. Stickney directs attention to the fact that more than the whole decrease of $28,961 in gross on the Chicago Great Western for the twelve months was made good in the first month of the current fiscal year, namely July, 1897. For that month gross gained over the same month in 1896 $48,439 and net $34,667, besides which there was $70,655 increase in gross in August, and there have also been further gains for the weeks of September thus far. The income statement for the fiscal year shows that the company had a surplus over all mandatory charges for the twelve months of $455,313. Out of this there were paid two semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent. each, amounting to $364,541, on the 4 per cent. debenture stock, which is entitled to dividends in cash, leaving a surplus over all cash payments of $90,772."

FINANCIAL.

The Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Company.

The undersigned, representing a majority of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, issued under its mortgage dated April 1, 1890, have been constituted a committee for the protection of the interests of the consolidated mortgage bondholders, under an agreement dated September 18, 1897, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Depositary, Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, N. Y., or at the agency of the Depositary, the American Loan and Trust Company, No. 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Holders of consolidated mortgage bonds may deposit the same with the Depositary in the City of New York, or in Boston at its said agency, on or before the first day of November, 1897. Certificates of the Depositary will be issued for the consolidated mortgage bonds so deposited, and an application will be made, as soon as practicable, to have such certificates listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Dated New York, September 18, 1897.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Chairman,
GEORGE M. PULLMAN,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
OLIVER AMES,
HARRY WALTERS,
HENRY BUDGE,
HENRY LEVIS,
URIAH HERRMANN.
Committee.
J. T. GRANGER, Secretary.
JOHN S. WISE,
E. C. HENDERSON, Counsel.

The Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Company.

To the Holders of

First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Denver, Texas and Gulf Railway Company;

First Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company;

Funded interest certificates of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company; and

Stock of the Union Pacific, Denver, and Gulf Railway Company:

A committee of holders of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company has been formed under an agreement dated the eighteenth day of September, 1897.

Holders of the above mentioned bonds, funded interest certificates, and stock may deposit the same subject to said agreement with the Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary named in said agreement, at its office, No 54 Wall Street, New York, or at its agency, the American Loan and Trust Company, No. 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Certificates of deposit will be issued by the Depositary in respect of deposits so made, and an application will be made, as soon as practicable, to have such certificates listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Dated New York, September 18, 1897.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Chairman,
GEORGE M. PULLMAN,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
OLIVER AMES,
HARRY WALTERS,
HENRY BUDGE,
HENRY LEVIS,
URIAH HERRMANN.
Committee.
J. T. GRANGER, Secretary.
JOHN S. WISE,
E. C. HENDERSON, Counsel.

INCREASED EARNINGS
MEAN
INCREASED DIVIDENDS

The two all important influences to make a bull market are favorable Railroad returns and low rates of interest for money, enabling operators to carry stocks cheaply and easily. Both influences are now present to a remarkable degree, and will continue to make profits for buyers.

The returns so far published, for the first week of September, break all previous records. Imports of Gold from abroad are imminent and will correct and regulate any attempts to raise money rates here, assuring as it does a plentiful supply of money indefinitely. Imports of gold will do more to cause foreign buying of our securities than any other known consideration. To "Buy the Securities of the Country to which Gold is flowing" is a financial maxim, such country becoming one of the World's Creditor Nations, rich and prosperous. NET EARNINGS OF OUR RAILROADS WILL CONTINUE TO ASTONISH THE PUBLIC, AND IT IS NET EARNINGS THAT MAKE DIVIDENDS FOR STOCKHOLDERS. THIS FACT FURNISHES THE BEST REASON FOR BUYING SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," conceded by banks, the press, and Boards of Trade throughout the country to be the most condensed and statistically reliable publication ever issued by any banking house. Gives range of prices of stocks, wheat, and cotton for ten to thirty years, latest financial reports, statements of earnings, &c., of all railroad and industrial corporations whose shares are listed on the principal exchanges, thereby enabling investors to operate on their own judgment based on facts to be found in the Manual, which is invaluable to business men generally. It enables any one to invest money, keeping the principal intact, and making it pay an income.

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—STUART & PADDOCK—

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BANKERS,
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1,270 Broadway,
359 Broadway,
Dealers in
UNITED STATES BONDS,
STOCKS,
GRAIN, COTTON.

$500 BONUS AND 5% INTEREST GIVEN, with security, for loan $5,000, one year, to promote sale valuable property. Address HENRY, 34 West 26th St.

WANTED.—$2,000 at 6 per cent.; first mortgage on A1 gilt-edge real estate; value $7,000; principals only; thorough investigation desired each side. Address J. C., Box 190, Times.

FINANCIAL.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, Sept. 8, 1897.

To Depositors of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization represented by the undersigned Committee; and

To Holders of Bonds and Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company:

This Committee has modified the Plan of Reorganization set forth in the Agreement of May 29, 1896, under which this Committee is acting, so as to provide:

1. That the stock to be issued by the new Company shall consist of

a. Five per cent. (5%) non-cumulative First Preferred stock, for $1,525,000.

b. Four per cent. (4%) non-cumulative Second Preferred stock, for $4,000,000.

c. Common stock, for $7,000,000.

2. That holders of Consolidated Mortgage bonds and Preferred stock of the Improvement Company paying twelve and one-half per cent. (12½%) upon the par value thereof, in accordance with the terms of said Agreement, shall receive an equal amount, to wit, twelve and one-half per cent. (12½%) in new First Preferred stock, sixty per cent. (60%) in new Second Preferred stock, and forty per cent. (40%) in new Common Stock;

3. That holders of Common Stock paying ten per cent. (10%) upon the par value thereof, in accordance with the terms of said Agreement, shall receive an equal amount, to wit, ten per cent. (10%) in new First Preferred stock, and sixty per cent. (60%) in and 4% on Common Stock.

The Second Preferred and Common stock are to receive ratably per share all dividends paid in any year after payment of 5% on First Preferred, 4% on Second Preferred, and 4% on Common stock.

A memorandum more particularly showing such modifications has been filed with each of the depositaries under said Plan.

The time for payment of the second installment of the payments required under said Plan is extended to SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1897. On or before that date depositors of Consolidated Mortgage bonds and stock should, besides paying said installment, present their Certificates to one of the depositaries, to be so stamped as to show assent to the modifications above stated; the Agreement of Reorganization of May 29, 1896, to be operative as if the Plan therein had originally been as so modified.

The said modifications have already been assented to by the depositors of a majority in value of said Consolidated bonds.

The time within which bonds and stock may be deposited under the said Agreement of Reorganization, modified as above, without penalty, has been extended to and including SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1897. The two installments of the payment required by such Agreement and heretofore called, must be paid, with interest on the first thereof, at the time of deposit.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
E. ROLLINS MORSE,
JULES S. BACHE,
Committee.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

Oregon Improvement
REORGANIZATION.

The undersigned Committee approve the Plan of Reorganization of the Oregon Improvement Company set forth in the Reorganization Agreement dated May 29th, 1896, known as the plan of the Waterbury Committee, the same having been modified in pursuance of an agreement with the undersigned in manner as shown by memorandum filed with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, New York, and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, depositaries under said plan, dated September 7th, 1897.

The undersigned declare their own plan abandoned, and recommend to all who have deposited securities with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company thereunder to at once withdraw the same—which may be done without charge—and deposit them with one of the depositaries above mentioned under said plan of the Waterbury Committee as so modified.

New York, September 8th, 1897.

H. AMY,
HENRY K. McHARG
MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, of Counsel.

The Mercantile Trust Co.
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
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N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
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James Stillman, H. Walter Webb,
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This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.

23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, September 11, 1897.

To Holders of the above Certificates:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Note Holders' Agreement, dated February 15, 1897, we shall be prepared to make payment on September 28, 1897, of thirty per cent. (30 per cent.) on account of the principal of the above Certificates, upon presentation thereof, and suitable stamping or indorsement thereon, at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, or, at the option of Certificate Holders, at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston. Interest will cease in respect of the amount so payable on the Certificates on September, 28, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

PRINCIPAL DUE OCTOBER 1, 1917.

Interest Payable April 1st and October 1st.

Both principal and interest payable in New York City, in gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, or at the option of the holder in sterling, at the agency of the Company in London.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with provision for registration of principal.

Full particulars in regard to the issue may be found in the following letter of Mr. J. Edward Simmons, President of the Panama Railroad Company, to which reference is made:

NEW YORK, August 27, 1897.

Messrs. VERMILYE & COMPANY:

GENTLEMEN:—Replying to your request for information regarding the **$2,000,000** First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of this Company purchased by you, I would state as follows:

The Panama Railroad Company exists under perpetual and special charter, granted by the Legislature of the State of New York on April 7, 1849, and covers powers to operate steamship as well as railroad lines, under concessions from the Republic of Colombia, granted in 1850, and running to A. D. 1966.

In 1867 this Company issued **£1,000,000** sterling (**$5,000,000**) Thirty-year 7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, which mature on October 10, 1897. Although there was no sinking-fund obligation which required it to do so, the Company, from motives of prudence, voluntarily set aside surplus earnings from time to time for the purpose of meeting these bonds at maturity, and has thus reduced the balance, for which provision is to be made, to the comparatively small sum of **£537,600** (say **$2,688,000**).

From the proceeds of the sale of the **$2,000,000** new 4½ Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, and with securities and cash now in hand from surplus earnings, the Company will have sufficient to retire the outstanding Sterling Mortgage Bonds at Maturity, and leave a surplus of about **$500,000**.

The new mortgage will constitute the only mortgage indebtedness of the Company, and will be secured by a first lien on all the railroad, steamships, concessions, rights, franchises, and real and personal property of the Company now owned or hereafter to be acquired.

In accordance with the terms of the mortgage securing the new issue, the Company is to set aside in August of each year **$150,000** in gold for the redemption of these bonds at the best price at which they can be obtained by the Trustees, and, if they cannot be thus bought in the open market below **105** and accrued interest, the Trustees are to draw that amount by lot at that price, and pay the same on the next interest-date.

After five years, the Company is entitled to redeem on any interest-date any or all of the outstanding bonds by lot at **105** and accrued interest.

Under the terms of the concessions from the Republic of Colombia, this Company pays to that government an annual subsidy of **$225,000**, and it also pays to the Department of Panama a subsidy of **$25,000**, making a total charge of **$250,000** per annum. These payments are in lieu of all taxes and other governmental charges.

At the request of the Colombian government, in order to capitalize for its benefit the subsidy due for twenty-seven years, this Company issued **$3,000,000** of bonds, of which there are now outstanding **$1,846,000**, the remaining **$1,154,000** having been paid and cancelled by annual drawings.

These subsidy bonds referred to do not represent any increased indebtedness, and are not secured by a mortgage.

Out of the subsidy due the Government each year, the interest on these last-named bonds is paid, and the remainder is used for the purpose of drawing and canceling as many bonds as can be redeemed therewith. In this way the issue will be annually reduced, and will be retired before maturity. At the expiration of the twenty-seven years, in 1908, the payment of the annual subsidy direct to the Government will be resumed.

The authorized issue of the new 4½ Per Cent. First Mortgage Loan is **$4,000,000**, of which **$2,000,000** are issued at present. The remaining **$2,000,000** are held in trust, to be issued only for betterments, improvements, or new property acquired, and like purposes as provided in the mortgage.

By this reduction in the principal, and also in the rate of interest, the Company reduces its annual fixed charge over **$100,000**.

To meet the requirements of the developing traffic of the Pacific Coast with the United States and Europe, and to abolish the system of lighterage service in the Bay of Panama which has prevailed for nearly fifty years, and to introduce the most improved methods of loading, unloading, and handling traffic, the Company has contracted for the construction of a great pier, harbor, and other like improvements and facilities in the Bay of Panama, permitting the loading and unloading of cargoes directly from vessels to cars. These improvements are now under way, and will cost about **$1,000,000**.

The large savings in expenses of operation of direct shipment over the lighterage (involving double handling) of cargoes is self-evident; while the increase in business from the shortening of the voyage at least seven days, freedom from delays, interruptions, and accidents, and general facilitation of business, give assurance that the annual cash results from these improvements will be far in excess of the annual interest charge incurred thereby.

Additions to the Company's fleet of steamers, the establishment of grain elevators and warehouses on the Isthmus, and other equally important improvements are also contemplated in the early future. These latter additions, and improvements will involve an expenditure during the next few years of about **$700,000**.

The net earnings of the Company for the past five years have averaged **$614,781.69** per annum. The years 1893, 1894, and 1895 were the years of aggressive competition by this Company to secure and establish the firm position it attained in 1895. The net earnings for the year 1896 were **$1,035,303.63**.

The net earnings for the first six months of the current year are **$615,368.15**, an increase of net profit of **19.91** per cent. over the corresponding period of last year.

Deducting from the earnings of the past year the subsidy of **$250,000**, there is left **$785,303.63**, against which the only fixed charge of the Company will be the interest on the bonds sold you, amounting to **$90,000** per annum (aside from the Sinking Fund Installment); in other words, during the past year the Company earned over eight times the amount of this interest charge.

The railroad and its equipment, as well as the steamships, tugs, lighters, and other property of the Company, have been brought to a high state of efficiency, and the property is now in better condition than at any time during its corporate existence.

The Capital Stock of the Company amounts to **$7,000,000**.

During the almost half-century of the existence of the Company, it has continued without cessation or financial default.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. EDWARD SIMMONS, President.

The form of the bond and the mortgage has been passed upon and approved by our counsel, Messrs. S. P. and J. McL. Nash.

Interest upon the bonds will accrue from October 1, 1897.

WE OFFER THEM FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT 101 FLAT, DELIVERABLE ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE OPENED AT OUR OFFICE AT 10:00 A. M., ON TUESDAY, THE 21ST INST., AND WILL BE CLOSED AT 12 M. THE SAME DAY.

The right is reserved to allot the bonds at our discretion, or to decline applications altogether.

Vermilye & Company,

Nassau and Pine Streets.

September 18, 1897.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE

Equitable Gas Light and New York and East River Gas Companies:

A plan and agreement, dated September 1st, 1897, providing for the union of the properties and business of the Equitable Gas Light and New York and East River Gas Companies have been formulated and have been approved by the respective Boards of Directors of the two Companies. Copies of the plan and agreement, showing the distribution of new securities among the present stockholders, can be obtained from the undersigned. Stockholders are referred to such agreement, under which the undersigned will act as depositary with full power to take all proceedings necessary or expedient to consummate the plan of union. The agreement will not become effective until the deposit of two-thirds of the stock of each of the Companies, and the right to deposit will expire on October 1, 1897. A syndicate has agreed to purchase for cash the shares of stockholders not desiring to convert present holdings into new securities, and stockholders must indicate their election to convert or sell for cash at time of deposit.

New York, September 7, 1897.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York a proposition was presented for the purchase of the shares of this Company, or an exchange of said shares for the securities of a new Company, consolidating this Company with the New York and East River Gas Company, as set forth in the foregoing advertisement of the Central Trust Company, Depositary.

After full consideration it was unanimously resolved to recommend the acceptance thereof by the stockholders of this Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. P. MILLER, Secretary.

New York, September 2, 1897.

The New York and East River Gas Company.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The New York and East River Gas Company, held September 7th, 1897, it was unanimously resolved to recommend that the stockholders of this Company deposit their shares of stock under the plan of union with The Equitable Gas Light Company of New York and the agreement dated September 1st, 1897, with the Central Trust Company of New York, as Depositary.

Copies of the plan and agreement can be procured at this Company's office, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company DEBENTURE BONDS.

The Six per cent. Debenture Bonds ($705,420) and the Four per cent. Debenture Bonds ($411,000) of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company mature October 1st, 1897, and will be paid in cash upon presentation at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY at or after maturity.

In response to inquiries made by bondholders, whether the Company would extend or renew these bonds, or any part of them, the Company has concluded to say that it is willing to renew Bonds to the amount in the aggregate of not exceeding $600,000, and upon presentation at the Central Trust Company, between September 15th, 1897, and October 5th, 1897, of any of the now outstanding Bonds, will issue in exchange therefor, (until the Bonds so issued aggregate $600,000,) its Debenture Bonds of the like character, guaranteed by the Southern Pacific Company, maturing October 1st, 1902, and bearing interest at the uniform rate of Five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually April 1st and October 1st. The October 1, 1897, coupon on maturing Bonds will be paid in cash upon presentation thereof at the Central Trust Company on or after September 15th, 1897.

This offer is subject to withdrawal at any time without notice.

NEW YORK, September 4th, 1897.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

By THOS. H. HUBBARD, President.

ALL N. Y. CITY STREET RAILWAY

AND OTHER INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.,

41 NEW ST., NEW YORK.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. Orders for stocks and bonds executed on commission.

BRAZEAU & HESSE

44 BROAD & 40 NEW ST., NEW YORK.

STOCKS & BONDS.

PROPOSALS.

$1,040,719.76

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. STOCK, BONDS, AND CERTIFICATES OF THE

CITY of BROOKLYN

FREE AND EXEMPT FROM ALL TAXATION.

EXCEPT FOR STATE PURPOSES. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, Brooklyn, September 17, 1897.—The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at this office until Thursday, September 30th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time they will be opened for the whole or any part of the following registered THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. BONDS, STOCK, and CERTIFICATES, viz.:

$250,000 School Building Bonds. Payable January 1, 1937.

$30,325 Consolidated Stock issued for the Construction of the New East River Bridge. Payable January 1, 1937.

$116,394.76 Consolidated Stock issued for the Extension of the System of Water Supply. Payable January 1, 1937.

$50,000 Consolidated Stock issued for the Construction of Auxiliary Sewers. Payable January 1, 1937.

$37,000 Consolidated Stock issued for the Improvement of Albany Avenue. Payable January 1, 1937.

$90,000 Consolidated Stock issued for the Disciplinary School. Payable January 1, 1937.

$5,000 Public Library Bonds. Payable January 1, 1937.

$20,000 Consolidated Stock issued for the Improvement of Wallabout Market property. Payable October 4, 1917.

$7,000 Memorial Bonds. Payable October 4, 1917.

$250,000 Local Improvement Bonds. Payable January 1, 1917.

$70,000 Flatbush Sewer Bonds, (accrued interest from August 1, 1897, to be paid in addition to price.)

$9,000 payable August 1, 1921.
9,000 payable August 1, 1922.
9,000 payable August 1, 1923.
9,000 payable August 1, 1924.
9,000 payable August 1, 1925.
9,000 payable August 1, 1926.
9,000 payable August 1, 1927.
7,000 payable August 1, 1928.

$35,000 Flatbush Sewer Assessment Bonds, (accrued interest from August 1, 1897, to be paid in addition to price.)

$7,000 payable August 1, 1911.
7,000 payable August 1, 1912.
7,000 payable August 1, 1913.
7,000 payable August 1, 1914.
7,000 payable August 1, 1915.

$80,000 Twenty-sixth Ward Improvement Assessment Certificates. Payable October 4, 1902.

All of the above Bonds, as to Principal and Interest, will be payable in GOLD COIN of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, and under the provisions of the City Charter as amended by Chapter 648 of the Laws of 1895. They are free and exempt from all taxation, except for State purposes. Payment of purchase money to be made October 4, 1897.

Flatbush Sewer Bonds and Flatbush Sewer Assessment Bonds will be dated August 1, 1897, and accrued interest on these will be required in addition to price. Interest payable February and August in each year. All other of the above issues will be dated October 4, 1897, with interest payable January and July in each year.

Proposals must state the price offered, the description or maturity dates of Bonds desired, and be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds."

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

GEORGE W. PALMER, Comptroller.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Richmond, Va., September 8, 1897.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the Election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all Committees thereof, since the last Annual Meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 19th day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Saturday, September 18th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 20th, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELFORD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HIGH GRADE BONDS.

N. Y., N. Haven & Hart. Convert. deb. 4s
N. Y., N. Haven & Hart. 50-year deb. 4s
N. Y. & New England 1st mtge. 6s & 7s
Del., Lack. & West. . . 1st. Mtge. 7s
N. Y., Lack. & West. . . 1st Mtge. 6s
(Guar. by Del., Lack. & West R. R.)
Morris & Essex . . . . . 1st Mtge. 7s
Morris & Essex . . . Consolidated 7s
(Guar. by Del., Lack. & West R. R.)
Chicago & Northwestern . . Consol. 7s
Northwestern Union . . . 1st Mtge. 7s
Iowa Midland . . . . . . 1st Mtge. 8s
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st Mtge. Gold 6s
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om. Consol. 6s
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 2d Mtge. Gold 6s
Chic., Rock Island & Pac. 1st Mtge. 6s
Chic., Burl. & Quincy . . . 1st Mtge. 7s
Pitts., McK'p't & Yough'ny 1st Mtge. 6s
(Guar. by L. S. & M. So., and by P. & L. E. R'ys.)
New York & Harlem . . . 1st Mtge. 7s
New York & Northern 1st Mtge. Gold 5s
Canada Southern . . . 1st Mtge. 5s
Rome, Water. & Ogdens. . Consol. 5s
West Shore Guar. Regis. 1st Mtge. 4s
Ches. & Ohio (1908 & 1911) 1st Mtge. Gold 6s
Erie Railway . . . 1st Consol. Gold 7s
Chic. St. L. & N O. Guar. Consol. Gold 5s
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind. . Consol. 7s
Indianapolis & St. Louis 1st Mtge. 7s
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. 2d Mtge. 7s
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st Mtge. 7s
Third Avenue R. R. 1st Mtge. Gold 5s
Edison Elec. Illumin. 1st Mtge. Gold 5s

FOR SALE BY

Goldman, Sachs & Co.,

31 NASSAU STREET.

Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R. Co.

New 4% Bonds When Issued,
New Preferred & Com. Stock, When Issued,
DEALT IN.

HOFMANN BROS.,

30 BROAD ST.

Preferred and Common Stocks OF THE Glucose Sugar Refining Co.

DEALT IN BY

HARRIMAN & CO.,

120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

$100 INVESTED NOW in American Stone Pile stock will make $1,000 PROFIT IN VERY SHORT TIME; no risk. For full information call or address AMERICAN STONE PILE CO., 2 Wall St., New York.

STATE BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE **ASTOR PLACE BANK** at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts $2,084,902.35
Overdrafts 336.30
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers $337,382.61
Due from approved reserve agents 387,606.34
Stocks and bonds 724,988.95
Specie 107,343.75
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks 176,641.61
Cash items, viz.: 50,738.00
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges $97,227.29
Other items carried as cash 19,741.97
.... 116,969.26
.... $3,261,920.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash $250,000.00
Surplus fund 300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid 54,712.90
Due depositors 2,616,574.23
Due trust companies, banks, brokers, and savings banks 30,238.09
Reserved for taxes 10,395.00
.... $3,261,920.22

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: ALFRED C. BARNES, President, and JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier, of the Astor Place Bank, a bank located and doing business at Astor Place and Eighth Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 15th day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.

ALFRED C. BARNES, President.
JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 18th day of September, 1897, before me,

HENRY BIRRELL, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE **UNION SQUARE BANK.** AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts $2,076,507.53
Overdrafts 98.20
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers $129,577.69
Due from approved reserve agents 176,194.79
Stocks and bonds 305,772.48
Specie 1,000.00
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks 38,632.03
.... 229,763.00
Cash items, viz.:
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges $138,622.89
Other items carried as cash 3,889.18
.... 142,312.07
.... $2,794,285.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash $200,000.00
Surplus fund 200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid 71,293.50
Due depositors 2,318,991.81
Tax fund 4,000.00
.... $2,794,285.31

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: FREDERICK WAGNER, President, and JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier, of the Union Square Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 8 Union Square in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 15th day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made. (Signed.)

FREDERICK WAGNER, President.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 17th day of September, 1897, before me. (Signed.)

LOUIS A. FAHS, Notary Public, New York County.

The Chimney Glass Wage Scale.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 18.—At a conference of chimney-glass workers and manufacturers in this city yesterday the wage scale was settled by the manufacturers conceding last year's scale, after demanding a cut of 10 per cent. The fires have been lighted at all the factories and work will be resumed at once. This is the last of the flint-glass scales to be arranged for this season.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Sept. 18, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
157	160	6	Adams Express	158½	158½	158½	158½	......
24¼	25	250	American Cotton Oil	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ½
116	120	5	American Express	116½	116½	116½	116½	......
14¼	14½	1,885	American Spirits Mfg	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
33¼	34	700	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	34½	34½	33¼	33¼	—1¼
152⅝	152⅞	5,260	Am. Sugar Refining	153¼	153½	152	152⅞	— ⅜
118	118½	475	Am. Sugar Refining pf	118½	118½	118⅛	118⅛	—1⅛
91⅛	91⅝	2,540	American Tobacco	91	91½	90¾	91⅛	+ ½
112½	113	100	American Tobacco pf	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	+ ⅜
36½	38	200	Ann Arbor pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	......
16⅝	16¾	11,435	At., T. & S. F.	16⅝	17	16⅝	16¾	+ ¼
35	35⅛	9,809	At., T. & S. F. pf	35¼	35⅝	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	19½	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	18¾	19¾	18¾	19	+ ¼
9⅜	9¾	5,830	B. & O. Southw. pf	8	9¾	8¼	9⅝	+1⅛
11¼	11⅞	3,500	Bay State Gas	12	12	11	11	—1
36	36⅛	2,500	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	36½	36½	35¾	36	+ ¼
133	134	410	Brooklyn Union Gas	134	134	134	134	— ¾
2½	3	200	Brunswick Co.	3	3	3	3	......
18	23	200	Buff., R. & P. pf	64⅞	64⅞	64⅝	64⅝	— ¼
61	61½	545	Canada Southern	61	61¼	61	61	— ¼
73½	74½	100	Canadian Pacific	73½	73½	73½	73½	—2
16¾	17	300	Central Pacific	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
26½	26⅝	7,370	Chesapeake & Ohio	26¾	26⅞	26¼	26½	— ¼
11	11¼	275	Chi., Ind. & Louis	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅞
35¼	35½	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	35½	36⅞	35½	35½	+ ¼
101¼	101½	16,467	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	101¼	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	+ ⅛
107¼	107⅝	7,373	Chicago Gas	107⅜	108¾	107⅛	107⅛	— ⅞
19¼	19⅝	11,680	Chi. Great Western	19	19⅝	19	19⅜	+ ½
40	42	200	Chi. Great W. pf., A	41	41	41	41	—1
29¼	30	225	Chi. Great W. pf., B	29¾	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
101⅜	101½	6,780	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	101½	101⅝	101¼	101½	......
131¼	131½	875	Chi. & Northw.	131½	131⅝	131	131¼	— ¼
95¼	95⅝	3,597	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	95½	95⅜	95¼	95⅝	+ ⅛
40¾	41	1,900	C., C., C. & St. Louis	41	41¼	40¾	40¾	— ¼
26½	26¾	250	Colorado Fuel & Iron	27	27	27	27	— ¾
7	7⅛	120	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
6⅜	6½	210	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
20	25	25	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf	26	26	26	26	......
38	38½	100	Consolidated Ice	38	38	38	38	......
233	234	5,796	Consolidated Gas Co.	238½	238½	228	233	—6
120⅝	122	1,046	Delaware & Hudson	123	123	121¾	121¾	+ ¼
161½	162	1,270	Del., Lack. & West	161¼	162	161¼	161½	—1
14⅜	14½	110	Denver & Rio Grande	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
49¾	50	965	Denver & R. G. pf	49⅝	50	49⅝	49⅞	+ ⅜
49	50	400	Detroit Gas	49¾	50	49¾	50	+2
131	135	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	131	131	131	131	—1
18¾	18⅞	3,061	Erie	18⅞	19	18⅝	18⅝	......
44½	44¾	1,660	Erie 1st pf	44⅞	45⅛	44¾	44¾	— ¼
24¾	25½	760	Erie 2d pf	25½	25½	24½	25	— ¼
40⅜	40½	913	General Electric	40½	40⅝	40¼	40¼	— ¼
100⅝	100⅞	485	H. B. Claflin Co.	100¾	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅛
108	108½	700	Illinois Central	108	108¼	108	108	— ⅜
45	49	200	Illinois Steel Co.	49	49	49	49	+ ½
10¾	11¼	500	Iowa Central	11	11	11	11	+ ¼
45	45½	405	Laclede Gas	46¼	46¼	45	45	— ¼
94	96	100	Laclede Gas pf	94	94	94	94	— ½
21½	22	650	Lake Erie & Western	21¾	22½	21¾	22	+ ½
78½	79	738	Lake Erie & West. pf	79	79½	78⅝	79	+1
61⅜	61½	5,080	Louisville & Nashville	62	62	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅜
109¾	110	7,095	Manhattan Con	112½	112½	109¾	109¾	—2¼
123½	124	525	Metropolitan Traction	123¾	123¾	123½	123¾	......
6½	7½	5	Mexican Central	6	6	6	6	......
110½	111	70	Michigan Central	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	......
..		100	Mich. Penin. Car pf	61	61	61	61	+2
30	30½	425	Minn. & St. Louis	30	30	30	30	— ¼
89½	91	100	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	90	90	90	90	......
61	62	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	62	62	62	62	— ¼
16¼	16½	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
40⅞	41½	1,187	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	41⅛	41¼	41	41	— ⅛
38¼	38⅝	6,110	Missouri Pacific	38⅞	39¼	38½	38½	— ⅝
41⅜	41½	1,110	National Lead Co.	41⅛	41¾	41	41¾	......
107	108	100	National Lead Co. pf	108	108	108	108	— ¼
90	95	131	National Starch 1st pf	90	90	90	90	+1
8	8½	100	New Central Coal	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
100¼	100¾	1,788	New Jersey Central	101¼	101¼	100¼	100¼	— ½
114¾	115	1,412	New York Central	114⅞	115	114¾	114⅞	— ⅛
17	17⅛	450	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	17¼	17¼	17	17	— ¼
42⅛	43	225	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	43	43	43	43	+1½
19½	19¾	150	N. Y., Sus. & Western	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
43½	43¾	1,105	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	44¼	44¼	43½	43½	— ¼
44¼	44½	284	Norfolk & West. pf	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	— ⅝
5⅝	5¼	1,325	North American	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	......
21¼	21⅜	2,2?5	Northern Pacific	21⅞	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
55¾	56	2,890	Northern Pacific pf	56⅛	56⅛	55¾	55⅞	— ⅜
19⅝	19¾	4,140	Ontario & Western	19¾	20	19½	19¾	— ⅛
71½	73	106	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	71½	71½	71½	71½	—1½
20½	22	2	Oregon Short Line	21½	21½	21½	21½	......
37⅞	38	373	Pacific Mail	38⅛	38⅛	38	38	......
118¼	118⅝	4,500	Pennsylvania R. R.	118½	119	118½	118¾	+ ¾
2	2⅛	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans	2	2	2	2	......
27¼	27½	2,750	P., C., C. & St. Louis	27¼	27⅞	26½	27¼	......
66½	68	1,000	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	66¼	67	66¼	67	+2
9	10	25	Pitts. & Western pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	......
181¼	185	200	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	181¾	184¾	184¾	184¾	......
28⅞	29	11,400	Reading	29¼	29¼	28⅞	29	+ ⅜
56⅞	57	9,515	Reading 1st pf	57½	57⅝	57	57	+ ⅜
35¼	35⅝	2,610	Reading 2d pf	35¾	35¾	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅜
55½	57	100	Rio Grande West. pf	56	56	56	56	+1
47½	49	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	49	49	49	49	......
8	8¼	1,300	St. L. & San Fran	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	......
55⅝	55¾	360	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	55½	55¾	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
21⅜	21¾	550	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ½
5½	6	100	St. Louis Southw.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
12¾	13½	624	St. Louis Southw. pf	13	13½	13	13	+ ¼
123	125	150	St. P., Minn. & Man.	123¾	124¾	123¾	124¾	......
88	88½	1,110	St. Paul & Omaha	88¼	88¼	87½	88¼	+ ½
145	147	210	St. Paul & Omaha pf	145½	145½	145	145	—1½
21½	22	300	Southern Pacific	21⅝	21¾	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
12½	12¼	1,818	Southern Railway	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	......
36¾	36⅝	2,610	Southern Railway pf	36¾	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	— ½
7½	7¾	440	Standard R. & T.	8⅛	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ¼
33⅛	33¼	1,670	Tenn. Coal & Iron	33⅛	33½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
13¾	14	3,400	Texas Pacific	14¼	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
23¾	24	9,505	U. P., 1st in. pd	24¼	24½	23¾	23⅞	— ⅝
9¼	9⅝	7,925	U. P., Denver & Gulf	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
44	47	160	United States Express	44	44	44	44	—1
9⅜	9⅝	700	United States Leather	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
69½	70	1,374	U. S. Leather pf	70	70½	69½	69½	— ½
19	19¾	500	United States Rubber	19½	19½	19	19¼	......
69¼	70	200	U. S. Rubber pf	70	70	70	70	+1½
8⅝	8¾	400	Wabash	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
23⅝	23¾	2,720	Wabash pf	23¾	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
109	111	5	Wells-Fargo Express	110½	110½	110½	110½	......
96¼	96¼	3,593	Western Union Tel.	96¼	96½	96⅛	96⅛	— ¼
2⅞	3	1,600	Wheeling & Lake Erie	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
13⅜	15	855	Wheeling & L. E. pf	14⅝	15¾	14	14	—1
	Sales	242,728						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 .... 83¼
14,000 .... 83½
Atch Jewell Co & West 1st, Tr Co certfs
5,000 .... 37½
At. T & S F gen 4s
100,000 .... 88½
24,000 .... 88⅜
32,000 .... 88⅜
Adjustment 4s
44,000 .... 60¼
2,000 .... 60⅛
59,000 60
10,000 .... 60⅛
15,000 .... 60¼
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 .... 85¾
10,000 .... 85½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
3,000 .... 113¼
5,000 113
Canada So 1st gtd
10,000 .... 109⅝
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
1,000 .... 94⅞
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
1,000 .... 45½
Cent Ga Ry 3d inc
9,000 .... 9⅞
15,000 10
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000 82
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000 .... 112½
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
1,000 .... 116⅝
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
10,000 .... 110⅝
3,000 .... 110¾
Chi B & Q deb 5s
10,000 105
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
10,000s20F 95
20,000 95
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 .... 102¼
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop
95,000 .... 47½
5,000b3 .... 47½
10,000 .... 47¾
50,000 .... 47½
2,000 .... 47⅝
10,000 .... 47½
20,000 47
2,000 .... 47¼
Chi & W Ind G M
2,000 .... 118¾
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs
10,000 78
1,000 79
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs, 1st installment paid
20,000 .... 12⅞
Den & Rio Grande 4s
5,000 90
Dul & Iron Range 1st
2,000 105
3,000 .... 105¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
3,000 .... 110½
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
2,000 .... 102¼
1,000 .... 102¾
Erie 4s prior bonds
10,000 .... 92½
Flint & P M 6s
3,000 .... 114½
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge
5,000 86
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
5,000 .... 76½
7,000 .... 76⅛
3,000 .... 76¼
10,000 .... 76⅜
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
5,000 98
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
3,000 81
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
12,000 .... 102¼
5,000 .... 102¾
27,000 103
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
3,000 .... 105⅝
L S & Mich So 3½s reg
10,000 .... 103⅛
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre cons, assented
5,000 .... 101⅛
Louis & Nash cons
10,000 .... 104¼
50,000 .... 104⅝
L, N A & C 1st
10,000s15F 112½
Mil L S & W ext 5s
5,000 116
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
10,000 103
Minn & St L con 5s
5,000 106
Mo, K & East 1st
4,000 100
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000 87
2,000 .... 87⅛
5,000 87
Mo, K & T 2d
6,000 .... 65⅝
5,000 .... 65⅜
16,000 .... 65½
Mo Pac 1st cons
6,000 98
Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st
2,000 109
N Y, S & W G M
1,000 .... 89¾
9,000 90
Norf & W Ry con 4s
2,000 .... 79¾
Nor Pac 1st 6s
10,000s3 .... 121¾
1,000 .... 121⅞
Nor Pac 1st reg
10,000 .... 121¾
10,000 .... 121⅝
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
20,000 .... 60¾
45,000 .... 60⅞
20,000 61
2,000 .... 60⅞
2,000 .... 60⅝
1,000 61
10,000 .... 60½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
25,000 .... 92⅞
10,000 .... 92½
28,000 .... 92⅝
6,000 .... 92½
500 93
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000 .... 90½
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Tr Co certfs, 2d installment paid
5,000 .... 41½
10,000 .... 42¼
10,000 .... 42⅞
2,000 .... 42¾
15,000 .... 43½
80,000 45
10,000 .... 45¼
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
30,000 .... 102¾
5,000 .... 103¼
Oregon Short Line 6s
39,000 .... 116⅞
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
2,000 .... 92⅛
7,000 .... 92¼
Income A 5s
2,000 .... 58¼
Pitts & West 1st
2,000 77
Reading Co gen 4s
19,000 .... 86¼
26,000 .... 86⅜
59,000 .... 86⅞
Rio Grande West 1st
5,000 .... 84⅝
10,000 .... 84¼
4,000s20F 83⅝
St L & Iron Mt 5s
3,000 .... 90¼
St L & S F G M 5s
2,000 .... 100⅝
8,000 .... 100¾
St L & S F gen 6s
10,000 116
San An & Ar Pass 4s
3,000 .... 61¼
7,000 61
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000 100
Standard R & T 6s
1,000 .... 70¾
3,000 .... 70½
Standard R & T inc
2,000 .... 18½
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
1,000 .... 90½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
2,000 .... 32⅛
63,000 32
Tex & N O cons 5s
5,000 97
5,000 .... 97¼
8,000 .... 97½
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
5,000 .... 89½
10,000 90
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
3,000 .... 85⅝
7,000 .... 85½
Union Pac 1st, 1897, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
3,000 117
Union Pac ext S F 8s, Tr Co certfs
1,000 .... 119½
U P, D & G 1st
10,000 .... 50½
10,000 .... 50½
10,000 .... 50¼
Wabash 2d 5s
20,000s20F 79¾
5,000 .... 79⅞
5,000 80
Wabash deb, Series B
10,000 33
8,000 .... 33½
West Shore gtd 4s reg
3,000 .... 107⅞
Western Gas Co 5s
5,000 103
Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs
15,000 39
5,000 .... 38½
15,000 .... 38⅝

Total sales $1,778,500

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—There was no cessation of yesterday's activity on the local Stock Exchange to-day. Trading was very lively in both Biscuit and West Chicago, and some good profits were made. In spite of the denials of the managers of the proposed consolidation of the biscuit companies the opening price to-day was 64. From this figure the price fluctuated all the way down to 61, finally closing at 62. About 1,000 shares were traded in. Diamond Match was again in active demand and firm at 160½@161. It closed firm. While West Chicago was again active, there was an irregularity in values. Account opened at 110, sold to 110½, and then down to 109⅞, closing at 110⅝. North Chicago was firm at 244@245. City Railway sold at 249. Metropolitan bonds were in fair demand at 54. Lake Street "L" debentures were steady at 75. Alley "L" opened at 61, and dropped to 59¾. Clearing House settlements were as follows:

American Strawboard	28¼
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	67
Chicago Brew. & Malt Co.	8¾
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	39¼
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	31
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	52
Chicago City Railway	236¼
Diamond Match Company of Ill.	160
Lake Street Elevated	21½
International Packing Co. pf.	45
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	9½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	31½
New York Biscuit Co.	62
North Chicago Street Railroad	242
Street's W. S. C. Line	21½
West Chicago Street Railroad	109⅞
Lake Street Elev. ctfs	19½
South Side Elev. Railroad	60⅞
Metropolitan Elev.	7½

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
L. E. & St. L. pf.	1	..
Mah. Coal R.	128	..
2s, r., 189?	98	..
4s, r., 1907	111⅞	112¼
4s, c., 1907	113½	114
4s, r., 1925	125½	126
4s, c., 1925	125½	126
5s, r., 1904	114¼	114¾
5s, c., 1904	114¼	114¾
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102½	—
Alb. & Sus.	175	
Alton & T. H.	60	61
Am. Coal	125	146
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	77	78
Am. T. & C.	..	94
Ann Arbor	13½	15
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108
Brooklyn Elev.	8¾	9
Brooklyn W. & W. pf., A	72½	90
Buff., R. & P.	18	23
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..
Capital Trac.	56	..
Chi. & Alton	164	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	167	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	59½	61
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	101	105
C., M. & St. P. pf.	145½	146¼
Chi. & N. W. pf.	164	..
Consol. Ice pf.	89	89⅝
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¾	1⅛
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	5
Com. Cable	170	185
Consol. Coal	38	
D. M. & Ft. D.	11½	12½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	
Dul., S. S. & A.	4	5
D., S. S. & A. pf.	8	9
E. E. I. of B'klyn	114	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	74½	..
Ev. & T. H.	30	32
Ev. & T. H. pf.	46	50
Flint & P. M.	12½	13¾
F. & P. M. pf.	41	43
Ft. W. & R. G.	19	20
Gt. Nor. pf.	140	142
G. B. & Western	..	40
Homestake	37	40
Ill. Cent. l. l.	..	97
Iowa Central pf.	36	37
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..
Joliet & Chicago	156	..
Kan. & Mich.	8½	9¼
Keokuk & D. M.	4	4¾
K. & D. M. pf.	15	17
Keokuk & West.	33	37
King. & Pem.	1	10
Lake Shore	179	180
Long Island	43	48
Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115
Manhattan Beach	4	8
Md. Coal pf.	40	60
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1½	2
Minn. Iron	58	59
Mobile & Ohio	29½	30
Morris & Essex	168	170
Nat. Lin. Oil	18	20
National Starch	10	12
Nat. St. 2d pf.	40	42
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	80½	81
Norfolk Southern	65	72
Nor. & West.	15	16½
Northwest. Tel.	110	..
Ont. Mining	4	5½
Ore. R. & N.	39½	41
Penn. Coal	340	365
Peo. & Eastern	7	8
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Quicksilver	3	3¼
Quicksilver pf.	8	10¼
Rens. & Saratoga	182½	187
Rio Grande W.	23½	25
R., W. & O.	119	..
St. J. & G. I.	8	8¼
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17½	18
St. P. & Duluth	26	28
St. P. & Dul. pf.	87	89
Sil. bullion certfs.	57	59
Sixth Avenue	192	195
T. P. Land Trust	8	9
Third Avenue	152	153
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	24	27
West. Union Beef	9½	10
Wis. Central	3¼	3¾
Wis. Central pf.	6	7

THE BANK STATEMENTS IN DETAIL.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Perc'ge Res've D'p'ts
$2,000,000	$1,859,100	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass.	$14,430,000	$2,050,000	$1,530,000	$14,300,000	25.0
2,050,000	2,152,500	Bank of the Man. Co.	15,956,000	2,742,000	2,874,000	18,593,000	30.2
2,000,000	1,008,900	Merchants' National	12,226,600	2,729,200	1,094,700	14,582,800	26.2
2,000,000	2,021,100	Mechanics' National	10,036,000	1,183,000	994,000	8,819,000	24.6
1,500,000	2,582,700	Bank of America	20,289,500	2,532,900	2,713,600	22,806,200	23.0
1,000,000	245,900	Phenix National	4,356,000	210,000	815,000	4,055,000	25.2
1,000,000	3,701,700	National City	47,409,900	8,826,000	6,339,200	57,639,500	26.3
750,000	99,400	Tradesmen's Nat.	2,874,100	224,400	444,500	2,754,600	24.2
300,000	7,497,900	Chemical National	23,678,000	4,345,300	4,005,200	24,458,400	34.1
600,000	176,000	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	5,126,400	823,200	1,186,800	6,376,400	31.5
1,000,000	1,679,100	Gallatin National	7,308,600	965,700	1,149,800	6,450,000	32.7
300,000	165,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,251,800	179,100	80,700	1,050,600	24.7
400,000	228,600	Mech. & Traders'	2,014,000	261,000	226,000	2,117,000	23.0
200,000	164,600	Greenwich	1,026,200	106,300	288,500	1,084,000	36.4
600,000	492,300	Leather Mfrs.' Nat.	3,123,400	325,700	683,600	2,962,800	34.0
300,000	97,200	Seventh National	1,743,900	273,900	335,500	2,179,800	27.9
1,200,000	496,100	Bk. of State of N. Y.	3,069,300	144,100	421,400	2,803,800	29.1
5,000,000	2,519,600	Amer. Ex. Nat.	24,334,000	2,143,000	2,877,000	18,943,000	26.4
5,000,000	3,412,400	Nat. of Commerce	2?,159,100	2,117,100	3,363,900	21,105,800	25.9
1,000,000	1,570,300	National Broadway	6,211,600	736,900	880,800	5,859,400	27.6
1,000,000	971,200	Mercantile National	8,934,400	750,000	2,280,100	9,941,400	29.4
422,700	491,900	Pacific	2,410,500	436,300	452,800	2,862,300	31.0
1,500,000	8?9,000	Nat. of the Republic	13,479,200	2,171,600	2,230,600	15,414,300	28.5
450,000	978,500	Chatham National	5,945,600	657,800	918,900	5,927,600	26.5
200,000	242,500	People's	2,126,200	180,700	346,900	2,632,700	20.0
700,000	558,700	Nat. of North Amer.	8,961,100	1,367,500	909,800	9,871,300	23.0
1,000,000	2,111,400	Hanover National	24,217,900	5,626,100	1,757,800	29,189,300	25.2
500,000	342,000	Irving National	2,904,000	372,900	337,800	2,885,000	24.6
600,000	389,800	National Citizens'	2,524,400	529,300	362,300	3,076,300	29.0
500,000	270,400	Nassau	2,390,400	158,800	605,700	2,993,100	25.5
900,000	1,003,400	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	6,049,500	636,100	1,158,800	6,356,300	28.2
1,000,000	136,700	Nat. Shoe & Leath.	3,620,400	464,800	557,300	3,830,900	26.6
1,000,000	1,313,200	Corn Exchange	9,408,600	1,475,100	1,213,000	10,573,300	25.4
1,000,000	216,000	Continental National	5,752,200	676,000	1,193,800	6,927,100	27.0
800,000	406,600	Oriental	1,797,500	134,800	278,200	1,654,000	24.9
1,500,000	5,519,900	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,948,600	3,255,000	4,907,000	27,377,000	29.8
2,000,000	3,189,400	National Park	28,241,500	10,444,800	2,484,700	37,000,800	34.9
250,000	141,800	East River National	1,237,000	141,600	186,800	1,161,800	28.2
3,200,000	2,025,800	Fourth National	24,360,000	3,571,000	2,659,800	25,589,700	24.3
1,000,000	509,200	Central National	8,505,000	1,517,000	1,477,000	10,727,000	27.9
300,000	677,000	Second National	5,339,000	884,000	1,029,000	6,405,000	25.5
750,000	291,100	Ninth National	3,409,800	474,600	476,000	3,725,000	25.8
500,000	7,105,100	First National	25,354,800	3,579,700	2,923,700	25,185,400	29.3
300,000	67,100	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	1,363,400	158,600	324,000	1,306,900	29.3
250,000	620,300	Bowery	2,881,000	420,000	528,000	3,227,000	25.8
200,000	428,900	N. Y. Co. Nat.	2,852,900	593,100	296,500	3,438,800	30.2
750,000	296,900	German-American	2,935,300	279,700	598,700	2,901,200	35.8
500,000	1,511,?00	Chase National	18,493,900	4,889,100	4,350,600	25,736,600	27.4
100,000	1,119,000	Fifth Avenue	7,348,500	1,324,400	989,000	8,440,300	24.0
200,000	546,100	German Exchange	2,241,500	230,400	460,200	2,869,200	27.6
200,000	693,800	Germania	3,391,300	583,500	641,300	4,433,300	24.9
500,000	636,100	United States Nat.	7,445,700	958,600	1,127,700	8,367,800	46.5
300,000	618,600	Lincoln National	5,385,000	1,014,000	2,700,400	7,979,200	27.9
200,000	776,900	Garfield National	4,985,000	908,000	741,000	5,897,700	27.7
200,000	307,000	Fifth National	1,789,300	253,300	391,400	2,018,?00	29.0
800,000	808,800	Bank of Metropolis	4,511,400	895,700	775,800	5,769,500	25.6
200,000	334,700	West Side	2,345,000	224,000	402,000	2,478,000	25.8
500,000	538,400	Seaboard National	8,215,000	885,000	1,739,000	10,104,000	31.2
200,000	539,000	Sixth National	1,802,000	209,000	395,000	1,645,000	26.9
2,100,000	526,600	Western National	17,568,900	1,357,?00	4,064,600	20,101,100	35.3
800,000	932,300	First Nat., B'klyn	4,988,000	783,000	1,254,000	5,767,000	24.6
1,200,000	730,800	National Union	12,859,000	2,185,900	1,201,100	13,763,400	28.1
500,000	271,100	Liberty National	2,827,100	319,800	520,600	2,982,500	25.2
1,000,000	320,800	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,347,200	571,700	457,400	4,027,100	28.0
250,000	253,300	B'k New Amsterdam	2,267,300	325,400	365,800	2,463,100	[illegible]
$48,000,000	$61,021,100	Total National banks.					
11,022,700	13,342,800	Total State banks.					

Report of Specie Imported into District of New York, Sept. 11 to 17, 1897.

American Gold Coin.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
Venezuela	Curacao	$834
Arkadia	Mayaquez	35
Caracas	Curacao	150
Caracas	Curacao	475
Caribbee	St. Thomas	700
Venezuela	Curacao	3,380
Etruria	Liverpool	5

American Silver Coin.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
Arkadia	Mayaquez	4
Caracas	Curacao	26
Etruria	Liverpool	5

Foreign Gold Coin.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
Irrawaddy	Trinidad	103
Arkadia	Mayaquez	1,229
Caracas	Curacao	1,135
Venezuela	Curacao	18,111
St. Domingo	Havana	54,700

Foreign Silver Coin.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
Irrawaddy	Trinidad	73
Fontabelle	St. Croix	1,300
Advance	Colon	7,788
Caribbee	St. Thomas	1,340
Venezuela	Curacao	299
Caracas	Curacao	150

Gold Bullion.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
Allianca	Colon	650
Advance	Colon	6,017
Altai	Pt. Colombia	2,150
Altai	Greytown	2,522
Altai	Kingston	486
Seneca	Tampico	1,723
Caracas	Curacao	310

Silver Bullion.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
Allianca	Colon	2,650
Seneca	Tampico	17,506
Concho	Vera Cruz	6,970

American Gold Coin.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
Venezuela	Curacao	$00
Total		$133,586

Specie Exports, Port of New York, Sept 13 to 18, 1897, Inclusive.

Sept.	Steamer.	From.	Ch'cter.	Amount.
13	Trave	London	Silver bars	$165,500
14	St. Paul	London	Silver bars	303,320
15	F. Bismarck	London	Silver bars	32,000
17	Campania	London	Silver bars	200,700
17	Altai		U.S. gold coin	625
	Total			$702,145

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Sept.	Steamer.	From.	Ch'cter.	Amount.
10	Kitty	Jacmel	U.S. gold coin	2,000
10	Thuringia	Cape Haiti	U.S. gold coin	5,000
10	Etruria	London	Silver bars	43,800
	Total			$752,945

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57@59c. No sales. Commercial price of bar silver, 57¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 43¾@46c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 354,138 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 26½d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$4,126,216
Exports in the same period	28,782,691
Net exports	$24,656,475
Net exports, 1896	12,681,255
Net exports, 1895	40,578,176
Net exports, 1894	65,459,178
Exports, 1893	14,263,424

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.00. On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.55, 200 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .13, 1,000 shares Comstock at .05, 150 shares Horn Silver at 1.00, 400 shares Fortuna at 9.87½@10.25, 500 shares Mount Rosa at .10, 200 shares Pharmacist at .09, 200 shares Portland at .70, and 100 shares Plymouth at .16. On the Mining Exchange 1,200 shares of Annetta sold at .47, 7,000 Gold Magnet at .07@.06¾@.07, 1,800 shares Miami at .39@.39¼@.39, 9,500 shares Rocky Mountain at .14½@.14¾, 6,500 shares Waldorf at .08¾@.08½@.08¾, 500 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 200 shares Isabella at .29, 200 shares Jefferson at .07, 500 shares Pharmacist at .09, and 200 shares Union at .20.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports, exclusive of specie, for the week were valued at $6,727,613, of which $1,837,076 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $133,586, and the exports of specie $752,945.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $6,773,650. The banks now hold $19,895,175 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Sept. 11.	Sept. 18.	Differences.
Loans	$576,643,800	$579,313,700	†$2,669,900
Specie	92,153,700	91,804,200	*349,500
Legal tenders	95,052,600	87,080,600	*7,972,000
Net deposits	642,149,900	635,958,500	*6,191,400
Circulation	19,241,000	19,862,200	†621,200

*Decrease. †Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York City banks from the beginning of the present year up to and including the statement issued yesterday, with the surplus at the corresponding dates in the years 1896 and 1895:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Jan. 2	$33,286,950	$19,779,675	$35,862,050
Jan. 9	43,991,450	27,183,100	41,792,250
Jan. 16	52,172,525	32,341,550	45,465,075
Jan. 23	57,087,800	37,678,500	45,886,450
Jan. 30	59,148,250	39,623,400	36,751,500
Feb. 6	54,540,050	40,182,425	33,766,225
Feb. 13	51,628,225	36,878,875	33,513,425
Feb. 20	55,665,950	28,627,050	29,822,725
Feb. 27	56,520,975	24,422,150	28,054,500
March 6	55,556,925	23,234,500	22,788,625
March 13	52,863,550	21,448,825	17,598,775
March 20	48,168,975	19,042,672	14,146,500
March 27	48,895,750	18,117,425	13,413,450
April 3	47,666,575	17,005,975	13,929,925
April 10	46,170,050	17,931,250	14,922,775
April 17	46,966,900	18,139,350	19,664,975
April 24	49,257,900	21,678,675	25,270,675
May 1	48,917,625	22,941,275	27,233,575
May 8	44,095,975	20,243,125	31,070,100
May 15	44,366,500	18,517,975	37,587,900
May 22	45,998,950	21,701,500	39,975,150
May 29	46,616,100	22,230,675	41,221,250
June 5	45,320,825	18,486,300	39,667,900
June 12	47,691,475	20,077,050	37,958,900
June 19	48,390,950	19,918,250	36,544,250
June 26	49,239,150	21,917,225	34,225,925
July 3	41,384,875	20,328,250	32,173,700
July 10	41,561,375	22,297,275	33,405,300
July 17	46,036,900	21,775,025	38,491,125
July 24	47,361,575	18,502,050	40,190,175
July 31	45,724,150	17,728,600	41,167,178
Aug. 7	41,002,125	13,815,575	38,940,775
Aug. 14	38,882,725	9,400,175	41,266,875
Aug. 21	39,753,450	9,270,150	37,566,675
Aug. 28	39,517,700	8,836,200	39,124,925
Sept. 4	34,114,150	8,248,550	34,843,775
Sept. 11	26,668,825	8,767,825	26,685,250
Sept. 18	19,895,175	10,454,375	22,443,500

The following table shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$19,895,175	1892	$4,879,575
1896	10,454,375	1891	7,756,750
1895	22,443,500	1890	1,905,200
1894	59,953,700	1889	5,134,775
1893	10,601,700	1888	12,423,575

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FINANCIAL.

THE KOOTENAY-CARIBOO Mining and Investment Company, Ltd.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, (IMPERIAL,) PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Authorized Capital . . $2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: Toronto, Canada.

President—The HON. JOHN COSTIGAN, Privy Councillor, M. P., Ottawa.

Secretary—GEO. MACBETH, Auditor Toronto General Trusts Company, Toronto.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORS:

JOHN MULLIGAN, 1st Vice President, Yonkers, N. Y.

WM. DURYEA, Director Spokane Falls & N. Ry.; National Starch Mfg. Co., etc., New York.

HON. CHARLES R. POPE, ex-U. S. Consul at Toronto, New York.

GEORGE SANDROCK, President German-American Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., Buffalo.

COL. THOMAS E. SLOANE, Treasurer National Express Company, New York.

HON. S. L. SMITH, Director Lake Superior Copper Mines, Detroit.

ALBERT B. STEARNS, Appraiser Port of Boston, Boston.

Bankers—UNION BANK OF CANADA and THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, New York.

General Agent for the United States—CHARLES M. POPE.

The company was incorporated March 4, 1897, with an exclusive Imperial charter, for the purpose of operating in every branch of the mining industry, and to otherwise avail itself of its unlimited charter powers to construct and operate railways and other means of transportation; establish general trading posts, banks, town sites, &c.; acquire timber limits; erect smelters; organize other companies, &c., throughout British Columbia and Northwest Territory (including the Kootenay, Cariboo, Cassiar, and Yukon districts,) and elsewhere. The company owns extensive properties and rights throughout the field of its operations. In order to secure additional working capital, a limited number of fully paid and non-assessable shares of the capital stock at $1 each is now offered for public subscription. The right to close the subscription books without notice is reserved. Subscriptions will be received and further details given at the

GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE UNITED STATES, 60 Liberty St., New York.

Financial Continued from Page 21.

WHAT EXPERIENCE RECALLS.

Mr. Washington E. Connor chatted entertainingly with friends yesterday, comparing what is developing in the present stock market with what the magnificent record was in 1879—the period to which Wall Street veterans are likening current developments. Mr. Connor at that time was the partner of Jay Gould, his closest stock-market associate, and naturally had intimate relations with what was most important in the buoyancy which has made 1879 historic. Mr. Connor said:

"This bull market has a solid foundation. It is based upon improved business conditions and increased railroad earnings. What has happened in a bull market before can happen again.

"I remember in the period from 1877 to 1882 how stocks advanced. Prices were made then that seemed impossible when the rise began. As a result of the panic of 1873 and the period of depression which followed, Mr. Gould had accumulated large amounts of Northwest, Michigan Central, Lackawanna, Rock Island, and Union Pacific. At 21 for Northwest there were no buyers; the public would not touch it. A pool was formed, composed, I believe, of W. H. Vanderbilt, C. J. Osborn, D. P. Morgan, Frank Work, and others. They began to buy Northwest and advanced the price. Mr. Keene took Michigan Central in hand, George Osgood took Lackawanna, the Flower party Rock Island, and Woerishoffer took Denver and Rio Grande.

"We were ourselves advancing Union Pacific, and when the market had gone up 20 per cent. our holdings in all but Union Pacific were sold. When a further advance of 20 per cent. occurred, our people thought the market was dangerously high, and sold stocks, trying to check any further advance. All Mr. Gould's power and influence were used to break the market, and my time was occupied in attacking any weak spot I could find. We would succeed occasionally in bringing about a reaction, but could not shake out stocks. Our shorts, which had been sold after a rise of about 40 per cent., had to be covered at a loss. Mr. Gould then became convinced that it was a bull situation. From that time he invested heavily in securities of all kinds, and made more money than he had ever made before.

"The public ran away with the market for low-priced stocks. As an illustration, Texas Pacific, which then sold about 65, was not worth intrinsically as much as the Texas Pacific of to-day, which sells at 14, for since that time the bonded debt has been cut in half and the physical condition of the road greatly improved.

"Lake Shore, Lackawanna, Northwest, St. Paul, Michigan Central, and New York Central were the active speculative stocks of that period, but on the improvement in their earnings, investors absorbed these stocks, until now there is not enough Lake Shore, Lackawanna, Northwestern, or Michigan Central in Wall Street for speculators to trade in actively. And during this period of prosperity I believe we will see absorption again by investors of such dividend-paying stocks as St. Paul, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Rock Island, Western Union, and Manhattan, and that in a short time there will not be enough of these stocks on the Street for speculative purposes. This will force the large operators into low-priced stocks.

"Twenty years ago, 6 per cent. was considered a proper basis for investments, but now 4 per cent. is the basis on which an investor must make his calculations. In time we will no doubt follow London and have to be content with even less than 4 per cent.

"There has never been a time when important discoveries of new gold fields were not followed by an advance in securities and investments of all kinds. The result of the large increase in the world's supply of gold which will come from the Transvaal, Cripple Creek, and Klondike must be felt in time.

"I believe that we have before us a long period of prosperity."

AS TO SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

The two most conspicuous industrials on the Stock Exchange—Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust—have been laggard enough lately to make especially interesting a review of their situation incorporated in a circular letter issued to clients yesterday by the Stock Exchange house of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. In contrast with some current doleful predictions, Messrs. Taylor & Co. take cheerful views of both properties stock-marketwise, saying:

"The Sugar Company was incorporated in 1891, with a capital of $37,500,000 in common stock and with 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of $37,500,000.

"While this company has issued no general statement, it is understood that they have not only earned the dividends which have been paid, but have yearly been placing large amounts to a surplus, which surplus, we believe, to-day is equal to, or exceeds, the amount of the common stock issued, and since the passage of the new tariff bill it is generally conceded that this company has made many millions of dollars on the raw sugars they have purchased prior to the enforcement of the new duties.

"The record of a company is, we think, best shown by the dividends which it has paid. In regard to this company, 7 per cent. on the preferred stock has regularly been paid since organization, and on the common stock dividends have been paid as follows: In 1891, 4 per cent.; in 1892, 10½ per cent.; in 1893, 21¾ per cent., and since then regularly at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, the last quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. having recently been paid. At present quotations, the common stock pays 8 per cent., and the preferred 5¾ per cent., on the investment, and with the foregoing statement of facts before us, together with our belief that this company will increase its dividend rate to 16 per cent., we think that Sugar stock is the cheapest on the list at the rate of income it yields.

"In regard to the American Tobacco Company, it was incorporated in 1890, with a capital of $21,000,000 authorized common stock, of which there was issued $17,900,000, and non-cumulative preferred stock of $11,935,000.

"This company is a consolidation of all the largest cigarette and tobacco manufacturing concerns in the United States. Prior to the consolidation the separate concerns were all very successful, although operating at large expense with keen competition. Since consolidation, however, expenses have been greatly reduced, prices have been maintained, and competition lessened. This company has paid dividends of 8 per cent. per annum on its preferred stock since it was incorporated, and up to 1895 paid 12 per cent. each year on its common stock. In 1895 9 per cent. was paid; in 1896 6 per cent. was paid in cash and 20 per cent. in scrip of the par value of $3,500,000.

"So far this year 2 per cent. quarterly has been paid, and this rate will unquestionably be continued. With the improvement of general business we look for an increase of the dividend rate, and it is our opinion that Tobacco paying 8 per cent. should sell at 110 or better."

WALL STREET TALK.

The professional talent of the Stock Exchange quit business for the week yesterday anxiously endeavoring to find some sufficient reason for being bearish. Of course, their talk was bearish—just as it has been ever since the present stock market improvement began.

Where the talent most congregated yesterday afternoon and last night the favorite topic—the most encouraging reasons for being discouraged—included yellow fever possibilities, Spanish war apprehensions, more labor troubles in the coal region, a few further bear failures on the Stock Exchange, and the usual assortment of curbstone incoherencies.

***

While it is, of course, always the fashion for bear speculators to be explaining why prices are too high, there are at present cool-headed Wall Street veterans who (having no sympathy in the reactionary talk which the bears chatter so voluminously) are nevertheless disposed to believe it probable that some of the higher-priced issues may temporarily halt around current quotations, while more activity and more strength develop in the long list of lower-priced stocks, which relatively have as yet had almost no advance. In many such shares it is easy to discern indications of such improvement close at hand.

***

George J. Gould is expected to exert some influence in Wall Street during the coming week. Other men of importance lately absent on vacations, will also be back in the Stock Exchange district to-morrow.

***

The shares of the H. B. Claflin Company no longer sell below par. Similar industrials show similar strength.

***

Consolidated Gas—A ten-point fluctuation in ten minutes. Only millionaires would seem to be warranted in making trades, but a good many gentlemen on margins are toying with what they have figured out as a sure thing.

***

Missouri Pacific—Russell Sage just now graciously inviting George Gould to come into the Missouri Pacific pool, with a promise of 50 for the stock forthwith.

***

Chesapeake and Ohio—The biggest bulls are those who are closest Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

***

New York Central—Earnings tremendous. Dividend rate will be increased.

***

Brunswick Land—Success of reorganization plan assured; company becoming financially strong; new interests taking hold.

***

Brooklyn Rapid Transit—Announcement early this week that pending consolidation plan is completed, Brooklyn Elevated and other properties controlled, with substantial net gains for B. R. T.

***

Atchison—Foreign orders to buy carefully without advancing price.

***

Ontario and Western—Pennsylvania Railroad control that company to look out for Ontario and Western dividends. Earnings said to show ability to pay 1 per cent. on the stock.

***

Wabash—Confident expectations by insiders, the popular claim being that Wabash preferred "is certainly worth as much as Missouri Pacific." Bituminous coal strike settlement a great help.

***

Minneapolis and St. Louis—There are hints of a change in control.

***

General Electric—Insiders about to decide on settlement with preferred stockholders, and other developments promised.

***

Bay State Gas—Odd outcry against new $10,000,000 stock issue because it is illegal, illegitimate, and so forth. Is there any Bay State Gas novelty in this? The development of anything honest in that quarter might give the whole management heart failure.

***

Pennsylvania Railroad—Control of Ontario and Western can give exceptional anthracite facilities. Directors very bullish. Floating supply of stock small. Talk of 6 per cent. dividends.

***

Northern Pacific—Both New York and London interests increasing holdings. Dividend talk on preferred and rumors of coming activity in the common.

***

Northwest—Officers say earnings are increasing wonderfully. Vanderbilt people predict a twenty-point advance before Dec. 1. Rise in Omaha a bull argument.

***

Pacific Mail—Further dividend talk. Action of the stock does not indicate such belief by insiders.

***

Panhandle—New activity; much strength. Probable 4 per cent. dividend on the preferred. Earnings increasing.

***

Southern Railway—London buying the preferred liberally. New York interests also confident and expectant of higher prices. Yellow fever talk keeping quotations back.

***

Western Union—Stock laggard of late—merely kept steady while some of the property's best friends accumulate.

***

Omaha—Four per cent. dividends to be guaranteed by Northwest. Earnings warrant it.

***

Nickel Plate — Vanderbilt activity expected to extend to these stocks. Insiders hinting at early stock market developments.

***

Susquehanna and Western—Expected to be a large gainer by Mr. Morgan's plans for coal combination.

***

Norfolk and Western—Stock inactive but strong. Insiders suggesting new combinations.

***

Tennessee Coal and Iron—Further exports; further advance in price of iron.

***

Reading—The coal pool's chief favorite. Also an independent pool at work. Former will operate only in the common stock; latter is buying the common and both preferreds.

***

Leather—Insiders talk bullish, particularly on the preferred. Not exactly new.

***

Pullman Palace Car—Company's works more than usually busy and new orders coming in rapidly.

***

St. Paul—"The representative American railroad stock," so Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is quoted as describing it.

***

Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf—Reorganization plan ready and friends of the property enthusiastic, talking 25 for the stock as a quotation soon to be made.

***

Jersey Central—Above par, with lunatic asylums still professing to do business.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
1,810	Am. Sug. Refs.	153¼	153½	151⅝	152¼
20	Am. Tobacco	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
510	A., T. & S. F.	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞
1,190	A., T. & S. F. pf.	35¼	35⅜	35	35
260	Bay State Gas	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
20	Brook. Rap. Tr.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
9,410	Chicago Gas	107	108⅜	107	107¼
980	C., R. I. & P.	95¼	95⅜	95¼	95¼
3,790	C., B. & Q.	101¼	101⅜	101⅛	101¼
4,310	C., M. & St. P.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
200	Cent. of N. J.	101¼	101¼	100¾	101¼
150	Ch. Gt. West	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19⅜
50	Ches. & Ohio	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
10	Ch. & Northw.	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼
150	Des M. & Ft. D.	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½
110	Gen. Electric	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
1,100	Louis. & Nash.	61⅛	62	61⅛	61⅞
250	Manhattan	112¼	112¼	109¾	110⅝
590	Mo. Pacific	38⅞	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞
100	Mo., K. & T. pf.	41	41	41	41
10	Nat. Lead	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
10	N. Y. Central	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
100	N. Y., On. & W.	19⅞	20	19⅞	19⅞
200	Nor. Pacific	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
350	Nor. Pac. pf.	56¼	56⅜	55¾	55½
20	Pacific Mail	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
6,610	Reading	29⅛	29¼	28⅞	28⅞
40	Reading 1st pf.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
10	Southern Ry.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
180	Southern pf.	37	37	36½	36½
40	Tenn. C. & I.	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
210	Union Pacific	24⅜	24½	23¾	23⅞
70	U. S. Leath. pf.	70⅛	70⅛	69⅝	69⅝
190	Wabash pf.	23¾	23¾	23½	23½
470	West. Union	96½	96⅝	96	96
33,600					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	89	89	88⅝	88⅝
10,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
5,000	Nassau El. 1st.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5,000	Nor. Pac. 1st.	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜
2,000	Union El. 1st.	85½	85½	85½	85½
$42,000					

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the market for outside securities, the Traction stocks have been almost totally neglected during the past week. The exception to this was Brooklyn Elevated, which advanced to 10 on the story that the consolidation with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had been effected.

Hoboken made a new record price among the ferrry securities, and sales of this stock were made at 94 on current reports of increased dividends. Union Ferry closed at 69 bid—a slight improvement.

The gas list shows Equitable Gas steady at 295 bid, offered 300, while Mutual has scored a sharp advance, selling around 400. East River common holds firm at about 90, and the consols have advanced to 108 bid, which is the highest price reached by these securities. Standard Gas fluctuated between 60 and 70. Western Gas was neglected, but it remained firm at between 86 and 87.

In the industrials, Glucose closed about the same as last week. Hecker-Jones-Jewell preferred declined about 4 points, and Pratt & Whitney scored 7 points' advance during the week. Standard Oil, after its sharp advance, remained steady above 350, the highest point in its history.

Among the miscellaneous securities the noteworthy feature was the demand for New York and New Jersey Telephone. With very few transactions it advanced to 147 bid, offered at 155.

While the transactions have not been heavy in any one stock, yet the market is broader, and many of the stocks which have been without inquiry for some time past are now showing a decided change in this respect—a very good indication of an active and higher market in these specialties.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	207
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	194	196
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	76	78
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	9	10
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	335
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	37½	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	71	77
Kings County Traction	47	48
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	101½
New Orleans Traction common	5	7
New Orleans Traction preferred	23	25
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	151	152
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	95

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div	93½	95
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	107½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	82	85
Union Ferry stock	69	70
Union Ferry 5s	106	107

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	86
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock	145	150
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	50	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas	91	93
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	295	299
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	375	400
Madison (Wis.) stock	60	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock, ex rights	90	92
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	115	116
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	112½	113½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	97	99
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	44½	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	90
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	161	166
Standard Gas, New York, pf	168	175
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	33	34½
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	86½	87½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	103	103½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common, when issued	48	48½
Glucose preferred, when issued	95	96
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	21	23
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	70	72
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96½	98
Lorillard Company pf	114	117
Michigan-Peninsular Car	14	16
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
New York Biscuit Company	106	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Pratt & Whitney	..	14
Pratt & Whitney pf	67	70
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	352	354
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf	50	52
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	70	74
Wagner Car Company	159	160
Worthington Pump Company pf	91	95

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	40
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	1
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	52½	53½
New York & New Jersey Telephone	147	155
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	142
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	20½	21½
Trow Directory pf	28	32
Wool Exchange	110	112

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$217,352,067
Gold reserve	146,435,032
Net silver	15,940,779
United States notes in the Treasury	37,972,036
Treasury notes of 1890	25,648,672
Total receipts this day	732,973
Total receipts this month	12,616,531
Total receipts this year	70,725,249
Total expenditures this day	933,000
Total expenditures this month	15,259,000
Total expenditures this year	98,947,956
Deposits in National banks	17,464,504
National bank notes received for redemption	228,761
Government receipts from internal revenue	448,533
Customs	272,917
Miscellaneous	14,522

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	328	National Union	201
American Exchange	174	New Amsterdam	210
Broadway	232	New York	237
Central National	160	New York County	700
City	650	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	80
Commerce	204	Ninth National	97
Continental	130	Pacific	185
Corn Exchange	290	Park	260
East River	135	Phenix	100
Fourteenth Street	136	Seaboard National	170
Fourth National	180	Seventh National	100
German-American	110	Shoe & Leather	92
Hanover	350	State of New York	115
Importers & Traders	535	Third National	20
Irving	140	Tradesmen's	102½
Manhattan	215	U. S. National	200
Mechanics'	194	West Side	275
Mechanics & Traders	110	Western National	120
Merchants'	145		

There was a sale of 8 shares of Fourth National at 182.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the Union Square Bank and the Astor Place Bank will be found in another column.

The Board of Trustees of the Franklin Trust Company have declared a quarterly dividend (No. 29) of 2 per cent. on the company's capital stock, payable Oct. 1. Books close Sept. 24 until Oct. 1.

It is announced that the Directors of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 2½ per cent. to the stockholders, payable Oct. 1. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Sept. 20, reopening Oct. 2.

Messrs. Vermilye & Co. announce that they offer for subscription, at 101 flat, $2,000,000 Panama Railroad Company first mortgage 4½ per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due Oct. 1, 1917. A letter to J. Edward Simmons, President of the Panama Railroad Company, attached to the bankers' announcement, states that the bonds are issued to retire the total amount of outstanding sterling bonds, amounting to $2,688,000, which mature on Oct 10. From the proceeds of the sale of the $2,000,000 new 4½ per cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds now offered, and with securities and cash in hand from surplus earnings, it is said the company will have sufficient to retire the outstanding sterling mortgage bonds at maturity, and leave a surplus of about $500,000. The new loan is to constitute the only mortgage indebtedness of the company, secured by a first lien on all the railroad, steamship, concessions, and general property of the company now owned or hereafter to be acquired. The subscription books are to be opened on Tuesday at 10 A. M., and will be closed at 12 M. the same day. The bankers announce that they reserve the right to allot bonds at their discretion or to decline applications.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—To-day's local market displayed no little irregularity, but the movement was very narrow. For a Saturday the volume of business was fairly large and well distributed. The Reading issues and Pennsylvania were the active leaders in the railroad group, while American Railway Electric Light and Marsden were the most heavily dealt in among the industrials. The latter made a rather sensational break from 23¾ to 22, with a quick rally at the close, to 22¾. No stock was sold on the upward movement, thus demonstrating to the pool that it had pretty well shaken out the lightly margined traders. This was the object of the break.

Tired holders sold Electric Storage Battery common, Pennsylvania Heat preferred, and United Gas, and lower prices ruled, but the losses were limited to fractions. The traction group presented no feature of interest beyond further buying by the pool at 12@12⅛. Offerings were lighter than usual of late, and this fact leads to the belief that Union will be moved up to a higher level the coming week. It now develops that the pool has been a buyer from 11⅛ upward, and that so far it has secured between 20,000 and 25,000 shares of the stock.

P. A. B. Widener and William L. Elkins left for Chicago to-day. Mr. Widener will make an appraisement of the elevated railroads in that city in the interest of the New York owners, preparatory to the reorganization of the properties.

The Choctaws were again in good demand, the buying being of the same character noted yesterday. New York still further increased its holdings of Pennsylvania, which was strung up to 59½. New York both bought and sold the Reading and Northern Pacific issues. The close was strong at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	31⅝	31¾
Pennsylvania	59	59⅛
Reading	14⅜	14½
Reading 1st pf	28½	28 9-16
Reading 2d pf	17½	17¾
Philadelphia Traction	72⅛	72¼
Union Traction	12⅛	12¼
Baltimore Traction	18¾	19
Electric Storage Battery	31¾	32¼
Electric Storage Battery pf	33½	34¼
Metropolitan Traction	123½	124
Penn. Heat	17	17¼
Penn. Heat pf	38¾	39
United Gas	84¼	84¾
Welsbach Light	48	48¼
Choctaw	9¾	10
Choctaw pf	26	26¼
Marsden	22¾	23

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Copper stocks pushed forward from the opening, and records were broken in many instances. Franklin was up 2½, to 21; Montana, 151; Osceola, 41; Wolverine, 17⅛; Northern Pacific, 24½, and Burlington, 101¼. Old Dominion gained 1, to 25, and later to 25¾. Butte was 30¼, up 1; Wolverine, 17¼, up ¾, and Atlantic, 27¼, up 1¼. The close was strong, with Old Dominion the feature at 26¾, up 2¾, the highest being 27; Butte, 31, up 1¾; Sugar 152⅞, and Burlington 101⅜. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	219	220
Boston & Lowell	216	..
Boston & Maine	165	..
Boston & Providence	265	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	114¾	115
Fitchburg pf	95	..
West End	98	98⅝
Wisconsin Central	3	..
Oregon Short Line	21¾	22

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna, (quicksilver)	4	5
Allouez	..	1
Arnold	4¾	4⅞
Atlantic	26½	27
Boston & Cripple Creek	8	12½
Boston & Montana	151⅛	151¼
Butte & Boston	30⅞	31
Calumet & Hecla	400	..
Centennial	23⅞	24
Franklin	21½	22
Gold Coin Mines	3	3½
Kearsarge	22½	23
Napa (quicksilver)	..	3
Osceola	40¾	41¼
Pioneer (gold)	7⅛	7¼
Quincy	120	122
Santa Ysabel	17	17½
Tamarack	141	143½
Tamarack Junior	19	20
Tecumseh	4½	4⅞
Wolverine	17¼	17½

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	276¼	277
Dominion Coal	24¼	24½
Dominion Coal pf	109	109½
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	156	..
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20½	..
Mexican Telephone	65	70
New England Telephone	132½	133
Philadelphia Company	21¾	22⅜

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	8	8¾
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26½	..

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 18, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1897.	1896.	P. C.
New York	$731,950,223	$413,322,055	+77.1
Boston	93,265,258	63,586,847	+46.7
Philadelphia	60,443,115	47,203,748	+28.1
Baltimore	14,789,866	12,886,013	+14.8
Chicago	82,222,739	64,073,851	+28.3
St. Louis	25,357,679	18,180,915	+39.5
New Orleans	5,221,108	6,632,051	—21.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,013,249,988	$625,885,480	+61.9
Other cities, 5 days	130,491,687	122,011,261	+ 6.9
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,143,741,675	$747,896,741	+52.9
All cities, 1 day	190,003,206	140,049,449	+35.7
Total, all cities, for week	$1,333,744,881	$887,946,190	+50.2

Complete returns for the week ended Sept. 11 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1896, a gain of 43.9 per cent., with the same week in 1895, a gain of 11.7 per cent., and with 1894 a gain of 30.7 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1896, was 23.7 per cent., with 1895 0.7 per cent., and with 1894 9.3 per cent.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 18.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alamo	.03¾	.03¾
Anaconda	.45	.46
Anchoria Leland	.98½	1.00
Argentum	.21¾	.21½
Blue Bell	.03¼	.03¼
Consolidated	.11	.11¼
Elkton	.90½	.94¼
El Paso	.25½	.26
Gibson	.27	.26½
Gold Coin	.62	.62½
Gold King	.51	.51½
Golden Fleece	.37	.35
Grouse	.04¾	.04¾
Isabella	.30	.30
Jefferson	.08	.08
Moon Anchor	.98	1.00
Pharmacist	.09½	.09½
Portland	.75¾	.75¾
Rawlings	.17	.19¼
Rosa	.09¾	.09½
Union	.22½	.22¾
Work	.05½	.05¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—			
Mileage	278	278	278
1st week Sept.	$10,616	$10,840	$10,151
From Jan. 1	356,175	359,240	364,169
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week Sept.	$131,222	$120,751	$165,664
From Jan. 1	4,339,185	4,225,054	4,365,059
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	340	340	334
2d week Sept.	$64,429	$66,292	$62,412
From July 1	730,960	742,875	691,557
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,136	1,136	1,136
1st week Sept.	$104,852	$98,562	$108,864
From Jan. 1	2,655,393	2,875,180	2,536,298
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,476	6,444	6,327
2d week Sept.	$485,000	$433,000	$404,000
From Jan. 1	14,969,117	14,607,432	11,572,297
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY—			
Mileage	469	469	469
1st week Sept.	$30,969	$18,824	......
From Jan. 1	724,756	585,441	......
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
1st week Sept.	$7,963	$6,840	......
From Jan. 1	190,466	190,656	......
GEORGIA—			
Mileage	307	307	307
4th week Aug.	$37,063	$42,642	$31,826
From Jan. 1	939,878	900,836	753,937
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA—			
Mileage	436	436	436
1st week Sept.	$41,054	$42,542	$45,855
From Jan. 1	1,297,673	1,361,632	1,414,121
KANSAS CITY & OMAHA—			
Mileage	194	194	194
1st week Sept.	$5,789	$3,542	......
From Jan. 1	148,737	66,671	......
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
2d week Aug.	$71,661	$67,528	$69,808
From Jan. 1	2,373,297	2,380,024	2,408,019
MEXICAN SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	227	227	227
4th week Aug.	$17,089	$14,511	$15,216
From Jan. 1	481,860	349,987	325,181
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	388	370	370
2d week Sept.	$48,865	$44,262	$51,987
From July 1	449,789	433,189	374,947
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,168	1,168	1,168
1st week Sept.	$76,805	$80,575	$67,852
From Jan. 1	2,304,046	2,353,583	1,638,936
MOBILE & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	149	149	149
1st week Sept.	$5,527	$6,644	......
From Jan. 1	198,481	181,843	......
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	477	477
2d week Sept.	$82,434	$76,746	$69,681
From July 1	943,949	932,685	849,747
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	367	367
1st week Sept.	$23,209	$33,980	......
From Jan. 1	1,059,054	1,195,786	......
ALABAMA MIDLAND for July—			
Gross earnings	58,829	46,772	56,758
Net earnings	12,900	*1,111	12,550
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	394,067	350,967	294,478
Net earnings	62,700	36,342	3,359
*Deficit.			
ATLANTA & WEST POINT for July—			
Gross earnings	40,525	38,413	......
Net earnings	12,626	7,587	......
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	304,558	279,430	......
Net earnings	110,048	96,327	......
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE for July—			
Gross earnings	44,425	39,472	48,916
Net earnings	12,151	6,050	12,492
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	304,669	307,725	312,182
Net earnings	77,475	64,637	67,182
BRUNSWICK & WESTERN for July—			
Gross earnings	50,938	52,504	44,064
Net earnings	20,614	20,690	11,357
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	324,744	352,300	289,593
Net earnings	106,320	115,707	48,382
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for the year ending June 30—			
Gross earnings	593,456	470,999	......
Net earnings	300,363	215,841	......
Total income	304,082	217,800	......
Bal., aft. charges	219,634	149,406	......
Surplus, aft. divs.	143,734	93,906	......
Sinking fund	78,925	78,921	......
Total sur. June 30	91,843	27,035	......
ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN for July—			
Gross earnings	90,681	95,739	82,039
Net earnings	22,154	28,369	25,933
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	655,428	754,718	621,353
Net earnings	220,208	255,554	213,355
FT. W. & DEN. CITY for July—			
Gross earnings	97,633	68,148	75,146
Net earnings	26,777	10,292	6,806
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	590,255	498,225	579,774
Net earnings	112,051	44,974	132,101
MEX. NORTHERN for July—			
Gross earnings	29,004	60,634	63,140
Net earnings	16,501	31,748	33,349
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	336,308	478,507	398,605
Net earnings	188,678	256,304	209,068

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND,

VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers Plymouth and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Leave Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, (Old No.,) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester. Orchestra on each.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier......9 "

For **ALBANY**, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R. connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS, leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM	Trave, Tu., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Kaiser, Wed., Spt. 29, 7 AM	Lahn, Tu., Oct. 19, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM	Kaiser, Tu., Oct. 26, 9 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Havel, Sat. Sept. 25, 10 AM | Spree, Sat., Oct. 16, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen, Thursday, Sept. 30, noon.
Barbarossa, Thursday, Oct. 14, noon.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda, Sept. 25, 10 AM	Ems, Oct. 16, 10 AM
Aller, Oct. 2, 10 AM	Werra, Oct. 23, 10 AM
Kaiser W. II., Oct. 9, 10 AM	Fulda, Oct. 30, 10 AM

NOTICE.

The new TWIN-SCREW EXP. S. S.
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse,
14,000 TONS REGISTER, 649 FEET IN LENGTH, 30,000 HORSE POWER,
Will Sail for Plymouth and Bremen
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, 7 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM	†Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Ka'er W. II. Nov. 13, 10 AM	†Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Nov. 20, 10 AM	*A. Vic'ria, Dec. 11, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Normannia, Spt. 23, 10 AM	F. Bism'ck, Oct. 14, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM	Normannia, Oct. 21, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM	Columbia, Oct. 28, 7 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S.
Persia, Sept. 25, 4 P. M. | Palatia, Oct. 9, 4 P. M.
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22	ST. LOUIS......Oct. 13
PARIS..........Sept. 29	PARIS..........Oct. 20
ST. PAUL.......Oct. 6	ST. PAUL.......Oct. 27

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.
West'nl'd, Sept. 22, Noon | Noordland, Oct. 6, Noon
S'wark, Sept. 29, 11 A. M. | Friesland, Oct. 13, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Sept. 25, 10 AM.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Oct. 2, 10 AM

Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

1898—WINTER TOURS.

S. S. Pretoria, S. S. Madiana.
BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.
ROYAL MAIL LINE FOR BERMUDA.
S. S. ORINOCO....Thursday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
For Windward Islands
S. S. MADIANA........Saturday, Oct. 2, at noon
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 B'way.
Thos. Cook & Son, Pass. Agts., 261 & 1,225 B'way.

COOK'S ROUND-THE-WORLD TOURS WILL leave the Pacific Coast for a Six-months' tour on Oct. 11 and Nov. 18. Fall Party to Palestine, Sept. 25. See descriptive programme. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF INDIA....Oct. 11, Jan. 3, Mch. 28
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Nov. 8, Jan. 31, April 18
EMPRESS OF CHINA..............Dec. 6, Feb. 28

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

WARRIMOO, Sept. 20. MIOWERA, Oct. 18.
AORANGI, Nov. 22.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC ....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.........Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
PERU................................Nov. 9, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C. the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

ALGONQUIN..........................Monday, Sept. 20
SEMINOLE........................Wednesday, Sept. 22
CHEROKEE..........................Thursday, Sept. 23
COMANCHE..........................Saturday, Sept. 25

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:50 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55, 11:55 A. M., 1:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.

The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after September 8, 1897.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00 to Reading,) 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (2:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry.)

Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

Additional trains for Philadelphia, from Whitehall St., week days, 8:55 A. M., 1:25, 3:55, 4:25, 6:55, 8:25 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.; from Liberty St., 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1140, 1323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburgh. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Cafe Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn, 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.
CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P.M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P.M. da.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P.M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:10 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and **3:35** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

B.—**11:35** A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville and Albany.

C.—**4:00** P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: B10:46 A.M.; C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

***6:15, 6:40** A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

***7:55, 8:15** A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

***10:25, 10:30** A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.

***10:25, 10:50** A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

***11:55, 12:00** noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

***12:25, 12:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

***12:55, 1:15** P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

***1:25, 1:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

***3:55, 4:10** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

***4:55, 5:15** P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

***5:55, 6:10** P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.

***6:55, 7:00** P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

***7:55, 8:30** P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

***8:55, 9:00** P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars, connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor car, New York to Richfield Springs.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers, Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

"He Fell Among Thieves."

"Ye have robbed," said he; "ye have slaughtered and made an end;
Take your ill-got plunder, and bury the dead:
What will ye more of your guest and sometime friend?"
"Blood for our blood," they said.

He laughed: "If one may settle the score for five,
I am ready; but let the reckoning stand till day:
I have loved the sunlight as dearly as any alive."
"You shall die at dawn," said they.

He flung his empty revolver down the slope;
He climbed alone to the eastward edge of the trees;
All night long in a dream untroubled of hope
He brooded, clasping his knees.

He did not hear the monotonous roar that fills
The ravine where the Yassin River sullenly flows;
He did not see the starlight on the Laspur hills,
Or the far-off Afghan snows.

He saw the April noon on his books aglow,
The wisteria trailing in at the window wide;
He heard his father's voice from the terrace below
Calling him down to ride.

He saw the gray little church across the park,
The mounds that hide the loved and honored dead;
The Norman arch, the chancel softly dark,
The brasses black and red.

He saw the School Close, sunny and green,
The runner beside him, the stand by the parapet wall,
The distant tape, and the crowd roaring between
His own name over all.

He saw the dark wainscot and timbered roof,
The long tables, and the faces merry and keen;
The College Eight and their trainer dining aloof,
The Dons on the dais serene.

He watched the liner's stem plowing the foam,
He felt her trembling speed and the thrash of her screw;
He heard her passengers' voices talking of home,
He saw the flag she flew.

And now it was dawn. He rose strong on his feet,
And strode to his ruined camp below the wood:
He drank the breath of the morning cool and sweet;
His murderers round him stood.

Light on the Laspur hills was broadening fast,
The blood-red snow-peaks chilled to a dazzling white;
He turned, and saw the golden circle at last,
Cut by the Eastern height.

"O glorious Life, Who dwellest in earth and sun,
I have lived, I praise and adore Thee."
A sword swept.
Over the pass the voices one by one
Faded, and the hill slept.
—HENRY NEWBOLT in Longman's Magazine.

An Ottoman as He Views the Situation

From the September Ottoman Empire.

The Ottoman Empire is surrounded with many great dangers; it is surrounded by voracious gluttons, whose insatiable appetite is constantly demanding more and more; it is surrounded by religious hypocrisy, which is steadily invading its secret chambers; it is surrounded by Christian aggression, which is continually harassing pacific and law-abiding citizens; it is surrounded by crowned Princes who most blindly adhere to the old feudal saying that "might makes right"; it is surrounded with awry and debased diplomacy, that never looks upon the face of unimpaired rectitude and integrity but with the malignant and hypocritical smile of disdain and contempt; it is surrounded by wild boars that are awaiting an opportunity to devour it. There is no doubt that the mild and hospitable Oriental has been imposed upon by the rude and uncharitable Occidental. There is no doubt that the Ottoman Empire has been preyed upon by the avaricious nations of Europe; there is no doubt that the scale of Justice is buried in the sand, out on the shores of corruption, and the hand of debauchery and rapacity is exhibiting its lurid nails. And if the Ottomans are not sensible of these things, it will be to their interest to open wide their eyes and look sharply about them. The marauders are approaching, and the hand of Europe has already a clutch. To break that hand should be the prime duty of every Ottoman who has the least desire of seeing his country before him ready to defend and protect him in the same manner. But this hand is mighty; it is a hand of iron, and nothing can bend it but a blazing fire. So let us all contribute to it our coal and wood; let us join our forces in kindling it, and let all the silly and nonsensical talk of partitioning the empire perish in the flames of this fire with the greedy and corrupted hand of the powers.

Ottomans! In uniting we stand, in dividing we fall. In uniting we advance; in dividing we retreat. In uniting we gain dignity and honor; in dividing we gain humility and disgrace. In uniting we gain strength; in dividing we grow weak. In uniting there is happiness and progress; in dividing there is misery and depression. In uniting we live; in dividing we die. And, finally, in uniting we can cope with the powers of Europe; in dividing we remain their abject slaves, to hawk at us when they please, to dictate to us when they will, to mouth and rant at us whenever they feel disposed, to trample upon our sacred rights whenever they care to do so, and to tear our majestic robe of state whenever fate permits.

The Evolution of the Wrecker.

From Cassier's Magazine for September.

The "wreck master" of the old British law was appointed by the Crown to take charge of the salvage of vessels stranded upon the coast, and the "wreckers" were the inhabitants of the coast who plundered the stranded vessel before the authorities took possession of it. Thus "wreck" and "salvage" are described: "When any ship or boat is stranded or in sore distress on any shore or tidal water of the United Kingdom, any one assisting to save the lives of those in the endangered vessel, or to save the vessel itself, or its cargo, shall be entitled to receive from the owners a reasonable sum, besides expenses. This payment is called salvage. No receiver of wreck is entitled to salvage. Salvage on account of preservation of human life has priority to all other claims for salvage."

The wreck master and the wreckers of to-day are volunteers in the service of humanity, working, it is true, for money, but with a will, energy, and scientific skill that make them indispensable aids to the life-saving service. Their deeds of bravery are often on a par with those of the old-time wreckers, who risked their lives for the paltry sums that they might plunder from the ship, lured upon the rocks by their false beacon lights. In the performance of their higher duties, the wreckers of to-day have rescued the word from the opprobrium that clung to it in the past, and have associated with it everything that is honorable and praiseworthy in life and property saving at sea.

Life in the Animal Kingdom.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Among the long-lived in the animal kingdom we may mention birds, fish, and reptiles, although even in the lower animals the duration of life varies immensely according to the species. Of fish, the carp are especially long-lived.

Among birds, some of the parrot species are supposed to live to over a hundred years. The swan, the raven, the eagle, are also credited with great length of life.

In the mammalia, the elephant attains the greatest age. It grows for twenty-five or thirty years and is said to live from 100 to 150 years, and even longer. We have no accurate means of ascertaining the whale's age. A lion is said to have lived seventy years in the Tower, but there is no evidence that he attains anything like that age in the natural state. Forty years is recorded by naturalists as the extreme age. The camel may attain the age of fifty; it eats little and drinks less. The horse is comparatively a short-lived animal, but it is a well-known fact that when he does little work and passes the greater part of his days in pasture he may attain to about forty years of life; but when a horse is hard-worked, and fed, moreover, upon beans, oats, and other ossifying foods, his days are much shorter.

In the vegetable kingdom the yew attains great age; those at Fountains Abbey are about 1,200 years old. Two orange trees at Rome, planted respectively by St. Dominic and Thomas Aquinas, are said to be from 500 to 600 years old; and there are records of tropical trees that, counting by their rings, are supposed to have attained to the age of 800 or 1,000 years.

Who Is Queen of England?

From The Nineteenth Century.

In France and in Spain the Legitimist is taken seriously. In England, according to the man in the street, and according to others in other places, the Legitimist is simply an idiot who is not worth further consideration. Yet among English Legitimists are many men of whose sanity there can be no question, whose integrity is beyond dispute, and whose loyalty to Queen Victoria is unimpeachable. What they are doing in this galley it is the object of this short article to show.

In the first place, perhaps, it may be suggested that the use of the word "Jacobite" in connection with Legitimism in this country is not very happy. It is employed because of the historical associations which appeal so strongly to the English as a nation. But it does not necessarily imply, as is too commonly supposed, that the Legitimists in this country aim solely at the restoration of the House of Stuart. But for the peculiar local associations of the term "Jacobite," the Legitimist in England might with more propriety style himself a Carlist, and thereby identify himself more closely with his brother in France or Spain. The point, which in fairness ought not to be lost sight of, is that the Jacobite is simply an Englishman who professes the faith of Legitimism; a member, it might be otherwise expressed, of the English branch of a catholic or universal party.

Social systems may and do exist where the monarchical principle is accepted, but where the sovereign is elected. Social systems may and do exist where the principle of primogeniture is accepted, but where the monarchical principle is rejected altogether. But a social system where the monarchical principle and the principle of primogeniture are both accepted, but where the sovereign is yet not the one entitled by the laws of primogeniture to occupy the throne, is an anomaly the justification of which must be sought outside logical reason. From this aspect the Legitimist in England appears more sane than they who call him mad. The law of gavvelkind and the law "regulating" the succession to the throne are the only two exceptions to the rule by which the eldest son succeeds his father, and, failing issue, the succession is vested in the elder female line. Questions of fact only are involved, and fortunately these are plain enough. By the law of primogeniture the sovereign of these realms should be Mary the Fourth and Third, née Mary Theresa Henrietta Dorothea, Archduchess of Austria-Este-Modena, and wife of his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Bavaria. Of her genealogical right to the throne as representative of the senior female line of the royal House of Stuart, the male line having become extinct on the death of the Cardinal King Henry IX., there is no dispute. The facts are stated every year in Whitaker's Almanack for all who run to read. The Hanoverian dynasty, being derived from a daughter of James I., has no right to the throne until the whole issue of Charles I. is exhausted, which is not yet the case.

The Sagebrush.

When a Colorado morning the purple mists unfold,
And a phantom mirage picture is on mountain wall enscrolled,
Then the air from distant foothills is like odor of new wine;
And the breath from scrubby sagebrush is more fragrant than the pine.

The Eastern birdling hies him to a forest deep and wide;
On a treetop's highest branches, he woos his feathered bride—
But the Western songster warbles of "the land that is mine ain,"
From a clump of pale-green sagebrush on the gently billowed plain.

The gaunt and long-eared rabbits their longest gallops gage,
To rest at home securely in their hutches neath the sage;
And the coyote calls together all his gray and wily train,
Swift shadows in the shadow of the sagebrush on the plain.

Its brave and woody armor the Winter's frost defies,
And it clothes the lonely sand-world with a bonny sweet surprise.
Summer smiles upon its prowess, guarding fields of golden grain,
It is forest, grass, and hedgerow—to the wild and sandy plain.
—MARY AMELIA ROBERTS in The Overland Monthly.

A Reminiscence of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

From Time and the Hour.

The last time that I saw Dr. Holmes was at the Museum of Fine Arts, a few months before his death. He was wandering through the sculpture galleries, and I asked him if he had seen some large photographs of wonderful Greek reliefs lately discovered. He was interested to see them, and I showed him where they hung. "I have an old man's eyes," he said. "I cannot see them distinctly."

On leaving the museum I was careful to keep very close at his side as we came down the steps, but did not offer to support him. As we reached the sidewalk he turned to me and said, "You are very thoughtful; you did not offer me your arm. An old man appreciates that; he does not like to be reminded of his weakness." Then he went on to tell me about old Mr. ——, a well-known Bostonian of a former generation. He was very aged, and a young friend once offered his arm to help him into a carriage, or something of the sort. But the old man drew back and hit the young fellow a blow in the chest that nearly knocked him over, saying that he would show that he was strong enough not to need that kind of assistance. "But now," said the doctor, "I want to cross the street, and if you would give me your arm till I get over it will be a real help for which I will thank you."

The Bravest Battle.

The bravest battle that ever was fought!
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not;
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon, or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen;
Nay, not with eloquent words or thought,
From mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently bore her part—
Lo! there is that battlefield.

No marshaling troop, no bivouac song;
No banner to gleam and wave;
But, oh! these battles, they last so long—
From babyhood to the grave.

Yet, faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled-up town—
Fights on and on in the endless wars,
Then silent, unseen—goes down.

O, ye with banners and battle shot,
And soldiers to shout and praise,
I tell you the kingliest victories fought
Were fought in these silent ways.

O, spotless woman in a world of shame!
With splendid and silent scorn,
Go back to God as white as you came,
The kingliest warrior born!
—JOAQUIN MILLER in The Anti-Philistine.

A Dame School in England, 1837.

Parliamentary Report.

On a perch, forming a triangle with the corner of the room, sat a cock and two hens; under a stump bed immediately beneath was a dog kennel in the occupation of three black terriers, whose barking, added to the noise of the children and the cackling of the fowls on the approach of a stranger, were almost deafening; there was only one small window, at which sat the teacher, obstructing three-fourths of the light it was capable of admitting.

Antiquity of Gold Mining.

From Modern Machinery.

Gold was probably the first metal observed and collected, because of the instinctive understanding of its intrinsic value. About it superstitions grew, religious and ceremonious rites, and strange crimes were committed for its possession in the days when it was believed that it was of such stuff that the sun itself was made and the halls of Valhalla paved. Rock paintings and carvings in Egyptian tombs earlier than the days of Joseph indicate the operation of washing auriferous sand, and a subsequent melting in furnaces by the aid of blowpipes.

Less than twenty years ago the old mines of Nubia, so graphically described by Diodorus, were rediscovered on the shores of the Red Sea, together with a line of ancient wells across the desert; the underground workings where ore veins had been followed with the pick, the rude cupelling furnaces for assaying, picks, oil lamps, stone mills, mortars and pestles, inclined washing tables of stone, crucibles, and retorting furnaces of burned tile, by which the entire process could be traced. Here slaves and hapless prisoners of war exchanged their life blood for glittering dust to fill the treasuries of their captors. In India and Asia Minor the powdered ore was washed down over smooth, sloping rocks and gold caught in the fleeces of sheepskins sunk in the stream. It was literally a golden fleece that Jason brought back from the Caucasus.

Further north, and following the Eastern foothills of Mount Ararat to the southern slopes of the Ural Mountains in Russian Siberia, where last year millions were taken out of the old mines, the ancient Scythians broke up rock and gravel with copper implements, scraped out the glittering dust and nuggets with the fangs of wild boars, and carried their gain away in bags of leather. All through this region miners of to-day know that one of the chief dangers to be avoided are the Scythian pits, sixty feet deep in the gravel, and shaped like a well. The remains of thousands of small furnaces of burned clay testify to the long period over which the workings of the mines extended.

Poor Soul! Poor Devil!

James Payn in The Nineteenth Century.

Our enemies (when we are old)—and who is without them?—no longer annoy us. Indeed, they have ceased reviling; to them we are as dead men, "out of mind," to whom the proverb De mortuis applies. And our friends are wice our friends. No one who is not "laid by" can understand the depths of human sympathy. Even our acquaintances become our friends, and the least soft-hearted of visitors murmurs to himself, "Poor soul!" or perhaps (with equal commiseration,) "Poor devil!" What is most curious is the interest, if we have in any way become known to the public at large, complete strangers take in our physical and mental condition.

If prescriptions could cure us we should be in rude health indeed. The materials are sometimes a little difficult to procure. I have seen a letter from New Zealand recommending an old gentleman suffering from rheumatic gout to bathe in whales. In that island whales, it seems, are occasionally thrown up on the seashore, when rheumatic patients hasten to lie in them during the progress of their evisceration for purposes of commerce. The extreme rarity of whales upon the Thames embankment seems to have been unknown to the writer. Some correspondents give most excellent sanitary advice, but too late for its practical application. An aged poet who had lost the use of his limbs was exhorted by an admirer to dig, "even if it were but in his back garden," for an hour or two every morning before breakfast; all that was wanted, he was assured, for complete recovery was "profuse perspiration followed by a healthy glow."

In Sokotra.

From Longman's Magazine.

The population of the island is made up of several races. On the coast one finds a mongrel blend of Arabs and negroes; among the mountains the villagers are Bedouin pure and simple, with chocolate-colored skins and handsome features. But, taken as a whole, the inhabitants of Sokotra do not impress one favorably. They are extremely greedy, and "robeeah" is a word scarcely ever out of their mouths. The rupee has ousted the old Maria Theresa dollar from this island, as from other Oriental countries, but the islanders are not yet accustomed to the use of the smaller Indian currency, and often looked askance at the two-anna pieces we offered them for milk or butter. Only once during our stay did we meet with any real generosity or hospitality, and that was from an alien a merchant of Muscat.

Woe to the unhappy traveler whose money gave out in Sokotra, or to the still more hapless mariner cast upon these shores without any possessions! The Sultan, it is true, receives £90 a year from the British Government, and is required by treaty to befriend Englishmen who may be wrecked on this coast; but the abominable treatment we received at the hands of this mean and avaricious ruler would not lead one to expect much in the way of generosity toward poor or penniless outcasts. When we wished to leave the island before the change of the monsoon had cut off all possibility of such a thing, the Sultan prevented any boat from making a bargain with us, in order to force us to employ his own dhow, for the hire of which he demanded the outrageous sum of £120. We ultimately secured the wretched buggalow for £50, an extortionate price; but it is high time the British Government taught this insolent Arab a lesson, and did its duty by taking the island effectually under its control.

Sixteen to One in China.

From Chambers's Journal.

A kind of Chinese money which is largely manufactured and sold is worthy of mention, although the traveler need not trouble himself with it except as a curosity. This is prepared for the special purpose of burning at the graves of deceased relatives, as an offering to the dead. The denizens of the other world are supposed to require and to be capable of receiving money in this way; but the Chinaman is far too practical a person to part in such a fashion with the currency of the empire. Instead he buys for a few "cash" a large supply of silvered and gilded pieces of paper, or of imitation coins blocked out of cardboard.

Although these have no purchasing power on earth, they are supposed to count for much in the transactions of the spirit world. By this practice, one is reminded of an old story of a miser who left his belongings to his son or condition that a certain sum of money should be buried in the coffin with him. The son was, however, a chip of the old block and carried out his father's wishes by placing in the coffin a crossed check for the required amount, assured that it had little chance of being presented at his banker's.

How the Scene Was Once Lighted.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

It must have often struck people, when reading of the old performances in the last century, how it was that the lighting was contrived. The power of oil lamps was limited enough. Theatres like Drury Lane and Covent Garden were of enormous size; there were no footlights, at least until about the middle of last century, and they were the humble "floats," dim enough. Yet there was ample light to observe expression and play of features, so necessary in interpreting the fine old comedies of character. Nowadays the stage is one blaze; it is literally bathed and suffused in light. There are no shadows, and yet it might be said the amount of necessary light is no more than there used to be, and is not nearly as satisfactory. How was it then?

In the theatres of Garrick and earlier days the stage was really lit by four great chandeliers, which hung directly over the heads of the actors, from the arch of the proscenium and just outside the curtain. When the play was over these were lowered slowly, a signal for the audience to depart. These chandeliers furnished a goodly amount of light on a circular zone immediately below them; the actors' faces and figures were lit in the natural way, as the sun would light them; but the rest of the stage was comparatively dark or gloomy.

Russian Fanaticisms.

From Temple Bar.

These sectarians lived in a hamlet scattered over the fertile fields and islands about Tiraspol, not far from the mouth of the Dniester. They consisted of two families, Kovalef, with his mother, wife, and children, and the Thomins, besides some score of zealots living in cells in an outhouse in the Kovalefs' yard. Not long before Christmas there came among them a woman called Vitalia, who prophesied that the last days of earth were come, that Antichrist would send his servants to write the people in his books, that then the earth would be destroyed by a comet, the day of judgment would follow, and all who were written in the books of Antichrist would be surely damned. The sectarians consulted together and resolved to insure their salvation by burying themselves alive.

Every Russian peasant has a pôgreb or cellar dug in his yard, entered by a covered flight of steps; here he keeps his potatoes, small implements, &c. In the floor of such a pôgreb in Theodore Kovalef's yard a pit was dug and roughly roofed; into this cavity crawled Kovalef's mother, his young wife, with two children, (one of them only eight months old,) one of the teachers of the sect, and the most saintly of the rest, taking with them candle, book, and bread. When they were all in, Theodore Kovalef, who is a brick-stove builder by trade, bricked up the aperture; and within a very short time they died in great agony, as is testified by their twisted remains. Another party of martyrs was buried alive in the same way in Thomin's pogreb.

When the census taker came to Kovalef's he found all the doors closed, and the only answer he received from within to his questions was, "Christ knows: save thy servant!" He called the police to his aid, and the eight people found in the house were carried off to prison to overcome their contumacy, among them Theodore Kovalef and the prophetess Vitalia. They refused food, one of them died, and the rest were released. They returned home to cast lots who should bury the rest; Kovalef and his brother-in-law immured their companions, and alone survive. The sudden diminution of the number of the inhabitants of Kovalef's house raised suspicion, inquiry and search were made, and at last the remains of the martyrs, twenty-five in all, were unearthed and the story pieced together.

The incident has naturally aroused great curiosity; Government officials are at work upon it; the Synod has sent an Archimandrite to make inquiries; Count Tolstoï has gone to see for himself.

This case of self-immolation is not an isolated phenomenon to be explained only by the peculiar fanaticism of these sectarian martyrs; it is a fairly normal realization of views which came into existence more than 200 years ago.

Blind.

Blow, blow, O wind, the clouds aside
That I may see the stars!
In heaven glimmers far and wide
The burnished shield of Mars;
And Jupiter and Venus ride
The night in glittering cars!

Blow, blow, O wind, the clouds aside
That I may see the stars!
Nay! God has flung His darkness wide,
And set the unyielding bars;
And Day and Night, unheeded, ride
The world in glittering cars!
—WILFRID WILSON GIBSON in The Spectator.

The London Watermen.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Ferrying people across the river had always been the most lucrative part of the watermen's trade, and down to 1810 only three bridges—Westminster, Blackfriars, and London Bridge—existed to interfere with it; but by 1819 three more bridges—Vauxhall, Waterloo, and Southwark—had sprung into existence; people could walk across quicker than they could be rowed, and the end of Mr. Waterman began to be visible. The long and laborious rows to Greenwich or Chelsea remained, but the fares did not compensate for the length of time occupied, and the "short stages" and 'buses cut into the profits increasingly. Then came the steamers by way of a final catastrophe. The watermen hated this innovation with a bitter hatred. Everything they could do to prejudice people against it was done, every trumpery accident magnified; many even refused to row passengers out to them.

When the steamer Queen Adelaide was burning off Greenwich in April, 1835, they not only absolutely declined to help, but actually shouted for joy at the event. For crossing the river a single passenger by boat paid three-pence, but two would be taken over for the same sum, and for every person above three the fare was only one penny. There were "wherries" of two sizes —"oars" and "scullers." The former were the larger, and required two rowers; eight was the full complement of passengers. "Sculler's fare" was only four people, the rower using a pair of sculls and generally steering with them as well. The watermen stood at the mouths of the narrow, dirty lanes leading to the river and touted for custom with all the blandishments at their command. They were all licensed; their names, that of the "stairs" or wharf they usually plied from, and the number they might carry, all had to be painted conspicuously in the boat.

At the beginning of the century no fewer than 12,000 watermen had licenses in London and within a few miles above and below it. Even in 1837 there were a couple of thousand, but folks were afraid of the wash of the steamers and the increased rush of the tide owing to the removal of old London Bridge; and, as a factor in the conveyance of metropolitan passenger traffic, the watermen quite disappeared before the forties were out.

When You Are Old.

When you are old and gray and full of sleep,
And nodding by the fire, take down this book,
And slowly read, and dream of the fair look
Your eyes had once, and of their shadows deep;

How many loved your moments of glad grace,
And loved your beauty with love false or true;
But one man loved the pilgrim soul in you,
And loved the sorrows of your changing face.

And bending down beside the glowing bars
Murmur, a little sad, From us fled Love;
He paced upon the mountains far above,
And hid his face amid a crowd of stars.
—From "Poems," by W. B. YEATS.

The Irish Code.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

In the Green Isle dueling flourished fifty years ago as much as it did in France. When a Trinity College student asked the Provost what books he had better bring to college, the latter said, "Never mind the books; bring a case of pistols." The students were in the habit of settling those little affairs either just before or just after morning prayers. All the distinguished Irishmen a hundred years ago were duelists: Curran, Grattan, Sheridan, Barrington, Fitzgibbon, Flood, O'Connell were often "out"; and in our day the O'Gorman Mahon had twenty-two affairs to his credit. The bar led the list.

Lords Chancellors and Masters of the Rolls fought like cornets of horse. Lord Norbury fought "Fighting Fitzgerald" and two others, besides "frightening" "Napper Tandy," as the Irish historians tell us. Galway was great with the pistol, Tipperary with the sword. Two English "fines lames," Major Park and Capt. Creed, went to Ireland to find foemen worthy of their steel, and found them in Mr. Matthew and Mr. Macnamara, who fought with them in a private room at an inn, wounded them nearly unto death, nursed them back into health, and were rewarded with their friendship. Col. Barrington and Mr. Gilbert, two middle-aged married men, had a desperate duel in 1759 because they did not wish to leave an unsettled quarrel as a legacy for their children. They fought on horseback with sword, pistol, and "skeen," or Irish bowie-knife. First the pistols were fired, Barrington receiving some of the charge in his face; but he rushed on Gilbert, killed his horse with his broadsword, dismounted, and, putting his "skeen" to the other's throat, called upon him to "ask for his life on pain of death." Gilbert agreed to shake hands and be friends, but without condition or apology. Barrington consented.

"Fighting Fitzgerald," a well-known character, a cousin of the Earl of Desmond, an Eton boy, an Oxford graduate, and an officer in the Sixty-ninth Foot, fought eighteen duels, and was thought by many to be mad. He hired a gang of ruffians, waylaid and killed a gentleman on the King's highway, and was hanged at Castlebar. Among others, he encountered Martin of Galway, the Rev. Richard Bate, and Capt. Harvey Ashton, afterward killed at Madras in a duel with Col. Allen. The Aston duel, and another fought by Clive with a Calcutta civilian, indirectly helped British arms to many victories. The first made way for a Col. Wellesley, afterward better known under another name, to an important command before Seringapatam. The second had, by displaying the desperate courage of Clive secured him a military appointment in a time of emergency.

Stage Tragedies.

From Harper's Weekly.

One of the dramatic little stories of Mr. F. Frankfort Moore, the London novelist, turns on the actual stabbing of a Juliet by a jealous Romeo during a performance in a German Court theatre. Such tragic incidents have not infrequently occurred in the annals of opera and playhouse. In our own city's chief lyric theatre last season we had in what seemed the lively comedy of an actor something leading up to his sudden death, when the unfortunate Castelmary, as Sir Tristan Mickleford, was pursued by the crowd of Richmond Fair folk in "Martha." There are at least a dozen well-attested suicides that have been consummated by luckless actors or singers under cover of the tragic movement of their part.

A more recent example occurred at the theatre in Arad, Hungary, when a well-known leading member of the company, Koloman Balla, put a real and loaded revolver to his forehead in concluding the last act of the night's drama. He fell dead, amid an immense demonstration of applause from a crowded house quite unaware of the reality of the actor's emotion and gestures. He was a man of excellent family and bright in professional prospects, disappointed in love, morbid, and, as he grimly wrote to a friend, "determined to end his days as an actor ought to do—to the satisfaction of his public."

Gautier, the Amateur Artist.

From The Art Amateur.

Like Thackeray, Victor Hugo, and some other famous writers, Théophile Gautier began life with the determination to become an artist. It was as an art student that he wore his famous red waistcoat and attended the theatres in order to applaud Victor Hugo. Later in life the main use that he made of his acquirements was in drawing fancy heads of his heroines, and he possessed the ability to portray varied types of character no less with the crayon than with the pen. Engravings from several of his sketches were used as frontispieces or vignettes on the title-pages of his books.

It is as a painter in words that Gautier will longest be remembered. In fact, he may be said to have created that kind of literary art. But it is probable that he would never have been able to produce the delightful word-paintings in his "Emaux et Camées," his "Fortunatus," and other stories, and his books of travel if he had not practiced with crayon and brush, and learned the language of the studios.

Coal and Iron.

From Nature.

Statistics show that, whereas Great Britain in 1840 produced 75 per cent. of the world's supply of coal, at the present time it produces only 34 per cent. Atlantic liners no longer carry coal from Great Britain for the return journey; they now take in American coal, and no less than 1,500,000 tons of American coal were thus consumed in 1895. The condition of the iron manufacturing industries has always exercised a most important influence on the production of coal, so that a large demand for iron draws with it a large demand for mineral fuel. During the last twenty-five years the world's production of pig iron has increased from 12,000,000 to 26,000,000 tons; but the share taken by Great Britain has fallen from 48.8 per cent. to 29 per cent., while that of the United States has increased from 14.1 per cent. to 26.2 per cent., that of Germany from 11.4 per cent. to 21.4 per cent., and that of Russia from 3 per cent. to 4.7 per cent. Indeed, iron is now being imported from the United States into this country, and, incredible as it may seem, the railway station at Middlesbrough, the centre of the iron trade, is built of iron brought from Belgium. Surely, then, the author of "Our Coal Resources at the Close of the Nineteenth Century" is hardly right in thinking that British coal and iron still hold their own. He argues that other countries of Europe are exhausting their coal supplies just as Great Britain is, yet the figures he gives show that Germany has in reserve, within a depth of 3,000 feet, 109,000,000,000 tons of coal, as compared with our 81,683,000,000 tons within a depth of 4,000 feet. And this estimate does not include brown coal, of which Germany raises 25,000,000 tons annually.

Brunel, the Engineer.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Isambard Brunel's capacity of doing without sleep was very remarkable. "I believe that at that time," writes an intimate friend, referring to this year 1833, "he scarcely ever went to bed, though I never remember to have seen him tired or out of spirits. He was a very constant smoker, and would take his nap in an armchair, very frequently with a cigar in his mouth; and if we were to start out of town at 5 or 6 in the morning, it was his frequent practice to rouse me out of bed about 3 by means of the bell, (from his chambers to mine,) when I would invariably find him up and dressed, and in great glee at the fun of having curtailed my slumbers by two or three hours more than necessary."

One of his assistants writes to much the same effect: "I never met his equal for sustained power of work. After a hard day spent in preparing and delivering evidence, and after a hasty dinner, he would attend consultations till a late hour, and then, secure against interruption, sit down to his papers and draw specifications, write letters or reports, or make calculations all through the night. If at all pressed for time, he slept in his armchair for two or three hours, and at early dawn was ready for the work of the day. When he traveled he usually started about 4 or 5 in the morning, so as to reach his ground by daylight. His traveling carriage, in which he often slept, was built from his own design, and was a marvel of skill and comfort. This power of work was, no doubt, aided by the abstemiousness of his habits and by his light and joyous temperament. One luxury (tobacco) he indulged in to excess, and probably to his injury. At all times, even in bed, a cigar was in his mouth, and wherever he was engaged, there, near at hand, was the enormous leather cigar-case so well known to his friends, and out of which he was quite as ready to supply their wants as his own. His light and joyous disposition was very attractive. At no time was he stern, but when traveling or off work he was like a boy set free. There was no fun for which he was not ready."

My Library.

As one who pauses on a rock,
The bastion of some sea nymph's home,
And feels the ripples round him flock,
Then cleaves the foam,

And glides through cool pellucid ways
Where creepers kiss each thrilling limb,
And hears, or thinks he hears, low lays
Of cherubim;

And marvels at the wondrous scene,
The ruins upon ruins hurled,
The moving hosts, the darkling sheen,
The awful world;

Then rises, snatching first some gem,
Some token of his sojourn there,
And flings a dewy diadem
From face and hair,

And in the sunlight, with the sigh
Of sea winds whistling in his ears,
Views his found treasure, till his eye
Is dim with tears;

So, where in lordly sweeping bays,
In distant dark retiring nooks,
Stretches before my eager gaze,
This sea of books,

I pause, and draw one fervent breath,
Then plunge, and seem to pass away
Into deep waters still as death,
Yet clear as day;

To move by boulders of the past,
By caves where falter dimly pure
Gleams of the future—all the vast
Of literature;

Then to return to life above,
From regions where but few have trod,
Bearing a gem of larger love
To man and God.
—L. J. G. in Blackwood's Magazine.

Bismarck's Dogs.

From Good Words.

In Germany (as on the Continent generally) the dogs used for hunting large game, the boar included, are varieties of the German or Ulmer mastiff or "dogge," and very noble animals they are, albeit of mixed parentage, and it is now over fifty years ago that her Majesty the Queen accepted from the Duke of Buccleugh a Saxon "boar dog," called Nelson, and imported by Lord John Scott from Saxony by that name. And in a fine painting (by Morley, I think,) of a group of the Queen's dogs, Nelson appears as a rough-coated, badly cropped mastiff, of such proportions that a Scotch terrier in the same picture looks as if it was altogether no larger than Nelson's head.

This fine animal was the contemporary of young Bismarck's first hound, the terror of the peasantry around Kniephoff, where the parents lived. This dog afterward accompanied his young master to the University of Göttingen, where, we are told, he speedily made his mark. Once, when Bismarck was summoned to appear before the Rector for throwing a bottle out of his window, he took his enormous hound with him, to the great dismay of the reverend dignitary, who promptly found refuge behind a high-backed chair, where he remained until the hound had been sent out of the room. Bismarck was fined 5 thalers for bringing this "terrific beast" into the Rector's sanctum, in addition to the punishment meted out for throwing the bottle.

And for the sixty-odd years that have elapsed since then Bismarck has never been without one or more of these huge cross-bred mastiffs as his companion or guard. As a law student and official at Berlin, during his travels in many lands, throughout his diplomatic career at Frankfort, St. Petersburg, Paris, and elsewhere, as well as at Varzin and Friedrichsruh, Bismarck has always had the companionship of one or more of his favorite dogs. Probably the one to which he was most attached was Sultan, who died at Varzin in 1877. Tyras —the famous Dog of the Empire—which was of unusual size and of the slate color most popular in Germany, was then quite a young dog, and it was the constant companion of its illustrious owner till the time of its death, sharing his walks, his rides, his business, and his meal, and keeping guard in his bedroom at night.

Verses a la Lear.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

There was a young wife of Antigua,
Who said to her spouse, "What a pig you are!"
He said, "O, my queen!
Is it manners you mean,
Or do you refer to my fig-u-re?"

There was a young girl of Madrid,
Whose bike went amiss on the skid.
The bike it was broken,
And words they were spoken;
I'm sorry she did, but she did!

There were three young ladies of Birmingham—
I know a sad story concerning 'em;
They stuck needles and pins
In the right reverend shins
Of the B-sh-p engaged in confirming 'em.

Palestine and the Jews.

From The Spectator.

Palestine is at present, as Matthew Arnold has said, a land "of sun, and arid stone, and crumbling wall, and sultry sand," but there is no reason to doubt that culture and irrigation would restore its fertility, and that it might once again overflow with milk and honey if only the means were secured whereby the work of reclamation could be begun on a large scale. The German colonies there have done well, and there are few parts of the land that would not yield wealth. It has been objected that the modern Jew is rarely a farmer, that he prefers to work with his brains, to turn money over, to engage in speculative occupations, rather than to work with his hands. The fact is true in the main, but it is capable of explanation through historic causes. It is almost certain that we owe agriculture to the Semites, and it is certain that the Jews were in ancient times an agricultural people. Their exclusion from so many arts in Western Europe, their confinement for centuries to a few callings and to narrow areas, will sufficiently account for their present speculative and somewhat mercenary instincts.

It would be a distinct gain to them, morally and socially, could a goodly proportion of their race be induced to resume, under happy conditions, those healthy and primary arts of life in which they engaged before the overflow of their ancient commonwealth. One more land reclaimed from Turkish poverty and desolation would be a gain for the Jews and for the entire world. It is certain that the Turk will do nothing with Palestine; it seems equally certain that European rivalries will prevent any one European country from colonizing it; why may not the true solution be found in Jewish colonization? The idea is attractive, and it seems feasible.

He Reclaimed His Jewels.

From the Talmud. The Minorah Monthly.

One day while Rabbi Meir was away from home teaching at college, his two children were suddently taken ill and died. When on returning he inquired about them, his wife, Beruria, first gave him an evasive answer and then, leading the conversation to another topic, related to him how a man who had left some jewels in her care had come to reclaim them. "Am I to give them back?" she asked. "How can you put such a question?" said he, "of course you are to return them to the owner." Beruria then took her husband into the chamber where the two children were lying, and, pointing to them, while her tears were overflowing and her heart was nearly breaking, she courageously said: "The owner has come to-day and reclaimed these jewels in our trust."

What Is a Title—Half Title?

From Notes and Queries.

It is a curious thing that two well-known librarians of the British Museum, Messrs. G. F. Barwick and A. W. Pollard, have endeavored to ascertain what was understood among publishers by the terms "half-title," "title," "head-title," and "running-title." * * * Mr. Horace Hart, Oxford University Press, says he agrees generally with the definitions given in Jacobi's "Printer's Vocabulary," 1888, but he says, "'Head-title' I never heard of; I suppose it means the 'drive-down' or 'drop-down' title which begins the work or the first chapter of it. 'Bastard-title' is the same as 'half-title.' 'False-title' is not in use in England [I am glad to hear this!], but is obviously the same as 'bastard-title.'" Mr. Charles S. Jacobi says: "'False-title' is rarely ever used, and then not by printers. I hardly know what is meant by 'head-title'; we don't use the term; 'heading' is the title to first page or chapter."

It is most extraordinary to find printers and publishers themselves all differing so much as to these terms. All I want is that for the future we may have some settled terms which shall be clearly understood without explanation. I therefore present the following terms in what appears to me to be their most generally accepted meaning. "Half-title" is half or a portion of the title given before the title-page or whole title. "Title" is the main title-page of a book. "Head-title" is that at the beginning of the first page or chapter. "Running-title." Mr. Charles S. Jacobi says, "is the fixed title of the work used in headline, sometimes used instead of title of work"; or, to put it shorter, that which runs along the top of every page.

Capt. Cook and Antarctic Exploration.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

To Capt. James Cook, the ex-collier boy of Whitby, belongs the imposing honor of being the first to essay the exploration of the dreaded regions beyond the parallel of 60° south. There is, indeed, on record, a somewhat hazy account of an involuntary incursion made by Capt. Dirk Gerritz, a Dutch navigator, who by stress of weather was driven from the Straits of Magellan as far south as the sixty-fourth degree 170 years before Cook's voyage. Land was reported by Gerritz, which may have been the South Shetlands, discovered and surveyed two centuries after. But Capt. Cook was the first to deliberately steer directly for the South Pole in the endeavor to dispel the mystery which reigned over the whole of that immense area. That he did so much to prepare the way for those who, longo intervallo, followed in his wake, is truly marvelous when his limitations are considered. Even had he done more, it is doubtful whether any great use would have been made of his discoveries, remembering how vast were the other additions he made in those years to our knowledge of the world we live in.

But bearing in mind that he actually reached the latitude of 71 degrees 10 minutes South, over 400 miles nearer the pole than the position said to have been attained by Gerritz, and equal, as far as severity of surroundings went, to an arctic parallel of 10 degrees higher, and that two well-equipped expeditions from France and America sixty-four years later only succeeded in getting as far south as 66° and 67°, respectively, the brilliancy of his achievement becomes at once apparent.

The principal result of his labors was the assurance that in a very high latitude one unbroken ocean sweeps right around the globe, which great fact he proved by its circumnavigation between the parallels of 60° to 70° south, although at one part of his journey he must have passed within a comparatively short distance of the supposed antarctic continent discovered by Biscoe nearly seventy years afterward.

BELGIAN RAILWAY TRAVEL

Some of the Peculiarities of Its "American Plan" That Astonish American Travelers.

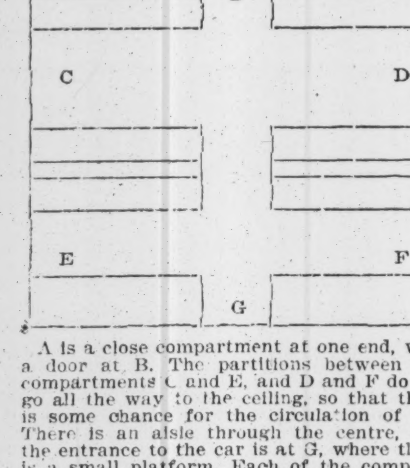
THE VALLEY OF THE MEUSE

Suspicions Aroused by Tourists Who Would Not See the Brussels Exposition—They Went "Off the Route," Hunting for Hastiere Instead.

HASTIERE, Belgium, Aug. 23.—This is one of the haunts of the "Chemin de Fer de l'Etat," which is not so formidable a monster as it sounds. Germany has its "road of iron of the State," and France and Belgium; and so have some other near-by countries. As far as I have seen them it seems to me that the State had better confine its attention to forts and tariff bills and leave the railroads to private enterprise. Yet this road of iron of the State in Belgium is not as bad as it looks. Perhaps I expected too much from it because I had seen some of its advertisements in London and read that its cars were made after the American model. If you can imagine five or six of the smaller animal vans of a menagerie mounted on low wheels and drawn by one of the little engines that run down at Manhattan Beach, you will have a pretty fair idea of the external appearance of a Belgian railway train.

Still the cars are comfortable enough, though there is nothing in the least American about them. I notice that while the Europeans pretend to like their little box cars, when they want to make anything appear particularly comfortable they call it "on the American plan." In the first-class cars in Belgium there are well cushioned seats for eight or ten persons in a compartment, curtains to the windows, carpet on the floor. That is the extent of the luxury. When the compartment is full there is no chance whatever for a passenger to leave his seat, no matter how long the journey; when there are vacant places he can walk four or five feet to the windows, provided he is a short man; if he is tall he will bump his head against the roof.

Some of the cars are arranged a little differently, and it is the slight difference that makes the basis for calling them "on the American plan." They take one of these tiny cars, say 20 feet long, and divide it in this way:



A is a close compartment at one end, with a door at B. The partitions between the compartments C and E, and D and F do not go all the way to the ceiling, so that there is some chance for the circulation of air. There is an aisle through the centre, and the entrance to the car is at G, where there is a small platform. Each of the compartments is expected to seat eight persons, or forty-eight to the little car. There are also some sleeping cars on the night trains, "waggons d'lit," about which I have some curiosity; but I have not had an opportunity to try them yet

Belgium Has Lost Charms for Some.

There was some reason, doubtless, for our experimenting with these Belgian railways, though it would be hard to name it. Belgium was once a very popular spot with some Americans, who found it more convenient to travel than to stay at home and go through certain little legal formalities; but since the arrangement of an extradition treaty that incentive has disappeared. The police had kept a watchful eye upon us in Antwerp, visiting the hotel every morning to see that we were still there, and copying our names into their little books; but they must have been satisfied with our honest appearance, for they did not molest us. There is a good view from the cathedral tower, but it does not cover the whole of Europe; and we had determined to move on without deciding where to move to. That is one of the delights of travel—not to know where you are going next; nor to care.

Hastiére had somehow been looming up before me whenever I took up a map or a railway time table. It is a very small place to loom, too, having, I should think, about forty houses and 200 inhabitants. There is a pretty picture of it in the railway book, with a curious old inn nestling against the side of a mountain, and a river flowing in front. In talking with Sir William Birt in the Great Eastern offices in London about Belgium and its places, I had accidentally mentioned Hastiére.

"Oh, Hastiére is a pretty little place," said he, "but it is off the usual route. Nobody goes to Hastiére"

That was a good recommendation for it, to begin with. But for weeks after that Hastiére was no more than a shadow, and it was not till the very last moment that it become a reality. If we were to start on Tuesday morning, it was positively necessary to have some place to start for.

"Hastiére is a pretty little place, you know," I suggested to my party; "but it is off the usual route. Nobody goes to Hastiére."

"Then let us go to Hastiére," was the instant reply. "We don't want to go where everybody goes."

No Fair for This Party.

So that weight was lifted; we had a place to start for But I still had my peace to make with the landlord, for it is a social offense in Belgium at present for a stranger to visit the country without going to the world's fair at Brussels. I told him that we would leave in the morning.

"For Brussels, of course," said he.

"Decidedly not," said I, in the choicest New York French.

"But you are going to see the fair?"

I found then that French was too tame a language to express my feelings, and fell back upon the mother tongue.

"I have just survived the Queen's Jubilee in London," I told him. "Do you think I am hunting the world over for big shows? The fair would keep me away from Brussels if nothing else did. I am going to Hastiére."

"Ah, yees, yees!" he exclaimed; and a heavenly smile stole over his face, for my English was far too rapid for him, and he had only caught a word here and there. "Je crois que avez raison. You vill go to 'Astiére, but you vill stop in Bruxelle and see ze gran' exposition. Tres bon, M'sieu; tres bon."

"I am going through Brussels as fast as the train will carry me," I told him, very slowly. "Have my trunks sent to the station for Hastiére, s'il vous plais."

Then followed an animated discussion of about twenty minutes in a fine mixture of French, Dutch and English, and at the end of it I saw that he regarded me as a sort of mild lunatic—a man who would pass by a world's fair, and not stop to see it! Cela ne se peut pas!

Belgian Baggage Carriers.

Setting out on a journey in Belgium is a different matter from starting in America. As the train was to start at 9, operations must begin by 7, for reasons that shall soon be made apparent. The landlord solved the baggage problem by engaging a commissionaire the night before, as there are no express companies in Antwerp. At 7 in the morning the commissionaire, with an assistant, was on hand with a truck about twelve feet long, mounted on two wheels and drawn by hand. I was in hopes that he might come with a dog team; but he and his assistant were the team. It took them thirty minutes, as I knew it would, to get the truuks down the steep stairs. Then the right straps were on the wrong trunks and had to be shifted, and it took ten minutes more to secure the trunks on the truck with ropes and straps, an expectant American family meanwhile securing a few swallows of coffee and rolls, which is the only food procurable in Belgium or France till the 1 o'clock dinner. When all was taut and shipshape the two commissionaires set off with their load and disappeared.

It was an easy matter to reach the station, for a street car from the front of the Post Office runs directly to it. We walked across the Place Verte and took the street car; and that was a pleasing novelty, for it was the first time in Europe that I had reached a railway station without taking a carriage. And there were the trunks and the commissionaires waiting for us when we got to the station—a station that is old and rickety and ready to fall down, being left to its own resources till the large iron and glass one adjoining is finished.

After that all should have been plain sailing, but it was not. I made my way up to the ticket window and asked in two or three languages for tickets for Hastiére, and tendered a French Government note, which the man refused. French paper was good everywhere else in Antwerp, but not on the railway. I tried a German note, but that would not do either. Had I British gold? (Once more mistaken for an Englishman! I swelled with pride.) Yes, I had British gold. Ah, tres bien! British gold would do; and I became the owner of some very small bits of very coarse brown pasteboard which entitled me to transportation to Hastiére.

An Expensive Luggage System.

But that had nothing to do with the trunks. "M'sieu moost registaire his loggage!" I was still to become acquainted with the beautiful European system of registering baggage, and to that end called in the Chief Commissionaire. Nothing but hand baggage is carried free on the Belgian railways. They weigh your trunks, and you pay for them by the pound. The commissionaries took the trunks (and me) to the other end of the building, where, in a big room a little office was built, with a small window on one side and another window just around the corner. Under the first window, outside the office, was a big set of scales, with a man in charge; and in the office was another man within easy reach of both windows.

The trunks were turned over to the man at the scales, together with my tickets; and he weighed them and marked the weight on a slip of paper which he passed through the window to the man inside, with the tickets, while I stood at the other window waiting to hear my fate. The man in the office made a hurried calculation with pencil and paper and announced:

"Vingt-deux quinze."

Not twenty-two dollars and fifteen cents, fortunately, but twenty-two francs and fifteen centimes—or $4.43 in American money. When I gave him the money he handed me out the tickets and a receipt for the trunks, and after seeing them duly labeled for Hastiére and tipping two or three porters I had nothing more to do with them till they reached their destination. It is an excellent baggage system—for a people who know of no better.

I almost forgot to say that baggage has to be "registered" at least twenty minutes before the departure of a train; that was one of the reasons for the early start. Our train was the morning express for Brussels, where we were to make the first change, going on then to Namur, where we were to make the second change. It was a long train well filled, and I soon found that you cannot secure a seat in a Belgian car by putting a satchel or parcel in it; the only way to secure it is to sit in it.

Glimpse of Mechlin and Brussels.

One peculiarity of the Continental trains is that while they seem to be running pretty fast, they do not get over the ground very rapidly. This express acted like a train that was making good time, but it took about two and a half hours to cover the thirty miles between Antwerp and Brussels. Another is that they thump very badly—a fault that my railroad friends say is caused either by flattened wheels or bad joints in the rails. I have been in only one train on the Continent that did not pound, pound, pound; but that one smooth train was enough to show that the trouble is with the wheels rather than the rails. The roadbeds are very good; as good as ours, and no better.

The principal stop was at Malines, the lacemaking town that we know by the name of Mechlin, so by your leave I shall call it Mechlin; it is not well to encourage these people in giving wrong names to their towns—Anvers for Antwerp, Bruxelles for Brussels, Köln for Cologne. Mechlin is said to be in a state of decadence, as the population has fallen off greatly in the last half century. There is an old Belgian saying that Brussels rejoices in noble men, Antwerp in money, Louvain in learned men, and Mechlin in fools, for the people go to bed at 7 o'clock. That sounds as if it might have originated in Brussels, the city of "noble men." However early the Mechlinites may retire, they get up early enough in the morning to make a handsome town as far as can be seen from the cars. There is a fine, large railway station and everything looks prosperous.

It took a long and intricate conversation in Brussels with "le chef de gare," the station master, to learn that there was a lapse of fifty minutes before the starting of the train for Namur; but that gave opportunity for a visit to the station restaurant, where the prices would have told me in a minute that a world's fair was in progress, if I had not known it before.

In less than two hours after leaving Brussels, where we "did" the town by admiring the interior of the large iron and glass station, we were at Namur. Here the River Sambre joins the Meuse in its northward course. We were interested in the Meuse, because that was the river that was to make life glad for us at Hastiére, flowing gently down among the Belgian Ardennes. We could have taken a steamboat at Namur for the remainder of the journey, but the train was quicker.

A New World for Tourists.

From Namur the road ran all the rest of the way through the beautiful valley of the Meuse, one of the most picturesque and romantic spots in Europe. The tourist has found it out and goes as far as Dinant, where several large hotels have been built for his accommodation. But our Hastiére was "off the usual route," away on beyond Dinant, hiding itself in a deep cleft in the Ardennes.

This is a new world that the train takes us into—new, yet old almost as the hills themselves. Little Hastiére with its forty houses is nearly a thousand years old; and in the first year of its age, and for centuries after, its people looked with wonder at the Roman remains over which it was built. They must have been at least as old; so there was doubtless a town here at the beginning of the Christian era. That was 2,000 years ago. Present population, 200. Rate of increase, ten to the century.

Strange-looking canalboats were going up and down the river, drawn by powerful horses on the towpath. Locks were very frequent, showing that we were rapidly getting into the mountains. Occasionally a little steamboat passed, with few passengers. Then we came to Dinant, the end of tourist travel in this direction. A strange old place, and perhaps pleasant after the tourists go. Here the gentle slope of the hills is broken into a steep cliff hundreds of feet high. Between the cliff and the river the space is nowhere more than 500 feet wide, and in most parts not half of that. On that narrow ledge stands the ancient town of Dinant, with its 10,000 inhabitants packed in as closely as in a big city; for there is no room for the place to spread. Almost leaning over the town is the big stone citadel, on the summit of the highest cliff, with long stairways out in the rock to reach it, and an old church standing at the foot of the stairs, with a great bulging tower like the dome of a Turkish mosque, but higher.

"We are nearing the French frontier here, and the Belgians make everything as strong as possible to keep their neighbors out. There is no love lost between them, so they tell me. The next town of any size above here, Givet, fifteen miles up the river, is in France. That is strongly fortified, too, and full of soldiers. Ten thousand men are busy keeping the French out of Belgium, and another ten thousand in keeping the Belgians out of France—when neither desires to go in. If they spent less on their armies they would have money to build more cathedrals.

The best part of the Meuse Valley lies between Dinant and Hastiére—that is, the most picturesque part; though it is handsome all the way up from Namur. A short distance above Hastiére the valley opens out into broad plains. These three names in a row, Namur, Dinant, Givet, are almost as musical as they roll from French tongues as the "blue trip ticket for a six-cent fare"; but we would hardly recognize them in our own tongue: Nay-moor; Dee-nong; Zhee-vay.

The Little Town that No One Knows.

But we are approaching Hastiére, and it is 3 o'clock of a warm afternoon—though not nearly as warm among these mountains as it was out in the open. There is a long bend in the river, and far ahead on the other side we see what must certainly be the Ancient Abbey of Hastiére, of which we have seen pictures. The train dashes into a black tunnel under the mountain, and when we see daylight again we are nearly opposite the town, or opposite that part which lies on the other side of the river, for it is divided by the river into two parts, Hastiére and Hastiére-Levaux; or, if you prefer, you can give the combined settlement its other name of Hastiére-sur-Meuse. It is in looking over both sides of the river that I estimate about forty houses; possibly there may be fifty, and the two sides are connected with a modern iron bridge.

The train goes on past the abbey and the bridge, and stops at the little brick station 500 or 1,000 yards beyond, on the same side of the river as the old inn under the mountain, which we consider our side. We are the only passengers to alight, almost the only ones in the train, for Givet, five miles beyond, is the end of this branch line. Out came the trunks, safe and sound—as I knew they were, because I had kept watch of them at every transfer. The railroad's receipt for baggage is all very well, but while you are sitting on your trunk you know you have it.

So here we are, though we do not know quite where. Evidently the little town lies off here to the right, but we may like the inn, and we may not; or it may have vacant rooms, and it may not. Ah, this is the poetry of travel, to know nothing of where you are going, not even to know whether you are going at all, but to feel sure of a bed and a bite as long as the British gold and the French notes hold out. A guide along to steer us over a beaten track to a tourist hotel would rob it of all its romance. If the Belgians do not take us in, (and they will probably take us in sufficiently,) then we can get a mule cart and drive over the line into France.

Hastiére French is somewhat different from the mellow New York-Antwerp French with which we are most familiar, and conversation with the station agent does not flow smoothly. It is hard to make him understand that everything is to go into the "magazin," to be kept till called for—trunks, satchels, shawl straps, bundles, everything, all at the ruinous expense of 1 cent a day for each package. But in the end that is accomplished triumphantly. The porter who has been handling the trunks runs over to the exit gate to collect our tickets as we go through There is a total dearth of hansoms and fiacres outside. Fiacres? There is not even a human being in sight in the middle of that warm afternoon. So we set out on foot down the dusty road to explore Hastiére.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

KINGSTON'S ESSENIC KNIGHTS.

The Story that They Have Been Duped Is Pronounced Untrue by Officers of the Order.

According to a dispatch from Kingston, N. Y., a hundred or more prominent residents of that city who had been induced to subscribe their names and contribute their shekels to a local branch of the Knights of the Essenic Order, are now troubled as to the disposition of their contributions.

The story is that William G. Fitch, a deputy organizer, accompanied by Leon C. Ball, appeared in town early in the Spring and prevailed upon about 100 men, 75 being the requisite number for instituting a so-called "Senate," to part with $8 apiece as a charter fee for the organization. The institution of the local order and installation of officers was soon afterward held amid the tooting of horns, the flare of red fire, and a street parade consisting of various attractions of a ridiculous nature. So far all went well. But a rumor from Poughkeepsie which lately reached the ears of the Kingston people seems to have alarmed them considerably. It is to the effect that Fitch "worked" several citizens of that place for the price of a charter fee and departed, leaving them nothing to show for their money.

This tale from a sister city seems to have suggested to the Kingston Knights the idea of taking an inventory of what they had in hand as a result of Mr. Fitch's visit. On taking account of stock they seem to have been dissatisfied with the result, and the discovery of thirty dollars' worth of glittering tinsel, the paraphernalia of the order, was thought to be hardly a fair return for their eight-hundred-dollar outlay. They consequently concluded that they had been duped.

The organization headquarters of the Department of the East are at 24 East Fourteenth Street, in this city. Here the Supreme Ruler, Gen. C. J. Weatherby, the official head of the order, was seen, and he emphatically denied the whole story. He stamped it as a canard pure and simple.

He said that Mr. Fitch was a gentleman and a reputable business man, and that, furthermore, the lodge at Kingston was in a prosperous and flourishing condition. When asked what could have started such a story he replied that it was probably due to spite on the part of some "sorehead" who had been disappointed in his ambitions for office or from some other reason.

Frank B. Guest, a Seventh Avenue coal dealer and a minor officer of the order, said he had heard of the story and had investigated the matter somewhat. He possessed letters from Kingston citizens of prominence and reliability who unhesitatingly indorsed Fitch and roundly denounced the authors of the story, which was branded as a "malicious lie."

The receipts which Fitch gave his clients distinctly state that the $8 is to be devoted to the National body and is not intended for local use. This doubtless accounts for the story that the Kingston body is "bankrupt."

Gen. Weatherby emphatically asserted that there had been no organization started at Poughkeepsie and that Fitch had made no collections in that city.

VALUABLE TOWN SITE CLAIMED.

Whartnaby Heirs Will Demand Large Amount for Property at Clayton, Del.

READING, Penn., Sept. 18.—A consultation of the Whartnaby heirs, who claim they have good prospects of securing a large amount of money for the land upon which the town of Clayton, Del., is situated, has been held here. The property is valued at $80,000,000, and attorneys have been employed to push the claim.

The heirs are Mrs. Rachel Kramer of Reading; Amos H. Walton of Fleetwood, Penn.; Amos G. Walton of Moro, Ill.; Mrs. Hettie R. B. Baker of Fleetwood, Mrs. John Pollott of Pittsburg, John Whartnaby, James Whartnaby, and Mrs. Deborah Wood, all of Philadelphia.

Amos H. Walton gave a history of the case. He said his wife's grandfather, a Whartnaby, owned some hundreds of acres on which the town of Clayton is situated. This was over a century ago. He leased the land to certain parties for ninety-nine years, and this time expired several years ago.

It is said the lease is on record at Dover, Del., and that the heirs will have no difficulty in establishing their claim.

Mr. Walton continued: "We understand the money will come from Washington. After the lease ran out, the land was taken possession of by the United States Government. Several impostors have tried to secure the money, and it is for this reason that we make the matter public."

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ARTISTIC AND UNUSUAL PATTERNS IN LACES, IN SERIES OF EDGES, GALOONS, AND ALL-OVERS.

NINETEENTH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE.

WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT

What May Be Seen from Its Top When Five Hundred Feet Above the Foundations.

RIDE IN A NOVEL ELEVATOR

The Trip Up Liable to be Full of Lively Incidents, Though It Is Safe Enough, but the View from the Landing Will Fully Repay the Timorous.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—For many years the first object to arrest the attention of the visitor to Washington on approaching the capital city was the dome of the Capitol. While still many miles away that dazzling white object, familiar to every student of geography or history, appeared out of the distance, while all lesser structures were hidden behind trees or hills. The Capitol was watched from far distant points while the train that carried the visitor was circling the city to reach the station at a point almost opposite that at which the Capitol was first seen. Since 1888 the Capitol has suffered an eclipse, as it were. The Washington Monument, completed in that year, and rising to about twice the height of the Capitol, attained a prominence that it promises to retain forever. It can be seen long before the Capitol, and, looked at from points on the Potomac below the city, even as far down as Mount Vernon, the monument seems to dominate everything. Off to the northwest, as you look toward the city from the elevation of 500 feet, sometimes reached by the Maryland hills, the great white shaft, glistening in the afternoon sun, impresses the observer as the most prodigious of all objects in the range of his vision. In the city, over which it almost seems to throw its shadow, it may be seen from nearly every dooryard, lifting superior to all intervening objects.

For the stranger and sightseer it has a fascination that the resident may have felt, but which has long been outgrown. Indeed, it is not at all uncommon to find permanent residents giving directions to visitors at their homes about visiting the monument, when they have never so much as set foot in the lot upon which it is built. That is not so strange, when it is considered that Buffalo will testify that there are men and women in that city who have never seen Niagara Falls. The Washingtonians who have not yet been to the monument or to the top of it reason that it is a reasonably permanent structure; they are busy people; they have expectations of leisure; the monument is sure to stay until they have opportunity to make the trip to the top of it, and they are pretty familiar with the scene to be enjoyed at the top from the accounts of those who have gone before them to obtain a bird's-eye view of Washington and its environs.

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How to Reach the Shaft.

The monument is but five minutes away from Pennsylvania Avenue at Fourteenth Street. It is on about the lowest part of the city, but on a rising ground. At Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street the land is but fifteen feet above mean high water mark, and it has been several times a couple of feet below highest water mark. To reach the monument visitors may ride the short distance from the avenue or walk from the Treasury across the Smithsonian reservation, so-called because the Smithsonian Institution was the first building to be erected on the tract reserved by the Government for public use. The street cars will not land you at the door. They will drop you at the nearest point opposite to the monument on Fourteenth Street, and then there is a treeless stretch of space, with defective plank walks or gravelly roads used by teams, and leading right up to the foot of the shaft. The nearer the visitor gets to the monument the greater becomes his interest in its size. It had hitherto looked like a very high pillar. Now it has become a thing of enormous proportions, cutting off the high afternoon sun as it is approached, and inviting inspection of the line of later construction that tells of the renewal of work on the monument after it had been suspended for the entire period of the war of the rebellion.

Climbing up a gentle slope on the east side, toward the base, a gentle elevation is reached overlooking the White House and the neighboring public buildings. Here there is an open doorway. There is not a guide about. A few carriages stand near, evidently waiting for persons who have been dropped at the door. Inside the door and opposite to it there is an inclosure of iron-work. Upon the doors are hung, just above the centre, two horseshoes. At one side is a notice requesting gentlemen to refrain from smoking. On the other side is another sign asking gentlemen to abstain from the use of tobacco while in the monument. Then there is another notice imploring everybody not to write their names on the walls or to take away parts of the monument with them. The most interesting notice of the many notices is the one which informs visitors that guides are not necessary, that the attendants in the monument will give all information required, and that they do not expect and will not receive fees.

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The Rumbling Elevator Is Safe.

It is plain enough to most visitors that the iron-work doors inclose an elevator shaft. The horseshoes are encouraging until the timid visitor wonders whether this recognition of a superstition does not justify doubt about the perfect security of the elevator. But there is not much reason for worrying about the elevator. It has been in operation since about 1888, and in that time about a million and a half—a few more or less—of visitors have gone to the top of the shaft, only a few very apprehensive ones persisting in being perfectly safe and climbing the fifty flights of ten steps each. There is a distant rumbling as you enter and sit upon the seat set apart for the expectant, around in the recess behind the elevator inclosure. Off at the right the stairway starts skyward. There is a glimpse up it of gloomy walls and labeled stones set here and there in the wall. The distant rumbling continues. Occasionally it is combined with loud clatterings and reverberations, muffled shouts, and exclamations, mysterious noises that keep the necks of the easily impressed stretched backward as they peer upward through the gloom in search of a cause for the disquieting clamor. Without much increase of the rumbling within the shaft the eyes of the anxious presently see dropping out of the gloom above the bottom of a great elevator car. A moment later it has stopped on a level with the platform under the two horseshoes, the door is opened, and fifteen or eighteen people, men, women, and children, step out.

"All aboard!" shouts the attendant, who is not to solicit or accept tips. The fifteen arrivals pass out into the open air; fifteen or eighteen people pass into the car.

"Go ahead," says the man in the uniform at the foot of the shaft. The doors below the symbols of good luck are closed. The car moves, and the rumbling is again resumed.

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An Elevator with a Telephone.

It is ten chances to one that the elevator conductor is the only person in the car who imposes implicit confidence in the machinery rather than in the horseshoes above the door to the elevator. The car is not dark. Four electric lamps, one at each corner at the top, light up the iron cage, with more signs advising gentlemen not to smoke or use tobacco in any other way or indulge in the unworthy and punishable practice of putting their names on the walls in pencil. A seat runs along each side of the car. Seats and standing room are occupied, as there are eighteen passengers, old and young, in the cage. Just at the conductor's side is a telephone. The first anxious passenger soon finds out that if the machinery should stop the conductor could reach the engineer by means of this telephone. Up goes the car. Its lamp throws a light upon the landings as they are passed. The lining of the monument is seen to be apparently of white and yellowish stones set alternately in the wall, except where there are stones of varying dimensions and color, carrying Masonic emblems and the names of Masonic organizations that contributed the tablets years ago to the construction of the shaft.

A landing is passed, and the passengers in the elevator can see figures marked upon the edge indicating that it is 100 feet above the base. Above the rumbling of the elevator and the noise of the chains that carry it rises a new and disquieting tumult.

"What is that?" asks a nervous woman, who looks anxiously aloft at the top of the elevator, where a cover cuts off any possible discovery of the causes of noise above.

"Somebody coming down the stairs," laconically answers the conductor.

The noise becomes almost deafening, and suddenly the figure of a boy is seen as he clatters down the iron steps. A fat woman has behaved very well, up to this time. She sees the figures "350 ft." as a landing is slowly passed.

"Please let me out," she faintly gasps, and the conductor lets her out at the "370 ft." mark. A bald-headed man, who speaks English with a strong German accent, tells his wife that it is all right now, and that she would be just as dead falling 100 feet as she would if she fell 300; and his slender and weary-looking wife is not easily persuaded to stay aboard until the top is reached.

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Five Hundred Feet Above Ground.

Most passengers who bear with composure the lift to the 400-foot mark resign themselves to their fate for the rest of the upward journey. The conductor can be drawn out to tell his passengers that the elevator and its machinery is inspected once a month by the builders. There has never been an accident. Not one of the million and a half who have trusted to the elevator has had occasion to regret his reliance upon it.

Then it is assuring to be told that there is a trial of the strains every morning before passengers are allowed to ascend, and the engineer is required to exercise the strictest watchfulness of his engine and all its parts, so that accident may be absolutely avoided.

Still, a slight vibration draws a little shriek from the nervous spouse of the bald-headed and fat German passenger, just after the "450-foot" landing is passed. "You bet, if I get down safe, I don't do it again;" she protests, and a moment later the daylight floods the car, the elevator comes to a stop, and eighteen pairs of feet clatter out upon the iron floor at the top of the monument, 500 feet above the iron doors with the horseshoe decorations.

The passengers, who have been what has seemed to them an interminable time reaching the top, have room enough in the chamber about the elevator shaft. There is a margin of six to ten feet between it and the wall. Overhead, the monument runs rapidly to a point, the elevator stopping where it begins to pinch and fifty feet below the 555 feet distance from the ground to the aluminum tip. The breeze plays freely in through sixteen openings, which are really only four, each pair being divided by a part of the structure that projects inward as a brace to the pyramid with which the shaft is terminated. These four double windows face the four cardinal points of the compass, the shutters of granite swinging back like the port shutters of a ship. They are rather too high to facilitate the falling out of frisky juveniles, the lower sill of the window reaching breast high to a man of five feet ten. A new sign meets the eye at the very door of the elevator. Visitors are requested to please not throw articles out of the windows, as indulgence in that pastime would endanger the lives of persons below.

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Eastern and Southern Sights.

All the painted cycloramas in the world become dull indeed as compared with the impressiveness of the view that mets the eyes of those who have just stepped from the elevator. As the elevator drops the visitor just opposite the east window, the first look out and down is toward that side of Washington. At first there is nothing to be noticed but the Capitol, upon which the sun is shining brightly, while most of the city on that side is under clouds. Then the great bulk of the Pension Building is observed to the northeast, and as the eye drops, the Smithsonian Reservation, the National Museum, the Medical Museum, the Department of Agriculture, and the brilliant green lawns and darker green foliage of the park, the winding brown roads, the criss-crossing streets and slanting avenues, with moving trains of cars, street cars, fluttering flags, and microscopic men and women moving upon this living map, fill the picture with color, life, and motion. The crowd in the monument moves around and flutters from one window to another.

Go to the south window next. Here is a superb view away from Washington, with a most interesting foreground immediately below. Just beyond the Monument grounds and in its own emerald lawn is the shapely Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to the southeast. Then come some propagating grounds, with many glass covers pushed back to let the light and air reach the bedded plants. Still further westward is the city bathing beach, on the edge of a bay made by the filling up of the Potomac to create a park that will one of these days be added to the many present attractions of the capital. Beyond all these is the Potomac, sweeping gracefully around from the northwest to the southeast, and then flowing out of sight in the haze that has settled down between the shores of Virginia and Maryland. It is at once seen that the Long Bridge, right in front of the Monument, is not very long; that it is broken in two by an island just between the Maryland and Virginia ends, and that the cars and engines that run over it would have been considered small by Gulliver's Lilliputians. The specks on the water turn out to be boats, and some white objects clustered along the nearest edge of the stream are found, after a moment of observation and reflection, to be steamboats and sailing vessels at the city's wharves.

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To the West and North.

Still a different picture is obtained from the west window. The Potomac, shining in the afternoon sun, crosses the view diagonally, with a majestic curve before it passes Analostan Island and under the Aqueduct Bridge at Georgetown. The soft haze does not quite hide Arlington, where the old home of Gen. Lee is seen with its Parthenon front of warm yellow contrasted very distinctly with the dark green of the surrounding foliage. At the north end of the Georgetown Bridge may be seen the imposing lines of the Georgetown University, the group of buildings suggesting a riverside castle at this distance. Directly below, if the visitor can calmly look down over the window edge, are the ponds of the Fish Commission, large and small, some in little squares and others of irregular form. A fine view is obtained of the great area reclaimed by first dyking the Potomac and then dredging it and filling up the space behind the dykes with the material taken from the river bed. A few years ago it was a reeking, noxious mass of ooze. Now it is high and dry, covered with luxuriant grass and waiting for the Congress to authorize the development of the made land into a superb park with a river-edge driveway.

From the north window one sees only the city and the hills of Maryland beyond it. But it is as interesting in its way as any of the four views. From this point it is easy to believe the report about the 75,000 shade trees growing along the streets. Their tops mark the divisional lines of streets, giving a dominant green color to the picture. Right in front and close to the bottom of the monument is the White Lot oval, an elliptical grass plot, with a dusty driveway about it and some minute creatures on bicycles speeding along its edge. At the border of this reservation, on the west side, is the glittering new marble home of the Corcoran Art Gallery. At right angles to that, facing the oval, is the big pile in which are lodged the State, War, and Navy Departments. Near to this mass of gray granite are the fine old trees of the Executive Mansion grounds, and the White House itself, showing the semi-circular rear porch, the pretty rear grounds, the freshly shaven lawn, and the fountain playing in the midst of a wreath of green and red and yellow. The sombre Treasury Building, with its classical porch, ends the line of public structures at the edge of the reservation, and then to the north, the northeast, and the east spread out the housetops of Washington.

"All aboard!" calls out the keeper at the door. You may go down on the return trip or wait for the next one, or you may prefer to walk down the fifty flights of steps. A few nervous persons make the trip up and down by the stairs. Of the 9,168 who reached the top in July, 1,518 chose to climb, and some of those who rode up walked down. It is a gloomy, fatiguing way of getting down. The steps are all of iron, and the heels of visitors clatter over them with many reverberations following up and down the great shaft. Down toward the bottom the inquisitive visitor may grope in the imperfect light supplied by occasional lamps for the inscriptions upon the blocks presented by Masonic lodges.

Some of the gropers have groped with implements that chipped off bits of ornamentation or letters to be taken away as keepsakes. Sometimes the lead pencil fiend stops to scrawl his loathsome name upon the walls. The visitor who takes away chips of stone or leaves his autograph in pencil is charged $5 for the privilege if he be caught. When the elevator has made fifteen trips its day is done. The conductors have long since ceased to be worried by the comments of the nervous or fearful. Upon the approach of a shower the trips are suspended, for the lightning plays familiarly about the top of the monument, and has sometimes struck it, not, however, with much injury to the structure, and absolutely without harm to anybody in the shaft.

E. G. D.

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450 PAIRS OF IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, $4.85, 5.50 AND 7.50 PAIR.

100 PAIRS OF BRUSSELS LACE CURTAINS, $5.00 PAIR.

200 BAGDADS (5 STRIPES REVERSIBLE,) $3.85 EACH.

BRASS AND WHITE ENAMELED BEDSTEADS AT MODERATE PRICES.

PURE HAIR MATTRESSES AND FEATHER PILLOWS MADE TO ORDER IN THEIR OWN WORKROOMS.

WOVEN WIRE AND BOX BED SPRINGS TO ORDER.

Nineteenth St. and Sixth Ave.

Work of the Edgewater Creche.

The Edgewater Creche received over 840 guests last week, mothers with little ones, some of whom were overcome by the recent heat and some recovering from illness. The number was larger than in any previous week because so many of the Summer charities of the kind have closed their work for the season, the Creche remaining open until Oct. 1. The following additional sums have been received this week: "Valley Cottage," $1; Mrs. McKie, $1; Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, $50; Howard Mansfield, $5; "S. S. G.," $1. Further donations may be sent to F. Delano Weekes, President, 58 Wall Street; Dr. Annie S. Daniel, Medical Director, 327 East Fifteenth Street; Mrs. L. S. aBinbridge of the New York City Mission and Tract Society; Robert Bayles, Market and Fulton National Bank, or to the Treasurer, Charles D. Kellogg, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

In Memory of the Rev. Dr. Taylor.

The congregation of the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, will attend a special service this morning at the unveiling of the new memorial which has been placed in the church in honor of its late pastor, the Rev. Dr. Taylor. It is an imposing work of art in entablature. The materials used in its construction were bronze, massively emblazoned with symbolical designs, and granite quarried in Scotland.

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EXTRAORDINARY SALE of Point de Venise LACES AT HALF PRICE.

Insertions and Edgings in match setts, at

12c. and 19c., regular price 25c. and 39c.

29c. and 39c., regular price 59c. and 75c.

49c. and 59c., regular price $1.25 and 1.50

69c. and 79c., regular price $1.40 and 1.85

This is a remarkable sale specially adapted to the prevailing fashion of trimming Fall Costumes.

Also, Fine hand run Laces on Real Brussels net, 8 to 10 inches wide, regular price $1.89, at

98c.

West 23d Street

NEW BUYERS IN THE CITY

Forty Per Cent. of the Merchants' Excursion Visitors Here for the First Time.

EFFECT OF THE FEVER FEAR

Southern Pacific Company and Cromwell Line Cancel Outstanding Tickets—A Jackson (Miss.) Merchant Says There Is Little Danger of an Epidemic.

Officers of the Merchants' Association estimate that of the out-of-town buyers who have visited New York thus far this Fall about 40 per cent. are purchasers who have never been to this market before. Another large percentage represents merchants who have not been in this city for several years, and who, it is believed, through having been brought into close personal contact with the New York market, have bought more than they would otherwise have done had they made their purchases only from samples or catalogues.

Official announcement was made yesterday that the Southern Pacific Company and the Cromwell Line of steamers have canceled or called in all outstanding tickets thus sold for sailing dates in September, on account of the quarantine against yellow fever, and will not sell any more tickets. This, of course, cuts out from the New York market some buyers who would have come in that way.

Mr. John Cleary, a clothing merchant of Jackson, Miss., and a member of the Board of Health of that city, visited the Merchants' Association rooms yesterday and made this statement: "Personally, I do not think there is any great danger to be apprehended on account of the yellow fever in itself, but damage to trade will be caused by the fear engendered by the actions of those in charge of the health departments of the various cities. I am at a loss to understand the action taken in regard to quarantine in my own town, as I think it an entirely needless precaution. There is no fever there. The mass of the people in the far South do not fear the yellow fever. It is too late in the season for that disease to do much damage, even though it did threaten to become epidemic. I feel sure that the scare will abate almost as quickly as it arose, and business will not be interrupted to any great extent for a long period of time."

On the general subject of trade, Mr. H. F. Jones, general merchandise, of Elizabethtown, Ky., said: "We could not help having a good business under the conditions which prevail in my vicinity. We have the most magnificent crop of wheat that we have had in years, and it is bringing good prices. We have had a good business for some time, but the prospects are that there will be a still greater improvement."

J. W. Melody, general merchandise, of Wyandotte, Mich., said: "All the farmers in my section are jubilant over the prospects."

Gus L. Heyman, dry goods merchant of Carlisle, Ky., said: "In my section the crops are unsurpassed and are bringing good prices. But from what I can learn through reliable reports, a similar condition prevails in almost every other section, and this must mean that business prosperity will be general."

The following additional members of the Merchants' Association were enrolled yesterday: Brass Goods—Manhattan Brass Company; Bankers and Brokers—Woerishoffer & Co.; Doll Manufacturers—Louis Wolf & Co.

Renovation of the Hotel Empire.

The Hotel Empire, occupying the block bounded by the Western Boulevard, Sixty-third Street and Columbus Avenue, has been leased to W. Johnson Quinn, the well-known hotel manager of this city for a term of years. The house has been in the hands of architects, decorators and furniture men for the past four months, and it is understood that over $100,000 have been spent on its improvement. The corridor extending from the Boulevard through the building to Columbus Avenue has been furnished as a reception hall. The main lobby has been decorated in relief with ceiling panels by Amorisa. The main restaurant is in green and gold and the electric lighting of this room is worthy of note. The ladies' parlor and reception rooms are beautiful. The suites, which contain from two to ten rooms each, have been treated in even a more artistic manner than the public rooms; they are in a variety of combinations, all the ceilings being done in relief.

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JOHN McCULLAGH,

CHIEF OF POLICE.

The New York Times.

Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

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SOME RECENT HAPPENINGS.

There is an American echo in the Vatican every time the Pope sneezes. He gets snuff from Baltimore.

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Senator Frye of Maine wants Lake Mooselookmeguntic drained off a few feet, so that he may catch trout with worms for bait.

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Judge Reid of the Atlanta (Ga.) City Court has recently found it necessary to issue an order prohibiting attorneys from eating peanuts while the court is in session.

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Mrs. May French Sherman, the African explorer, recently elected a member of the English Royal Geographical Society, is the only woman ever thus honored. She is an American by birth.

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A telephone exchange manager in Staunton (Va.) recently advertised for "ugly girls that would attend to business." There were actually twenty-five who applied for the positions and confessed themselves qualified to fill the bill.

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A "Prof. Morse of New Jersey" is credited with the biggest trout of the Rangely Lake region this year—a thirteen-pounder. Whether he is a dancing professor or a prize boxer doesn't appear. There is no such professor in the college Faculty of the State.

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Scientists announce that there are 18,000 known varieties of fish in North American waters. The average fisherman thinks that at least 17,990 are unknown in New York waters, and that a majority of those remaining will refuse to take any known bait. What the fishermen want is a scientific and practical catalogue of bait that will catch even a few of the species.

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Ira Chapel, of Washington Crossing, N. J., always goes to Trenton on Sept. 1 for an oyster gorge. How many of the bivalves he can consume in a day is unknown, but it is of record that he consumed 400 at one sitting in an eating contest. It is immaterial to him whether he eats them raw, fried, broiled, stewed or roasted. Fortunately for his finances he has an oyster appetite to gratify but once a year, as, save on the day of the opening of the oyster season, his appetite is normal.

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Some political enthusiasts here envy the Rev. Washbourne West, of England, who is entitled to cast twenty-three votes at each general Parliamentary election, as he owns property in so many different parishes. He voted the Conservative ticket seventeen times at the election of 1892. As this was perfectly legal, his novel experience lacked the excitement and element of danger so dear to such old-time American "practical politicians" as believed in voting early and often and wherever they could.

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While every small boy in the United States has known for many generations that the bloodworm is a splendid lure for fish, Philadelphians have just discovered the fact. It is chronicled with mingled joy and surprise in late Philadelphia papers that the striped bass is being caught with such bait in the Susquehanna River. Descriptions of the worm are published and fishermen have excited discussions as to the advisability of abandoning eel-tails for this newly discovered bait. There will be a hot time in the old town when the matter reaches the Franklin Institute for an official pronunciamento on the mooted question.

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Hartford (Conn.) people are now worrying about whether it should be called a figure-head or a fiddle-head. Whatever it may be, it used to ornament the bow of Admiral Farragut's old flagship Hartford, and it is now in the State Capitol. It will be kept in a glass case away from vandal relic-hunters and will be formally received as a memento by the city when it is decided whether to have the proposed big celebration of reception on the anniversary of the launching of the ship, Nov. 22, or on that of Hartford's most recent great event, "Battle Flag Day."

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Boston is now reveling in "the most cosmopolitan move that has ever been attempted in hotel keeping in this town," as one writer puts it. That is partly because the café of this new hotel is to be kept open until 1 A. M., so that people may be able to get something to eat besides cold beans "after the theatre," but mainly because "the waiters must be able to speak French fluently." As the waiters can also speak German and Italian as well as English, and in some instances are even familiar with Spanish, because they can wear a dress suit without seeming to be out of place in it, and because they come from New York City, where "they have long served society people," these waiters are more awe-inspiring and wonder-provoking, alike to the Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Hill sets, and the suburban people who occasionally stay in town over night, than is their acknowledged social leader, Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, with her latest musical protégé in tow.

POLICE CHIEF JOHN McCULLAGH.

JOHN McCULLAGH, Chief of the uniformed force and executive officer of the New York Police Department, has an interesting personality.

Before him is a career of vast possibilities and promise. He may command the army of official sentinels over life and property in the Greater New York. He must as Chief win his spurs, but he has a clean record and his limitations have to be discovered. For the last twenty-seven years his conduct as a policeman in all grades has been excellent.

The portrait of the subject of this sketch reveals much of the man and his methods. Physically he is what a Highlander in Border days would have called "a pretty man." Not past keen and active manhood—he is fifty-two years old—he is lithe and muscular, so well "set up" and proportioned as to disguise substantial avoirdupois and ample chest girth. He is strong and well featured, with a sharp but kindly eye, a firm nose and chin, a capital forehead, and a resolute but sympathetic mouth, shaded by an ample dark mustache of cavalry trim. The Chief's robust health is vouched for by a Burgundy complexion tempered by the bronzing of outdoor activity. He is a gourmand and a gourmet, but temperate in all things, while a sound authority on a menu.

Perfect in social traits, John McCullagh as an official appears to be destined to rally around him every man worthy of the pay he draws from this municipality. His administration will be sympathetic, encouraging, and kind, so far as his subordinates are concerned, while he will be acute to detect "tricks" and dishonesty and unswerving in his dealings with those discovered unworthy to wear the uniform. He is in the singular position of having no grudges to wreak and no pets to coddle. It has been said of him that he is as friendly to those who did not like Thomas Byrnes as to those who were his favorites, and as disposed to look after the welfare of Peter Conlin's friends and protégés as he will see to it that fair treatment is the lot of the late Chief's detractors. He has in substance said to the rank and file of the department: "Let us start fairly and do our best for this city. But no laggards, no eye servants."

Other encouraging traits in the new head of the police are patience, unquestioned courage, quickness of perception and grasp of situations, possession of educational advantages that are certainly equal to those of any of his predecessors since Metropolitan Police days, and politeness and consideration both for gentle and simple. John McCullagh detests notoriety, abhors tattle and backbiting. He keeps his own counsel and does not encourage gossip. His methods are direct. His patience was exhibited during the twenty-eight months that he was an acting Inspector drawing a Captain's salary because he could not secure the vote necessary to confirm him. Perhaps domestic relations, happy to a degree, have had not a little to do in molding Chief McCullagh's character.

John McCullagh is a magnificent equestrian. He is the "Man on Horseback" of the Police Department. Perhaps if he had never learned to ride superbly he would now be a pensioned patrolman. At any rate, twenty-one years ago a happy accident gave him his starting point in promotion. McCullagh was a Roundsman in the Tremont Precinct, and Police Commissioner Joel B. Erhardt came upon him one day while he was astride one of the pick of the police stable. Man and horse filled Col. Erhardt's eye. After expert scrutiny he had a chat with the Roundsman while he caressed the steed. Then, telling who he was, the Commissioner advised the natty, trim horseman to apply for promotion to a Sergeantcy. Fifty candidates were in McCullagh's class. He came out at its head, and was promoted July 19, 1876.

Had McCullagh ever had circus ambitions he would have developed into a Franconi as a master of ménage. He is always attractive in the saddle, and has vanity that is pardonable when in public. THE NEW YORK TIMES in telling of the police parade at the reviewing stand June 1, 1896, said:

"When the Fifth Battalion appeared, led by the Seventy-first Regiment Band, chance or consummate horsemanship made Acting Inspector John McCullagh interesting to 20,000 spectators. He is a very centaur and rode a beautiful but very skittish charger. As it passed the Hotel Brunswick it developed a disposition to dance to the march music, then to curvet and caracole, and finally to chasser over the pavement. The rider appeared to regard the pranks of his steed as mere ambling, looked ahead, made the salute in precise form as the charger was pirouetting in very dizzy fashion, and—there was an outburst of cheers at the ménage exhibition."

At the police parade this year McCullagh, who was relegated to a rear battalion, was conspicuous both by his wonderfully spirited and handsome mount and his calm and masterly handling of it.

Chief McCullagh is not the youngest man that has been at the head of the uniformed police since the Metropolitan régime. John A. Kennedy, John Jourdan, James J. Kelso, George W. Matsell, George W. Walling, and William Murray were Superintendents up to the régime of Thomas Byrnes, who first had the title of Chief, and was succeeded by Peter Conlin. Murray was but forty-one years old when he was made Superintendent.

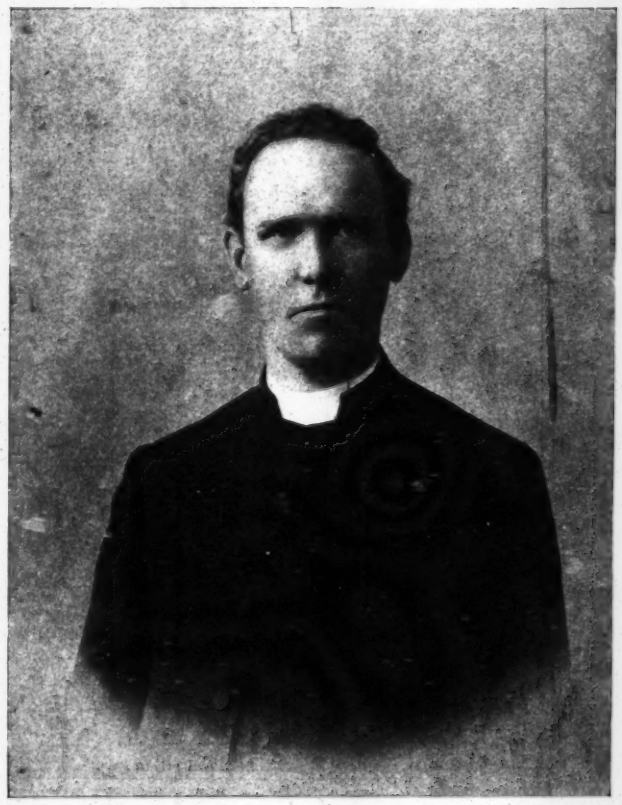
The life history of Chief McCullagh dates from Ireland, where he was born in 1845. His uncle was the late Capt. John H. McCullagh. The nephew was through his interest appointed a patrolman in 1870, and first did duty in the Fifth Precinct. He saw service as such in what is known as the Tenderloin district and the mounted squad, and as a Roundsman at the Grand Central Station and the Thirty-fourth Precinct. His Captaincy came in 1883, and after commanding the Thirty-first Precinct he was sent to "clean up" the Sixth Precinct, which had become almost as notorious as it was in the days of the "Leatherheads," and the "Five Points," when it was known as the "Bloody Sixth." Here he was active and efficient. Some of his exploits were the bringing of the inmates of the "Big Flats" in Elizabeth Street to restraint and decency, the complete routing of the Chinese gamblers, and the conviction of the first Chinese gambler, Jew Shaw, and the disruption of the Whyo band of thugs and malefactors whose leader, "Dan" Driscoll, was hanged for killing a wretched girl confederate, Beezy Garrity. When Owen Bruen attempted to reorganize Driscoll's followers he was snapped up and sent to prison for felony. Other acceptable service was done by Capt. McCullagh in the Thirty-third, Twelfth, Eighth, and Twentieth Precincts.

Recognition of various services of an extraordinary character came to Capt. McCullagh in the Medal of Honor and resolutions of the Board of Police and resolutions from Gen. Daniel Butterfield and the officers of the Citizens' Bank. He became Acting Inspector May 27, 1895, and distinguished himself in policing the new territory in Westchester County. His tact and kindness toward the citizens who were at first opposed to New York control were such as to win from them a set of commendatory resolutions, which are highly prized by the recipient.

The last important detective work done by McCullagh was in the case of Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fleming, who was acquitted on the charge of poisoning her mother, Mrs. H. H. Bliss. He had no detective staff, and collected the evidence for the prosecution. He claims that but for Chemist Scheele, on whom the prosecution relied, a conviction would have been had.

Chief McCullagh is a Republican, like his uncle, Capt. John H. McCullagh. He attends Dr. John Hall's Church, is in high standing in Masonry, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He has for many years been in happy financial circumstances.

GEORGE B. TAYLOR.



THE REV. SAMUEL McCOMB.

New Pastor Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church.

A Batiste Gown.

A gown of batiste in an ivory tone, trimmed with an appliqué of black lace flowers, a style that has been very much in favor, the tucked sleeves and yoke being of fine chiffon.

THE REV. SAMUEL McCOMB.

Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, at the Boulevard and Seventy-third Street, New York, has an ex-Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth, for pastor emeritus, and one of the most popular clergymen in Great Britain, the Rev. Samuel McComb, late of Belfast, Ireland, as its pastor. The church has been renovated and put in the best condition for a new pastor and for the season of activity and prosperity that is felt to be immediately in store. The Rev. Mr. McComb is only thirty-five years of age, but he has been carefully educated, first at the Academy of Derry, next at Magee College, Londonderry, and then at Assembly College, Belfast. He always stood at the head of his classes, whether they were classes in languages, metaphysics, or theology. Added to all these advantages are a brilliant mind and the gift of oratory.

His first charge was at Reading, England. While there he began his studies at Oxford University, from which he was graduated with the highest honors. From Reading he went to Armagh, and from Armagh to Elmwood Church, Belfast. In the last named charge he gained the fame which brought his name into prominence on both sides of the Atlantic. His great intellectual gifts, his odd, yet attractive, manner, his fresh ways of putting things, and his personal popularity had won for him so many friends not alone in Belfast, but throughout Great Britain, that when it was announced that he was to come to New York there was a perfect storm of protest, by no means confined to Elmwood congregation, or even to the Presbytery of Londonderry. But in spite of protests, offers of increased salary, and arguments about usefulness, he refused to be deterred from his decision. He is already here, and begins his pastoral work at Rutgers at once, preaching his first sermon on the second Sunday in September. He never uses notes, and speaks with rare force. Rutgers congregation is all alive with anticipation of successful work under his leadership.

THE HORIZON AT SEA.

A line inexorably straight,
In larger truth, a girdling ring,
Fixed, either way, as firm as fate,
And always onward beckoning;

Clear-cut and far, or near and blurred,
As powers of sun and cloud decree—
By these thy provocations stirred,
We seek the farthest mystery.

Emblem of boundaries strictly set,
Emblem of venturous search and hope,
Circled by thee can man forget
His limitation, and his scope?

—M. A. DE WOLFE HOWE in The Month.

—George Nathaniel Curzon, who married Miss Leiter of Washington, had the honor of initiating the King of Siam into the mysteries of the House of Commons during the latter's stay in London.

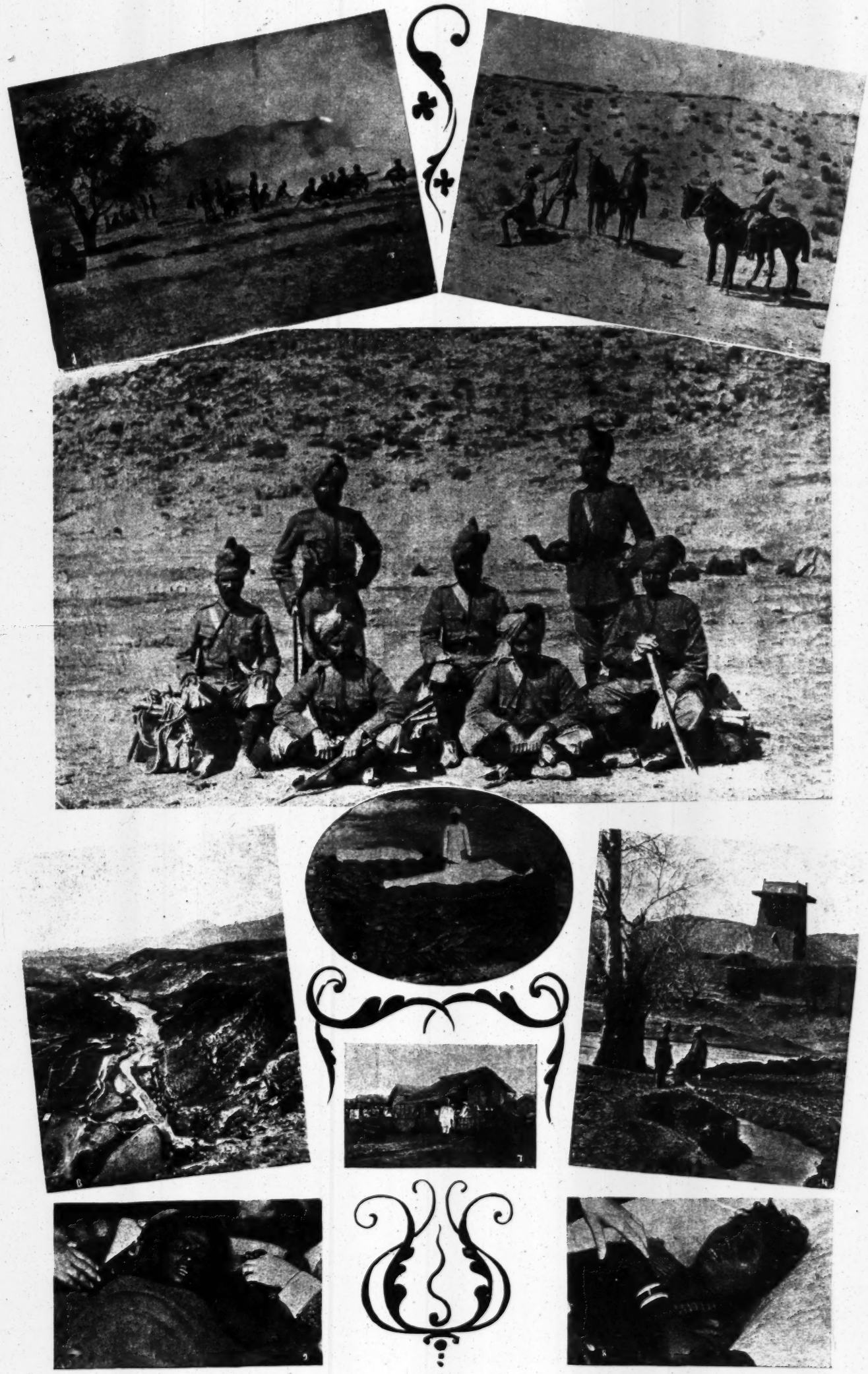
MISS MARY SARGENT, BROOKLINE, MASS.

MRS. ALLEN LONEY, NEW YORK.

MISS MARY PATTERSON, NEW YORK.

MRS. ARCHIBALD McKAY.

SOME WELL-KNOWN SOCIETY WOMEN.



1.—Peshawur Mountain Battery in Action Near Thall. 2.—Picket, Fifth Punjab Cavalry, Now Engaged on the Frontier. 3.—Native Officers, Second Punjab Infantry, Now Engaged in Fighting on the Samana Range. 4.—Defensive Tower in the Village of Sadda. 5.—Two Bodies on the Funeral Pyre in the Cremation Ground for Hindoos on the Poona River. 6.—Looking Down the Khyber Pass from Ali Masjib. 7—Glimpse of the Segregated Camp at Poona. 8.—A Plague Expression. 9.—A Dark Patient in Fair Hands.

THE UPRISING AND PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The photographs of Cléo de Merode, including the central portrait, were made for The New York Times by Sarony, 256 Fifth Avenue, New York; the others were made in Paris immediately prior to her departure for New York.

THE LATEST PORTRAITS OF CLEO DE MERODE, THE PARISIAN DANCER NOW IN NEW YORK.

GREENACRE-ON-THE-PISCATAQUA.

PROBABLY few of the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES ever heard of Greenacre-on-the-Piscataqua, or of the educational work which has been going on there during the past four years, and yet there is an interest connected with each. Greenacre is in the little town of Eliot, Me., only two or three miles from Portsmouth, N. H., by way of the river, and ten miles south of Dover; consequently, it is near Kittery, York Beach, Old Orchard, Hampton Beach, Isles of Shoals, and many noted Summer resorts. It is made up of a hotel called the Greenacre Inn, capable of accommodating seventy-five or a hundred guests—half a dozen cotttages, a few farmhouses within a radius of half a mile, and an encampment of thirty or more tents on a dry, pleasant, grassy plain on the bank of the river, and known as "Sunrise Camp." Among the owners of these cottages may be mentioned Mrs. Ole Bull, Miss Emma Thursby, and Miss Mary H. Burnham, Director of the Greenacre School of Music.

The inn, which will be enlarged to twice its present capacity before another season, is situated on a bluff forty feet above the river, which there is a mile or more in width—really an arm of the sea, into which flow one or two streams from the north.

So the view to the west is directly across the Piscataqua to the New Hampshire shore and hills, while all around in other directions are hills, green fields, orchards, patches of corn and grain, and a variety of trees, altogether constituting a particularly fine and characteristic New England landscape, with a most agreeable Summer climate. But all this is not the chief charm of Greenacre, nor that which attracts its 200 or 300 guests from all parts of the country. There is an animating spirit in the place, manifesting itself through a pleasant, mild, but unusually intelligent and intensely active and energetic woman. She is a woman with a purpose which is rapidly developing into a mission.

Forty years ago and more there lived at Eliot Moses G. Farmer, an electrical engineer and inventor, who on July 26, 1847, demonstrated the possibility of utilizing electricity as a motive power by running a car on a street in Dover propelled by that particularly tricky and unmanageable agent. He was a genius, and as is generally the case with genuine geniuses he lived half a century or more earlier than he could be understood or appreciated. But this year there was an assembly of skillful, practical, and learned electricians and inventors at Greenacre to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the first use of electricity as a motive power for propelling vehicles, and to honor the name and genius of Moses G. Farmer; and the woman with a purpose who is the animating spirit at Greenacre today is the daughter of the man whose memory was so honored. The strong impression of the father impelled and directed him to utilize the tremendous force which is in electricity and make it manageable and useful; it was the daughter's strong impression which impelled and directed her to make Greenacre a centre for the promotion of health and pleasure, and at the same time for the interchange of the best thought on all subjects tending to the betterment of the physical, mental, and psychical, or spiritual, condition of those who might assemble there, and in general tend to educate and refine them.

No sect or cult is allowed to predominate, but representative men and women in each department of scientific, philosophic, and religious thought are invited to present, in the clearest manner possible, distinctive and important features in their particular department.

This year, for example, the following subjects were represented—each having certain days set apart for the lectures and discussions, altogether occupying the time from July 1 to Sept. 2: "Peace and Arbitration," "Education in Home and School," "Ideals in Literature and Art," "Evolution," "Electricity Applied to Invention," "Ideals in Business Life," "Nature," "Sociology," "Comparative Religion."

GREENACRE-ON-THE-PISCATAQUA, ELIOT, MAINE.

MISS SARAH J. FARMER.

SYLVAN SCENE AT GREENACRE, MAINE.
Mrs. Ole Bull is Sitting Under the Tree.

Besides the formal lectures, given three or four in each week in the large tent, or in unfavorable weather in the Eirenion, a commodious building just erected for the purpose, classes are formed for more particular or systematic study along lines in harmony with these general subjects; and these are conducted by competent instructors in tents, in fields, or under the wide-spreading pines of Monsalvat, their mount of inspiration, a quarter of a mile distant from the inn.

No fees are demanded, but all the profit derived from the inn and cottages, from entertainments arranged for the purpose of contributing to the general fund, and from private donations, except for special purposes, are devoted to defraying the expenses of lecturers and incidental expenses; and, even so, a considerable draft must be made upon Miss Farmer's private purse.

While the expression of every recognized and wholesome shade of thought in philosophy and religion is desired—from the most orthodox Christianity to the religions and philosophies of the far East, no unasked or irresponsible teaching is tolerated. Truth, and the knowledge of what is thought and believed in different parts of the world, are welcomed—from whatever source they come.

The spirit and atmosphere of the whole place are admirable and are a reflection of the nobility, purity, and self-sacrifice of the projector and executive of the scheme; and without any show of authority or rule on her part, her simple wish or expressed desire is as much respected as if backed by a regiment of soldiers. The white flags floating over the large lecture tent and Sunrise Camp bear the simple inscription, "Peace."

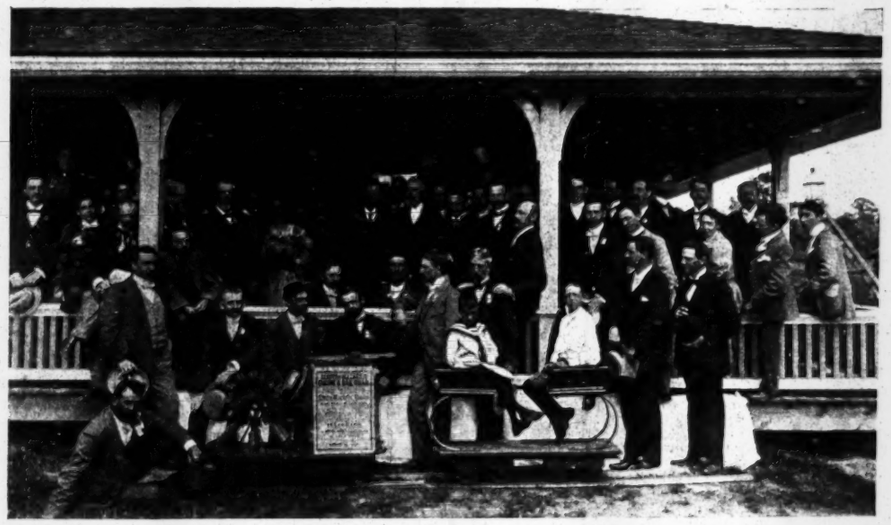
An account of an incident connected with the semi-centennial celebration of the first application of electricity as a motive power—July 26—has appeared, "greatly enlarged" and with ghost-conjuring head lines in some of the rapid journals, and it beautifully illustrates the methods of that style of journalism.

Prof. A. G. Dolbear, Ph. D., of Tufts College, a very hard-headed scientific man, delivered the address upon "Moses G. Farmer as an Electrical Pioneer." He was entertained at Miss Farmer's beautiful cottage, "Bitter Sweet," a mile or more from the inn. The sensational story goes that, having extinguished his light and retired for the night, he was busy thinking, "but wide-awake," when all at once he perceived a presence or form at his bedside. The form addressed the professor, and the professor replied. The form then introduced itself as Moses G. Farmer—very cordially shook hands with the professor and vanished. While the professor was yet meditating on these things, suddenly the form again appeared, and the professor, seizing his opportunity, said: "You affirm that you are Moses Farmer, but how am I to know that you are really he?" "By this sign," said the form, and it held up one hand before the professor with all the fingers bent at the first joint—the other joints remaining straight and stiff and giving the hand a very marked and peculiar appearance. "See if you can do that," said the form, and then vanished, and the professor went to sleep.

So, with much interlarded, supposed conversation, goes the tale.

Miss Farmer and others who heard the professor's story from his own lips were interviewed by the writer, and the fact is that the professor was fast asleep all the while; there was no ghost at all in the case, but the whole thing was a dream. Nevertheless, Prof. Dolbear is a man who not only understands mathematics and electrical engineering, but is also interested in psychical phenomena, thinks they are worthy of careful observation and record, and that they are subject to law just as surely as are physical phenomena. There was a psychical incident in this matter which interested him. When he came down to breakfast the following morning he related his somewhat startling dream to his hostess, who at once remarked with surprise that it was precisely the way her father used to bend his fingers; and as very few persons can do it, he was accustomed in a jocular way to challenge his friends to imitate him exactly as the "form" had challenged the professor in his dream.

The professor was entirely ignorant of this peculiar action and custom on the part of



MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS ON THE VERANDA OF THE EIRENION.
Farmer's Original Electric Motor and Car of 1847 in the Foreground.

Mr. Farmer, but upon careful inquiry of persons who knew him intimately during his life—especially his physician—he ascertained that it was a well-noted and well-remembered action of his. So now the professor is wondering whether he can set the whole curious affair down as a coincidence, according to the custom of "unco" scientific people, or whether it was the work of his own subliminal self, with its higher perceptive faculty, according to the theory of the Society for Psychical Research. Later we shall hope to learn the professor's conclusion.

The following summing up of Mr. Farmer's work from Prof. Dolbear's semi-centennial address delivered at Greenacre and printed in Electricity, is a record of useful and brilliant labor such as few men in any age have accomplished:

"At twenty-six he had built an electrical railroad, at twenty-eight he had improved the telegraph, at thirty he had invented and constructed the fire-alarm system with water-power-driven dynamos, at thirty-five he had discovered the means for duplex and quadruplex telegraph, and at thirty-six the art of depositing aluminium electrolytically. At that age he read a paper before the American Association for the Advancement of Science on multiplex telegraphy. At thirty-nine he had lighted his parlor in Salem with incandescent lamps, at forty-four he had greatly improved thermo-electric generators, at forty-six he had invented the modern dynamo with self-exciting field, and at forty-eight had lighted a house in Cambridge with forty incandescent lamps in multiple circuit, and all properly self-registering."

Closing, he says: "Morse, who did nothing electrical, had his front shingled with European decorations, and his bronze image stands in Central Park. Let us see to it that Mr. Farmer, whose fame is less, but whose merits are greater, be equally honored as an American electrical pioneer."

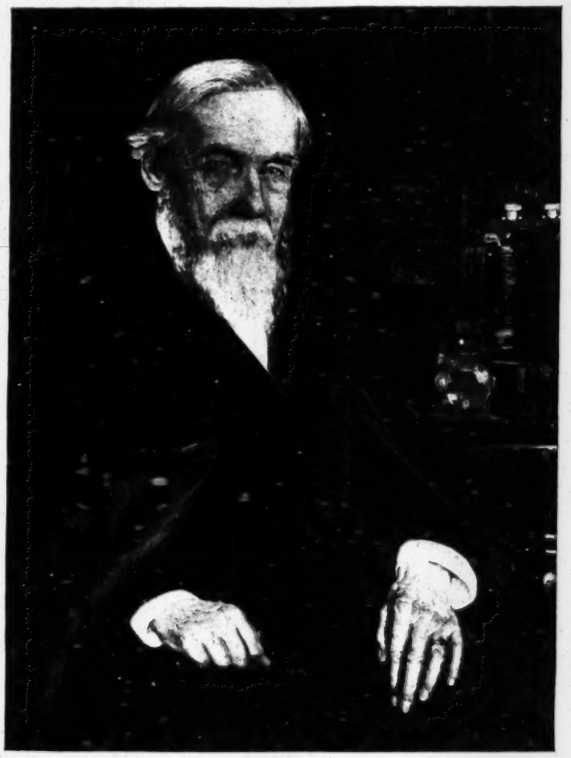
R. OSGOOD MASON.

CHINESE GIRLS FOR SALE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The large Chinese settlement in San Francisco has made traffic in human beings not merely possible, but a business followed as a means of profitable investment, under the protection and patronage of two Chinese societies, and here, in the heart of an American city, we find one of the best-organized slave marts of modern times, fostered by as motley a band of criminals as could be produced in any portion of the uncivilized world; a band numbering at least 3,000, who derive their support directly or indirectly from the sale and barter of female slaves, writes Charles Frederick Holder in The North American Review.

The Chinese population of San Francisco is estimated at 20,000. Of these 5,000 are factory hands, 5,000 claim to be merchants, 4,000 are domestic servants, 3,000 are the criminals referred to, and 3,000 are women and children. Of the 2,500 females it is estimated with more or less accuracy that 1,000 are legitimate wives, the remaining 1,500 being slaves in the fullest sense; girls kidnapped in their homes in the Orient, brought to America by fraud and imposture, passed through the Custom House under false oaths, in fear of death or dire consequences, put up at auction before professional slave merchants, knocked down to the highest bidder, and condemned, in the majority of instances, to a life under duress.

A young Chinese girl, from nine to twelve years of age, in San Francisco to-day has a market value of from $150 to $500. A girl from twelve to sixteen, if attractive, is quoted on 'Change among the highbinders, who constitute the brokers in this unique American exchange, at from $500 to $1,500, while for girls over this age the prices range up to $3,500, which has been paid on the very good ground that such an investment will return a profit of 20 or 30 per cent.



MOSES GERRISH FARMER.

STATE FOREST PRESERVES.

In view of the fact that the State Legislature appropriated $1,000,000 for the purchase of forest lands, several large parcels of Adirondack lands have been offered to the State Forest Preserve Board. In some instances the prices are considerably lower than they were a few years ago. Inspectors employed by the board are now making a careful investigation of a recent offer of 70,000 acres of virgin forest, including whole townships in the Moose River tract. Some time ago this same track was offered to the State at a price that was regarded by the State's representatives as excessive. Another offer that the State Forest Preserve Board has under consideration embraces a tract of about 20,000 acres in the vicinity of Racquette Lake. This parcel includes a large part of Township No. 6, and the price asked is said to be satisfactory. The owners insist upon some conditions and reservations, however, that the State Board does not care to grant.

More than 14,000 acres of heavy timber land in the Black River watershed were offered to the State Board a long time ago for $10 an acre. The offer was rejected by the State because the price was regarded as too high. Recently the same tract was tendered to the Forest Preserve Board at prices ranging from $2.50 to $7.50 an acre, but this offer also was declined, as it was still considered too high.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S BAGGAGE.

President Faure's kit is in charge of the personal attendant, a former soldier, who was servant to his Colonel for three years, and then to an aristocratic gentleman at Compiègne, writes Henry Labouchère in London Truth. He is a perfect valet, and thinks it no hardship to be up at 5 in the morning. He shaves M. Faure, attends to his hair, and, in short, is his indispensable valet. The "kit" is stowed away in leather boxes and portmanteaus. It includes thirty shirts. M. Faure is nice about his shirts. His niceness in this respect an ex-colleague of his assures me won him 100 votes at the Presidential election. One might fancy that he took a proportionate number of pocket handkerchiefs. Well, no; he hardly ever catches cold. Eighteen were thought enough. But he has twenty cravats, eight pairs of stockings, two pairs of dress boots, two pairs of dress shoes, three evening suits, three dress day suits, three traveling suits, three top hats, three felt hats, three caps, and half a dozen single eye glasses. Without his eyeglass, where would he be?

THE ARGONAUTS.

From East and West we gathered in one crew,
The restless and unruly of the world.
The stars laughed from the banner we unfurled;
We were stout hearts, boon spirits, tried and true.
Then lightly from the mast-thronged port we drew;
For it was ours, from utmost isles impearled
In stormy sea, where wave and tempest swirled,
To fetch for man a lost and priceless clue.
And still, for many a day, our mighty bark
With roaring sail flies onward o'er the deep;
And we, at dawn, with anxious vision scan
Each new horizon, lifted from the dark,
For islands which have Liberty in keep—
The Golden Fleece which we must win for man.

—WILLIAM PRESCOTT FOSTER in the Century.

A Seaside Catastrophe.

From The Philadelphia North American.

May—I'm so vexed! I shall have to send to the city for a new bathing suit.

Flory—What's the matter with your old one?

May—I got it wet yesterday.

THE SWAMI AND HIS CLASS UNDER THE PINES, MONSALVAT.

BOTANY CLASS IN THE NATURE SCHOOL.

THE DRAMA

Effie Shannon.

MRS. RYLEY'S audacious disregard for common sense in the fabrication of her plots, and her fondness for a few unlikely theatrical expedients, which she employs over and over again, are, I fear, constitutional and incurable. Certainly the defects due to these causes in her newest play, "A Coat of Many Colors," are not to be remedied. Mrs. Ryley has, pre-eminently, the dramatic sense. She conceives character in action, and with all her impossible premises and the bewildering convolutions of her plots she is not perpetually telling a story of past events in her plays. Yet she chooses for treatment just the kind of complex stories that are generally made into plays of that hopeless kind.

In "A Coat of Many Colors" her insistence upon relationships and misunderstandings that the ordinary mind either rejects or utterly fails to comprehend is rather more unfortunate than it was in either "Christopher, Jr." or "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," because the new play has a strongly serious side. I remember there were one or two passages in "Christopher, Jr." not intended to produce laughter, and that there was one episodic scene in particular, that in which the not previously introduced villain was brought in to be annihilated, which was forceful and impassioned. But, on the whole, "Christopher, Jr." impressed one as a merry trifle; and it is not likely that any one will so regard "A Coat of Many Colors," with its juggling with the marriage question, and its revelation of queer social relations. To be sure, much of the fun in this new play is frankly farcical, and, I fancy, all of it can fairly be called enjoyable. But it is something more than a farce, and when it is serious it is very serious indeed.

Harry Conor,
in "A Stranger in New York."

Lawrence Caird,
as the Duke in "In Town."

The character-study is not profound or strikingly novel. This playwright knows well what other playwrights have done, but she touches the old material in a lively and individual way. Thus her canny old Scot, with his propensity for squabbling and his nose for scandal, is the most entertaining fellow of his kind the stage has lately known, and her père prodigue, though somewhat less real and therefore less interesting, may fairly be called delightful in one scene. Mr. Whiffler, with his guide books, does not represent a particularly happy idea, but one accustomed to the violent expedients of "farce-comedy" is not likely to find him objectionable.

The story of the play is so highly improbable, both in the artistic sense of the word and actually, that there is no use of dwelling upon it. It cannot be improved. The play is founded upon its inconsistencies, and extravagances, and if the play falls because of them, not all the King's horses and all the King's men can set it up again. Yet I have had from the first a faint hope, which has been strengthened during the week, that the play will not fall; for with all its faults I like it. I really enjoyed its performance at Wallack's last Monday night, and that was not wholly on account of the pleasing personality and skill of the actors. I liked the flow of wit and badinage, except when it became forced and artificial; I even enjoyed the employment of juvenile and archaic theatrical devices—such as the elaboratetly contrived concealment of an important letter under a sofa pillow on a garden seat, where, of course, it would surely be discovered two minutes later—because of the very audacity of their employment.

In spite of this, also, the play has moments of positive charm. Nothing could be much more futile than the lie told by Herman, at Esther's bidding (as he thinks) in Act III. The situation is radically false to human nature, and is developed with the most extravagant artifice. It is all futile, too, and the advantage supposed to be gained is almost immediately abandoned. Yet a sedate, well-seasoned, and habitually critical spectator can sit through this scene without wishing he were at home or at a performance of London musical comedy, or somewhere else, where he could find peace and quiet and nothing to bewilder.

The episode succeeding this is as good comedy as you would wish to see, comedy infused with sentiment. It is well conceived and well written, a perfect flower in a garden full of weeds; but, somehow, Mrs. Ryley's weeds are not like other weeds.

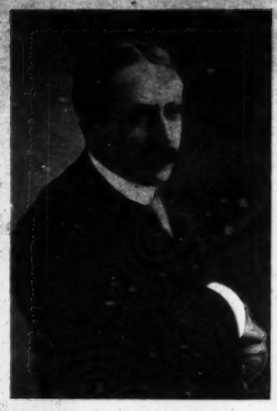
In the hands of unskillful and personally uninteresting actors such a play might go for nothing. Spoken as the dialogue of Mr. Broadhurst is spoken, the play of wit and humor in the lines would not be effective. Mrs. Ryley has been uncommonly lucky not only in getting her plays accepted, but in the actors who have stood between her and the public as interpreters.

In "Christopher, Jr.," John Drew and Maud Adams, in "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," Joseph Holland and Annie Russell were the principals, and now in "A Coat of Many Colors," Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon have the "leads," while in another of her plays, "An American Citizen," we shall soon see N. C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott. In the play under notice, also, the supporting company is unusually strong. Mr. Le Moyne depicts an elderly fop, who in the one scene already alluded to, is worth remembering; and the versatile comedian's skill of composition and lightness of touch are admirably exhibited. Mr. Lyons as the scowling, sniffing, expostulating Scot, Mr. See as the old servitor, and Mr. McRae as the selfish younger brother, are excellently placed; while Mr. Burr McIntosh in a puzzling sort of rôle is as useful and as interesting as any actor could be in the circumstances. Miss Georgia Busby has never before acted with so much ease and intelligence, while it is not likely that the ambiguous Mrs. Majendie could be made to seem more lifelike than she is in the care of Miss Ellie Wilton.

ROSIE BOOTE,
One of the Dancers of the "In Town" Company.

Esther Gunning is a rather difficult rôle, and I fancy that an interesting personality counts for more in the portrayal than mere technical skill. None of her moods requires forcible expression; she is never tempestuous, and just when we get the idea that she is going to be strongly "emotional" she disappoints us and lapses into badinage. Tact and delicacy are required in the performance, and these Miss Shannon never lacks; while her presence is sunny, and the odd mingling of languor and briskness in her manner is always of piquant effect. The powers of this young actress are not large, but she has learned how to put them to the best use. She has artistic comprehension and a good technique.

So has not, as yet, Miss Nance O'Neil, another and, presumably, a younger actress, who is beginning to attract notice. She is the "leading lady" of Mr. Frank Murtha's stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre, and this week her portrayal of Leah, the forsaken Jewess, in the play Augustin Daly made, years ago, out of the German "Deborah," has placed her more prominently before this public than any other rôle she has undertaken. I am willing to believe that the portrayal of Leah is also the most difficult task Miss O'Neil has yet undertaken. She is not nearly equal to its elocutionary—I had almost said oratorical—flights. I fancy most of her experience has been obtained in modern melodrama in which the deed counts for as much as the word, if not for more. Leah is a declamatory rôle. Miss O'Neil seems to be very much in earnest, to have a sense of artistic fitness, and to feel much more than she yet can appropriately express. She has been called the "coming woman," but certainly she has not yet "arrived," and it would be very unfair to her to credit her with powers she does not possess. In Mr. Murtha's stock company, nevertheless, she is well placed, and is therefore an important factor in a valuable theatrical experiment.



Herbert Kelcey,
in "A Coat of Many Colors."

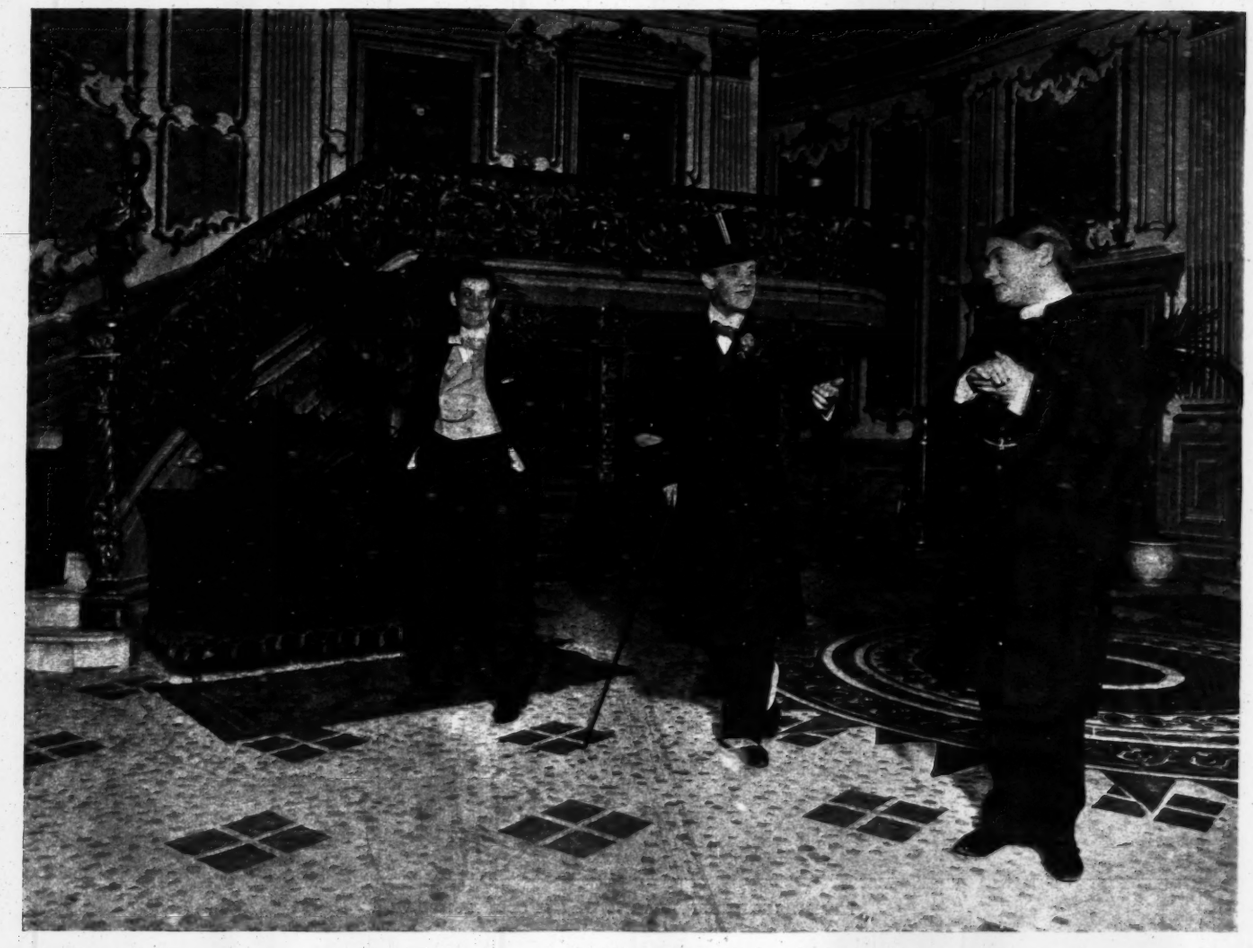
Another young woman who has excited an appreciable measure of admiration in this fickle metropolis lately is Miss Berenice Wheeler, who is conspicuous in the performance of "A Bachelor's Honeymoon" at Hoyt's Theatre. This is a machine-made farce if there ever was one. There is not a line in its text or a situation evolved in its action to indicate that its author's private life, personal character, and domestic circle are not perpetually shrouded in gloom. A man might, if he were so minded, put together a thing like this in his moments of leisure, while serving apprenticeship to an undertaker.

Hope Ross.
Caroline in "Secret Service."

What I mean to say is not that the farce does not cause laughter, (because it does, and very loud laughter, too,) but that the expert observer soon discovers that its author is no humorist, that there is no inherent, irresistible sense of fun, no natural joyousness, no hilarious mood represented in this composition. It is all deliberately selected stuff fitted together with considerable care and warranted to wear for a season of forty weeks, at least. I make no doubt the title was selected first of all, with an eye to its value on a three-sheet poster—for it is striking and suggestive—and that then from the lumber rooms and storehouses accessible to farce builders a play was constructed to fit it; the explanation of the title decided on being that a gentleman named Bachelor marries an actress, and, circumstances requiring him to keep his marriage secret, he has a rather unhappy honeymoon. This is a fair sample of the quality of Mr. John Stapleton's humor—or his substitute for humor.

But crowded audiences see "A Bachelor's Honeymoon" nightly, and its obvious arti-

William J. Le Moyne,
in "A Coat of Many Colors."



THE MARQUIS, THE CAPTAIN, AND THE CHAPLAIN.

Florence Lloyd, Louis Bradfield, and Leedham Bantock—"In Town."—Act I.

fice seems to displease them not at all, while the forced "situations" evoke laughter that sounds hearty. Doubtless the company has much to do with this. Mr. La Shelle, who is the courageous entrepreneur in this case, has employed two comedians of ripe experience and uncommon skill, M. A. Kennedy and W. J. Ferguson, to make the thing as nearly funny as possible, and each works like a house a-fire. And then there is Miss Berenice Wheeler, whose acting as the young wife involved in much bewilderment and rather enjoying all the excitement, scarcely stamps her as an artist of unusual ability, but is nevertheless sufficiently clever in design and individual in execution to attract unusual notice. Miss Wheeler has a fetching way of her own, and that counts. Probably, also, she would do as well, if not better, in a play of higher purpose and better quality. These machine-farces demand much of the performer in the way of skill and energy, and rarely do much for his or her reputation in return.

For my own part, I find more stimulus for honest laughter at Weber and Fields's unpretentious music hall than in any of the farces now current that I have seen; and I've seen all except "A Stranger in New York." Nor do I believe that Mr. Weber and Mr. Fields and their amiable accomplice, Mr. Sam Bernard, wear their hair over their ears in vain imitation of Mlle. Cleo Merode. Not at all. The style is as original with them as their dialect, which is utterly unlike any other dialect in the world. There are no plots in the performances of Weber and Fields; one is not bothered while there by involved stories of past events. Everything is simple and above board, and you can drink your beer and smoke your cigar, if you care to, while you enjoy the doings in the mimic scene. It is the whim of Mr. Fields and Mr. Bernard to present themselves as wily adventurers, devoting their whole time and many square yards of dialect to the pleasurable task of defrauding Mr. Weber of his birthright; while Mr. Weber's pose is innocence—frequently injured, but always innocence. In the burlesques which fill as much of the bill at their music hall as the local comic dramas used to of the bills at Harrigan and Hart's first Theatre Comique, these three gentlemen appear and reappear in certain acts or situations which never seem to get tiresome. They are, moreover, well-supported, especially by Mr. Peter F. Dailey, the impersonator of good-humored confidence operators, who seems to fit exactly into his present surroundings. Of course, I should not care to advise anybody to go to any music hall for recreation. The music-hall habit must be slowly and painfully acquired.

The Nonsuch, that frail craft, of which William Bonelli pretended to be Captain at the Star Theatre all last week, did not remain long at this port because of engagements elsewhere. She is already off, bound presumably for Mr. William Winter's favorite "Cowes and a market." Some things remain to be said, though, of plays which have already had a share of attention in these weekly reviews. Mr. Sothern has measurably improved "Change Alley" by reducing its length. I do not remember a play that more easily lends itself to that sort of treatment. After the climax of Act II., the whole stock of incidents and emotional material could be crowded into one act without depriving the spectator of a hint of dramatic interest. But the pictures are too good to lose. These pictures will save "Change Alley."

Meanwhile, Mr. Sothern seems not to be going to rely upon it entirely for his whole season. He is talking of reviving "Lord Chumley," which has been shelved a long while, and will try his hand at Claude Melnotte at the Thursday matinées later in the Autumn. To an old-fashioned playgoer the idea of Mr. Sothern acting Claude comes as a sort of surprise, his artistic manner is so reserved, his outbursts of emotional force so exceedingly delicate; but since Charles Coghlan introduced to the stage the Melnotte of low tones and "suppressed passion" we have all seen many portrayals of the rôle that would have made Macready's hair turn gray before its time, but yet have been tolerantly, if not joyously, received. I think the most confidential Claude I ever saw was Herbert Waring when he acted here with Mary Anderson in 1888. Yet in the intervening nine years Mr. Waring has become a leader in romantic drama in London, and his Gil de Berault in "Under the Red Robe" is highly esteemed. Probably the fervent, outspoken Claude Melnottes of

Norma Whalley,
Of the "In Town" Company.

ISADORE RUSH AND ROLAND REED.
Scene in "The Wrong Mr. Wright."

Minnie Hunt,
Of the "In Town" Company.

KIT HEARTRIGHT LEARNS OF HIS GOOD FORTUNE.
Scene in "Change Alley," at the Lyceum.—Act I.

long ago would not suit present-day tastes; but Bulwer's play was certainly not devised as a medium for "suppressed passion" and the polite, conversational style of modern drama. I hope Mr. Sothern will try to warm up to it.

"The Lady of Lyons" seems very old-fashioned at a time when such a piece as "In Town" can be presented night after night in a prominent theatre. "In Town" is not bad of its kind, but the kind is purposely shallow and insincere. It means nothing at all. Its purpose is to exhibit the beauty of many women, and to accompany the show with mild fun warranted to produce rippling laughter from folks who feed well and never think. This kind of musical or variety farce has supplanted both operetta and burlesque, in England, and we are likely to see a great deal more of it here before some other kind of performance equally inane takes its place in the public esteem. Already its popularity has injured the native "farce-comedy" or knockabout variety play, which for a few years almost monopolized the stage, but which developed not at all, and was as raw and coarse and noisy in the end as in the beginning. The English article is better than any native thing of its kind since Harrigan's hand lost its cunning and Hoyt's skill reached its highest point in "A Brass Monkey." To be sure, English "musical comedy," as they prefer to call it, is apt to be a trifle dull; but what could be duller than "The Good Mr. Best"?

Sol Smith Russell,
in "A Bachelor's Romance."

"In Town" has a special sort of historic interest. It is one of the first of its class, for it is now nearly five years old. It is not quite as good as some of the newer ones; but in spite of a few audacious lines and a pretense of gay abandon, it is decent and even refined, as such things go, and when in its ambling a serious and almost lifelike passage occasionally occurs, the actors remember themselves and their mission, and deftly avoid the point.

Thus, there is a moment when an encounter of words between Miss Maud Hobson and Miss Juliette Nesville, clad as two burlesque actresses, (which indeed they are,) about the juvenile affections of the Marquis of Clanside seems to be getting alarmingly like nature's self; but, presently, when the dialogue seems most envenomed with wrath and malice, the ladies smile sweetly and quite irrelevantly at each other, and the spell is broken. Illusion is skillfully destroyed. This is as it should be. Our feelings must not be harrowed, even by Gaiety girls.

The performance is better than we are accustomed to in American variety farce. The young women not only look well, and dress becomingly and tastefully. They have been taught how to walk and to stand, to hold their arms and their hands, to simulate repose. The principals are real actors who carry their slight rôles from beginning to end without "mugging" or "guying." Few of them speak as loudly or enunciate as distinctly as American performers of the same grade. On the other hand, misplaced emphasis and unintelligent speech are less common with them than with our own farce actors.

Mr. Bradfield is a patter comedian of rare merit and agility, and so neat is his execution that the temptation to overpraise him is almost irresistible, until one reflects that we have many comedians who can sing and dance quite as well, whose mimetic powers are as highly developed, and whose personal humor is broader and deeper. But their surroundings are rarely so agreeable, and most of them are very careless.

No one is careless in "In Town." Mr. Caird acts the Duke of Duffshire as carefully as if it were Lord Ogleby. Miss Rosie Boote executes her seemingly wild dance with the utmost care and precision. And what a splendid study of acting as an art for the edification of amateurs Miss Minnie Hunt's treatment of her scene with the call-boy is! She is gracious and even sympathetic in her merry rejection of his proffered love, but when he dares to presume that she loves another how beautifully and vividly her maidenly reserve exerts itself. The meaning of the scene is all made as clear as a lesson in words of one syllable in your old reading book. Ah, we have some actors left, after all; and with Weber and Fields and Marie Loftus and our London "musical comedy" friends in sight we need not despair even if Mr. Sothern fails to quite come up to the mark in "Dost like the picture?"

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

MR. SOTHERN AND MISS HARNED.
Kit and Celia in the Last Act of "Change Alley."

THE STUDIO OF F. S. CHURCH.

PERHAPS the strongest individuality among modern American painters is that of F. S. Church. In fact, Mr. Church, through his original ideas and methods, has, with a few of his contemporaries, done much to refute the once prevalent idea that there is no originality in American art and that American artists in particular who have not studied in foreign art schools for the most part produce inferior work, and follow the same general lines in landscape as well as figure work. The Hudson River school, for example, to which many older American artists belonged, vaguely embraced to the art public for many years almost all American painters, and became in time a term almost of reproach.

It is now nearly thirty years since Mr. Church came to New York from Grand Rapids, Mich., where he was born in the early forties, and through some comical drawings of birds made for Harper's Weekly began an art career which, with continued and marked improvement all the time, has finally placed him in the front rank of American painters. It is always interesting to study the early work of artists or writers, and a panorama drawn and painted by Mr. Church at the early age of ten years, and which depicts the successive adventures of a band of pirates, crude as it is, shows that even as a boy the artist's mind ran on original lines and that the bizarre and weird had fascinations for him. In his large and handsome studio, at Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, Mr. Church, amid a multitude of sketches and finished pictures, still has a place for this boyish production, and the contrast between its roughly drawn and crudely painted figures and some of his later works which have made him known in all lands, is both striking and interesting.

The vicissitudes which always attend the struggle for success, and particularly those which surround the path of the aspiring young artist filled with boundless ambition but possessed of little capital or acquaintance, and which were Mr. Church's lot for some years, have left no trace upon the man and artist now. His smile, his hearty handshake, his quaint humor, his hopeful views, and his charity and kindliness are as marked in the man of fifty as they were in the youth of twenty-five. An Academician for over ten years, a member of the Academy Council for some years, an exhibitor at all the leading art displays, and an artist without one of whose works no collection of American pictures is complete, Mr. Church enjoys not only the esteem, confidence, and respect of his fellow-American artists, but holds a firm place in the affections of the American art public.

It would be almost superfluous to describe Mr. Church's work. He has been known for years through and by his quaint humor, his perception of the amusing side of animal life, his sentiment, composition, strong and graceful draughtsmanship, and exceedingly delicate and refined color scheme. He was once called by a child "the ice-cream artist"—the child's mind detecting an analogy between the purity and delicacy of his light colors and those of the confection so dear to the childish taste. The criticism, therefore, was unconsciously a most sincere compliment, inasmuch as the child can only draw analogies from a limited field of experiences or sensations. One of the earliest of Mr. Church's works to attract widespread public attention was "The Witch's Daughter," which is familiar in every American household through numberless reproductions, and which depicted a dainty maiden clad in flowing, clinging draperies, seated on the new moon's silver crescent, conversing with a blinking owl, against a background of flying clouds. "The Sibyl," painted in 1894, is also one of his strongest works. Its subject is a rare and dainty maiden seated at a table and holding in her outstretched arms a black skull, into whose cavernous eye sockets she gazes as if for inspiration. Other notable pictures from Mr. Church's brush which will be readily recalled are "The Sorceress," painted in 1892; "The Reverie," "Pandora," "Music of the Sea," "The Viking's Daughter," "Una and the Lion," and "Jealousy," in which last canvas a crouching tiger shows manifest displeasure at a maiden's notice of a dove. Mr. Church's Academy picture of this year was "St. Cecilia," a maiden playing at the organ, with attendant angels around her. This, like all his works, is marked by extreme refinement, graceful drawing, and delicacy of color.

"Undine," on which the artist is now at work, has for its subject the old myth, a tall maiden enveloped in light-green drapery pushing her way through the weeds to a pool on whose margin stand two white herons. Perhaps the best example of Mr. Church's original sentiment is "Retaliation," a group of young girls with bows and arrows made of the ascension lily, one of whom draws her bow with the lily arrow pointed at Cupid, who stands sorrowfully in the foreground. "An Ice Cream Party," in which the figures are a young girl and a group of expectant bears sitting in a circle and waiting to be served by the fair attendant, and the illustration herewith given of the "Skipping Rope Party," show how quaintly Mr. Church brings out the expression of human nature in animals. His illustrative work is also good evidence of this, and particularly his illustrations of those undying animal heroes, Br'er Fox, Br'er Rabbit, and their confrères in Uncle Remus's stories, and in the leading magazines. The decorative panel, "Tigers and Sea Gulls," which is also illustrated here, is a representative example of Mr. Church's work in this line.

But the art of F. S. Church cannot well be described in cold type. It is of too delicate a quality, and must be seen and studied to be truly appreciated. The large number of friends who have access to his studio and who know the man and his delightful characteristics and personality will best appreciate this.

J. B. T.

From a Photograph Taken Specially for The New York Times.

F. S. CHURCH IN HIS STUDIO.

ONE OF MR. CHURCH'S CONCEITS.

chest was a picture of Gen. Brière de l'Isle; on the abdomen the bust of a woman, and an inscription in Gothic letters, "Compagnie Barbot"; on the left breast a cross of the Legion of Honor; on the right, the bust of a woman and a criminal condemned to hard labor; on the right shoulder a bunch of fruit, on the left a bunch of flowers—the two forming a species of epaulettes.

On the right arm, the head of a priest and a pigeon holding a letter in its beak; on the left arm a squirrel, a crocodile, a Chinaman, and the bust of a woman; on the forearms rosies, pansies, sword, woman's head, clasped hands, &c. On the back was an elaborate picture of a woman being devoured by a bear in a forest, an exact reproduction of an engraving in the Journal Illustré of 1891. On the remaining parts of the body appeared pictures of lions, pigs, a portrait of Gabrielle Bompard, &c., there being in all thirty-five distinct pictures.

SKETCH MADE FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES BY MR. CHURCH.

A HUMAN PICTURE GALLERY.

An autopsy has just been held on a fisherman of Toulon, France, named Fenonil, who was tattooed from head to foot, there being absolutely no free space on his body. On the

DANGER FROM LIGHTNING.

It will doubtless surprise the timid to know that only 200 deaths a year occur on an average throughout this entire country from lightning, or one person in every 350,000 people, says a writer in The Ladies' Home Journal. Now, in comparison, fifteen times as many pople are killed each year by falling out of windows; over twice as many from being bitten by rattlesnakes, while 25 per cent. more are killed with "unloaded" pistols. More people are drowned around New York City alone every year than there are deaths from lightning all over the country. In fact, more people, by 50 per cent., are killed by being kicked by horses in New York City than die from lightning throughout the whole of the United States. The casualties of the South show that the dangers of being lynched and of being killed by lightning are about the same. The trolley cars of our cities kill a far greater number of people than do the lightning storms. Now, these are facts—they are strictly accurate and carefully computed.

BOOKS AT A LIGHTNING SPEED.

A large bookbindery may have a capacity of 10,000 books a day. The resources of some of these binderies are wonderful. There is an instance on record where a publishing house took an order on Monday for a cloth-covered 12mo volume of 350 pages, and actually shipped 2,000 copies of the book on the following Wednesday. The type was set by machinery for the entire 350 pages before work stopped Monday night. Electrotype plates were made so rapidly that on Tuesday morning several printing presses were set in motion. In the meantime covers were made in the bindery, and by Wednesday morning the binders had the book in hand. Two thousand volumes were completed that day, and the edition of 10,000 was entirely out of the way before Saturday night. In modern bookbinding machinery, as in the production of printing presses, America leads the world, and no other nation can equal it in the speed and general effectiveness with which all branches of the industry are carried out.—The Literary News.

LES ROSES DE SAADI.

A Translation.

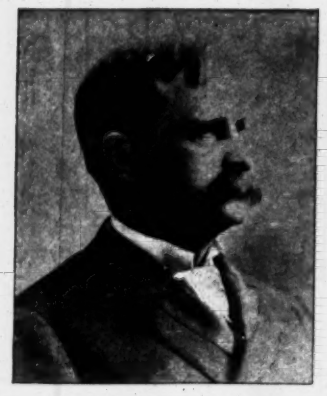
"This morning I would gather you some roses,
But lo! too many sweets my lap incloses,
The knotted cincture breaks,
The wind my treasure takes.

"The stream bears fast away the gathered roses,
It runs flame-red; my raiment never loses
The stain of purple bloom,
Nor yet its sweet perfume.

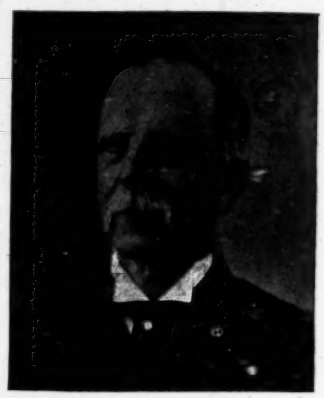
"The stream flows crimson; gathered are the roses,
Not one bud more, more red, nor white uncloses
Its petals wide for love—
I keep the scent thereof.

"At morn I said, 'I go to gather roses,'
And now at eve I'll say, while daylight closes,
'Take incense! breathe from me
The fragrant memory!'"

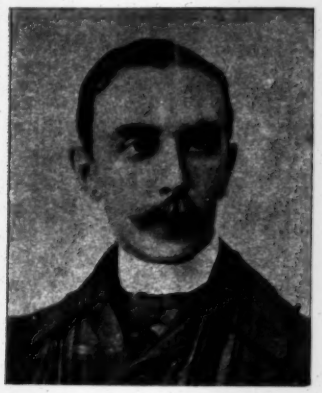
—Mme. VALMORE in The Fortnightly Review.



Carroll D. Wright.



Rev. Clay MacCauley,
Who represents Unitarianism in Japan.



Rev. Thomas Van Ness,
Pastor Second Unitarian Church, Boston.

Miss Emily A. Fifield.

Rev. John W. Chadwick, Brooklyn.

THE UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

SEATED in the library of his pleasant suburban home at Yonkers, the other day, the Rev. D. W. Morehouse, Secretary of the National Unitarian Conference and Superintendent of the American Unitarian Association for the Middle States and Canada, spoke of the work expected from the approaching conference of his denomination to be held at Saratoga on to-morrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

"The general object of the conference," he said, "is to energize our churches and encourage them to greater activity, especially in missionary work. Our churches are congregational, and the General Conference cannot legislate for them. We simply discuss problems connected with the phases of work in which we are interested, and as a rule the churches adopt the suggestions contained in the resolutions that result. In this way, it will be seen, we secure the necessary unity of action.

"The first conference was organized in Dr. Bellows's church in 1866 for the purpose of bringing about more systematic efforts in missionary work. The success of our endeavors in that field has proved the wisdom of the step."

Mr. Morehouse said that the papers to be read before the approaching conference would cover a good deal of space that most of the other churches would take no particular interest in, because they do not deal with the ordinary range of church activity. This was to be accounted for by the interest that the Unitarian churches had always taken in philanthropic and progressive subjects of every description.

There has been some break in the regular order of conference meetings. It was the original intention of the conference to meet bi-annually, but one year having been skipped in order not to conflict with the Parliament of Religions, held in Chicago at the time of the World's Fair, and another change having become necessary when it was found that that threw the meetings into the Presidential election years, it happened that two meetings came in succession. It is now expected that henceforth the conference will convene on years when there are no distracting political campaigns.

The programme for the conference, which has already been arranged, is elaborate. It is interesting, not only on account of the subjects to be discussed, but by reason of the prominence of those who are listed to participate. The Rev. Reed Smith of Detroit, who will deliver the opening sermon to-morrow, is one of the most noted Unitarian ministers in America. His manner and thought are considered somewhat Emersonian, but he is regarded as a thoroughly original and forcible preacher. He will be followed by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, who, having been identified throughout his life with the Unitarian Church, will deliver the address of welcome as President of the conference on the following morning. The Chairman of the Council will then set forth the subjects which the Council desires the conference to act upon. He is the Rev. Minot J. Savage, joint pastor of the Church of the Messiah with the Rev. Robert Collyer.

An important feature of the second day's proceedings will be the presentation of the address of the Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, the Rev. George Batcheller of Boston. It is customary for this association, which is the executive body of the denomination, to bring forward recommendations for the consideration of the conference. The association is a distinct corporation, and the conference is not compelled to conform to its wishes, but it usually does so.

A subject that will come up in the course of Tuesday's proceedings is the project of endowing The New World, the Unitarian quarterly review. An effort will be made to raise $50,000 for the permanent support of this publication, which, it is expected, will then be put on a sound basis.

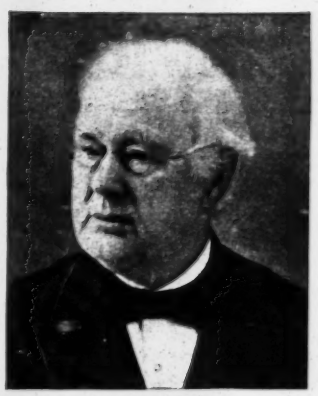
The annual meeting of the Woman's National Alliance, an organization composed of women of other denominations as well as Unitarians, will also be held on Tuesday, the conference suspending its proceedings to attend it. The work of this body will consist of the election of officers and other routine matters. Addresses will be delivered by Mrs. R. H. Davis and others.

When the conference resumes its work on Tuesday evening, the Sunday school and other subjects connected with "our young people" will be discussed by the Rev. William W. Fenn of Chicago, Miss Lucy Wheelock of Boston, the Rev. Dr. John M. Pullman, a Universalist, of Lynn, Mass., and the Rev. Thomas Van Ness, pastor of the Second Unitarian Church of Boston and President of the Young People's Union.

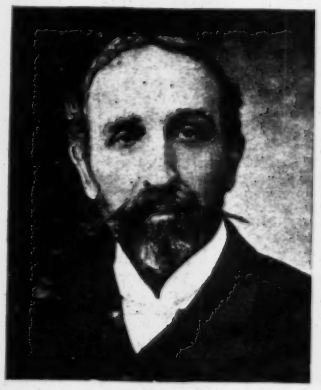
Three of the most important papers that are to be read are on "The Old Theology and the New." The first deals with its relation to history and philosophy, and is written by the Rev. John W. Chadwick, who for more than thirty-three years has been pastor of the Second Unitarian Church of Brooklyn and who is regarded as one of the most scholarly of American Unitarian clergymen. The second paper, on its relation to Biblical criticism, will be delivered by the Rev. W. S. Crowe of this city, and the third and last will come from the Rev. Charles F. Dole of Boston, a cousin of President Dole of Hawaii, and will be on "The Points of Contact and Difference Between Unitarianism and the New Orthodoxy."

Among the other prominent men who will take part in the four days' proceedings are Mr. William Howell Reed, a prominent business man of Boston, who for years has been connected with the affairs of the Unitarian Church as a layman, and who now occupies the post of Treasurer of the conference; the Rev. Rush H. Shippen, now of Brockton, Mass., but formerly Senator Hoar's pastor in Washington; the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Professor of Political Economy in the Catholic University in Washington, who will speak of "Parental Indifference to Denominational Loyalty"; the Hon. Francis C. Lowell of Boston, who will speak of "The Church and Public Life"; the Rev. Clay MacCauley of Tokio, Japan, the representative of the Unitarian Church in that country, whose subject will be "Christianity in Japan"; Prof. Edward Cummings, who occupies the Chair of Sociology in Harvard, who will discuss "False Methods as Hindrances to Social Betterment"; Prof. William Dudley Foulke, whose subject will be "The Citizen and the Republic"; the Rev. Eli Fay, for years prominent in church work on the Pacific coast, and the Rev. Edward Everett Hale of Boston, whose paper on "The Misinterpretation of Liberalism," is expected to attract much attention. The closing address will be delivered by the Rev. Minot J. Savage, on "The Cost of Our Freedom and Our Duty to Maintain It."

One afternoon of the session will be devoted to the meeting of the Unitarian Temperance Society. The election of the officers of the conference will be held at noon Thursday.



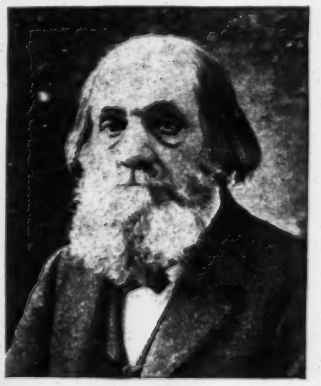
Senator George F. Hoar.



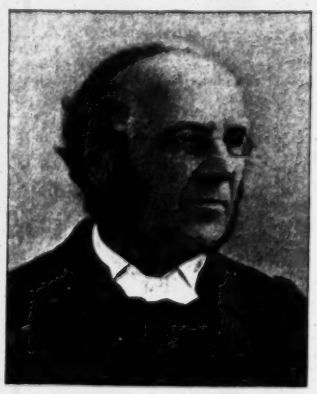
Rev. Minot J. Savage, New York.

Rev. Charles C. Everett, D. D., LL. D.

John Fiske, LL. D.



Rev. Edward E. Hale, D. D., Boston.



Rev. Brooke Herford, D. D., London.

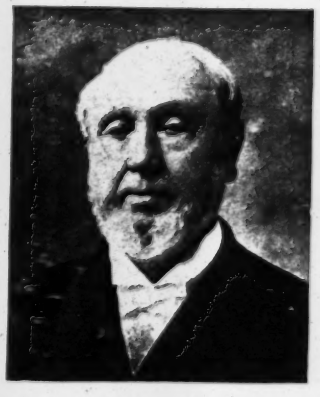
Rev. D. W. Morehouse,
Secretary National Unitarian Conference.

NERVOUS CHILDREN.

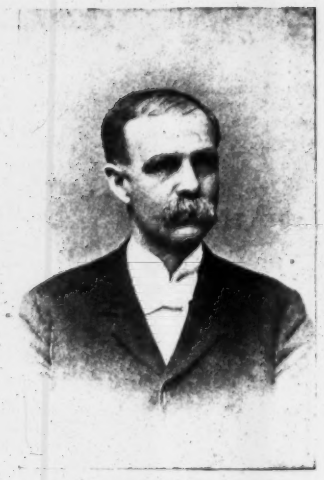
Nervous children will not bear very much cold bathing; they have not got heat enough in their bodies to react against it. Do not demand too much exercise from them.

Do not let them study too much or go to school too early. Of course, their minds must be pleasantly employed, and the kindergarten may be available after they are three years old. Cultivate in them a love of nature and outdoor life, especially in pleasant weather. This is the true, grand kindergarten. Do not forget they need companionship.

Give them a good, comfortable bed where the air is pure, and do all you can to promote healthful sleep. A little easily digested food before bedtime often helps them to sleep more soundly than they otherwise would.



Rev. Rush H. Shippen.



Dr. John G. Wight,
Newly Appointed Principal of the Girls' High School, New York.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOLS.

AMONG the many creditable achievements of the Board of Education appointed by Mayor Strong, the introduction of the high school system will probably rank the highest. It will stand as long as the public schools endure as a monument to the far-sighted policy of the progressive element of the board and as a reproach to earlier boards who declared the system unprofitable and unnecessary.

For years cities of lesser importance, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Boston, looked with disdain on the New York school system. In those cities the children of the poor and of the only moderately well-to-do stood on an equality with the children of the wealthiest in their ability to secure the early training necessary for a college education. In New York the graduating class of the Grammar School, with perhaps a year's instruction in a commercial course, if the school was not too crowded, was the most that the children of the poor could obtain.

To-day it is different. Three high schools—temporary as yet, but with magnificent permanent quarters planned and constructing—equipped with the most modern educational appliances, presided over by scholarly educators chosen for their ability from the pedagogues of the whole country, and governed by men whose only aim is the success of the project, stand ready to receive all who are desirous of a higher education. No other qualification but merit is needed. No color, creed, or condition is barred. The education is there, and the youth or girl who earns it can have it, not as a gift, but as a right.

Nearly a year ago, when the Board of Education was divided into two factions, known by their qualifications as the progressives and the conservatives, one of the progressives suggested the adoption of the high school system. His fellow-progressives seconded him as well as they could, but they were not in the majority, and for a time the scheme slumbered. Time, accident, Providence, or what you will interposed, vacancies occurred in the ranks of the conservatives, and Mayor Strong appointed progressives to fill them.

The high school scheme was approved, a committee was appointed, $3,000,000 was appropriated, and the work went forward with a rush. Three schools were planned—one for boys, one for girls, and one for the joint use of both—each to accommodate from 2,000 to 2,500 students. The country was searched for men to take charge of them, and a rigid examination for teachers was held. How extraordinary was the demand on the candidates for the teachers' places was shown by the result of the examinations. Of the 1,000 who entered their names for the places, 347 completed the test, and of those only 153 reached the eligible list.

It was impossible to get all the new school buildings ready for this year, and the committee decided to take two Grammar schools down town and push to a completion the mixed school building at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. There was no hesitation. Those of the board who opposed were in the minority and when vacation time ended last Monday, the schools were ready for the scholars.

That the scholars were ready for the schools the attendance on the opening day amply demonstrated. More than 100 were turned away from the mixed school to wait until more accommodation could be provided; 220 more than the 635 provided for presented themselves for admission to the Boys' High School, and nearly 200 had to be temporarily refused at the Girls' High School, where 653 were enrolled.

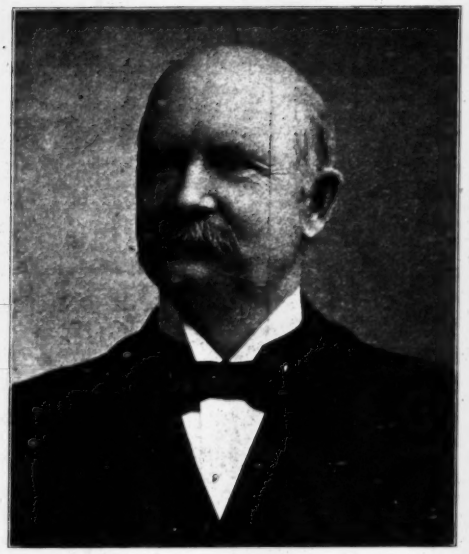
The down-town temporary schools are, for boys, on West Thirteenth Street, old Grammar School No. 35, and, for girls, on East Twelfth Street, old Grammar School No. 47. The mixed school is up town.

The charge of the boys' school is Dr. J. T. Buchanan from Kansas City, of the girls' school is Dr. J. G. Wight, from Philadelphia, and of the mixed school is Dr. E. J. Goodwin, from Newton, Mass. The teaching force consists of sixty-six men and women teachers, divided among the three schools.

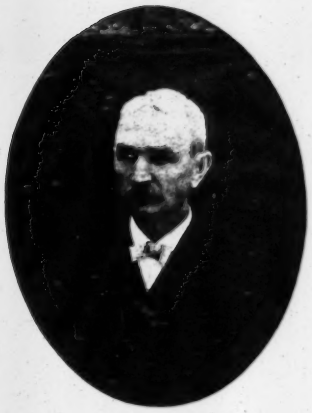
The curriculum includes in the classical or college preparatory course four years of English, Latin, and physical training, three years of Greek and history, two years each of algebra and geometry, one year of physics or chemistry, and elementary and advanced courses in French and German—a four years' course in all. In the commercial or business course, two years in bookkeeping, arithmetic, stenography, and typewriting, and a year in commercial law, the history of commerce, and composition; the subjects in the general course are English, history, music, drawing, physical training, physiology and physics, algebra and geometry, and civics, as well as elective instruction in Latin, modern languages, sciences, the higher mathematics, art, and ethics.

Under the present system a child, any child, beginning at the lowest primary grade in the public schools, may graduate in seven years to the high school, and then in four years more be fitted to enter any university in the land or to start life educationally well armed for all contingencies. And, except for the necessary expense of his clothing and keep, it will not have cost his guardians one cent.

The High School Committee of the Board of Education consists of Henry W. Taft, Chairman; Jacob W. Mack, E. Ellery Anderson, Dr. D. E. McSweeny, William Greenough, and ex officio Charles Bulkley Hubbell, President of the board. H. D.



PROF. JOHN T. BUCHANAN,
Newly Appointed Principal Boys' High School, New York.



Prof. E. J. Goodwin,
Newly Appointed Principal of the Mixed High School, New York.

EARLY RAILWAY EXPEDIENTS

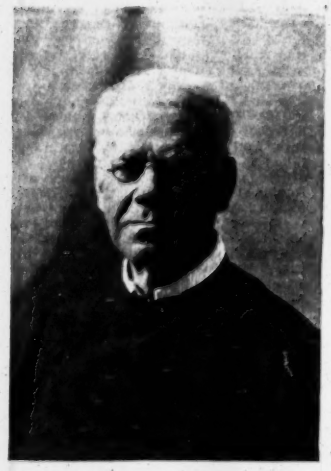
In the early period of railroading in this country some novel expedients were resorted to in preventing collisions and in otherwise safeguarding the trains. For several years locomotives were without headlights, and it was seldom that trains were run any distance at night. The first method adopted of illuminating the track ahead of a moving train was by building a small bonfire on a platform car, which was shoved in advance of the locomotive. In describing this contrivance, W. Hasell Wilson says: "In front of the locomotive a platform car was placed, upon which was a crib filled with sand; upon the sand was a rough frame of iron, and upon this structure a fire of pine wood was kept up, which threw a bright light upon the track for some distance ahead. The South Carolina Railroad may claim the credit of first introducing a headlight for a locomotive."

Another difficulty experienced in operating railroads in their infancy was the absence of any system of signals. Even the use of a bell rope on passenger trains was unknown. "If it became necessary to stop a train at an unusual place," says Mr. Wilson, "the only method available was for the conductor to ascend to the roof of the car and run forward until he could attract the notice of the engineer." The practice in vogue on the original single-track railroads in this country was to run trains to a regular stopping place, where they would have to wait on a siding until a train running in the opposite direction should pass. There being no means of communicating information, great delay was often experienced. In cases of doubt the waiting train would sometimes be moved on slowly, a man being sent ahead to keep a lookout at curves for the approaching train; this was called "running curves." When accidents occurred much time would frequently elapse before they could be reported.

BALLOONING LONG AGO.

A quaint account of an attempted balloon ascension in this city 111 years ago is found in The New York Gazette of July 14, 1786: "On Tuesday evening last," says the writer, "a great number of people assembled in the Bowery Lane to gratify their curiosity in the science of ballooning. About sunset the aerostatical genius finished the inflation, when to his utter confusion and the no small disappointment of the spectators, he was unable to raise it five feet above the earth, although himself and three more kept shoving it with their hands a considerable time, till at last it overset and immediately went off in fumo, which excited the laughter of some and the chagrin of others.

"One quick-tempered gentleman, unable to brook the disappointment, discharged his ire on the head of the aeronaut by dusting his hair with his cane to the no small diversion of the numerous spectators. The people seemingly did not consider that the Prince of the Power of the Air, being perhaps fearful that the ingenious artist intended to invade his dominions, determined to put him out of countenance by oversetting the balloon, and burning it to ashes."



The Rev. George S. Deshon, C. S. P.,
Who has been elected Superior General of the Paulists.

THE REV. RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D.,
Who Has Resigned the Presidency of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

String Beans runs a laundry in Phoenix, Ariz. He has every indication of being a Chinaman.

Arthur MacArthur,
Newly Elected Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of New York.

A STORY OF SWITZERLAND*

THE aim of the author of "The Annals of Switzerland" is to present a condensed narrative of the struggles, progress, and attainments of a race of freemen, and to depict the development of a democracy which had its beginnings before the Reformation. The early story of Switzerland is purely mythical. There are dim traditions of wandering races, perhaps kin to the Etruscans, who settled in a district known as Rhetia, and who worshipped the god Rhetus. Scandinavians, the story goes, guided by the brothers Switer and Swen, founded the Canton of Schwyz, hence the name Switzerland. There is scant knowledge of the region bounded by the Rhine, the Jura Mountains, Lakes Leman and Constance. We stand on safer ground, when, in the second century B. C., we know of the Cimbri and Teutones, who invaded Gaul. Then Gaul called on Rome for aid, and Diviko, who led the Cimbri, defeated the Romans. Later on, 102 B. C., Marius came from Africa, and the Roman legions overwhelmed the Cimbri. The fugitives, it is believed, settled in the four cantons of Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, and Luzern. Then they were known as Helvetians, and so were mentioned by Caesar. Caesar was in Gaul in 60 B. C.; later came his first engagements with these Helvetians near Geneva. He defeated them and annexed their territory to Gallia Celtica. In time the distinctive name of Helvetia was lost, and gradually Roman customs were introduced.

Much that is confusing happened in Switzerland, and it is only cleared up when, in the year 500, "the southwestern portion of the country now called Switzerland belonged to the Burgundians, the northern territory was shared between the Franks and the Allemani, and Rhetia was claimed by the Ostrogoths." Differences in language date from this period, the Allemani speaking the Gothic tongue and those under Burgundian rule a Gallo-Roman dialect. This in time developed into Provençal, to be followed by French.

The adoption of Christianity by the Swiss is difficult to place as to date, but is attributed to Beatus in the first century, to Lucius in the second, and at the close of the fourth century to certain members of the Theban Legion. As to education, which followed spiritual influence, there were certain monasteries, notably that of St. Gall, which held some 160,000 acres of land.

When Charlemagne ruled the land the Helvetian territory "was tossed from hand to hand until caught in the grasp of the newly organized German monarchy." Over the land ruled Counts and Seignors, and Switzerland was held under mediaeval feudal conditions. Like all countries where there were many feudal lords, these seignors were usually at feud with one another.

In the tenth century, when Magyar hordes swept through Europe, the Emperor Henry I. had the larger villages walled so that they might serve as places of refuge for peasants. When Pope and Emperor quarreled and Henry IV. was deposed, Rudolf was declared the Swabian Emperor of Germany. In a subsequent contest Rudolf was killed, and the Swabian Dukedom was bestowed on Frederick of Hohenstaufen. Later his claims were transferred to Berchtold II. of Zeringen. Then, for the first time, there was a feeble flicker of the light of liberty, for near Lake Luzern the freemen of Schwyz assembled, and they exercised the privileges of a free community.

In time the House of Zeringen was extinguished, and Switzerland was parceled off. In the thirteenth century the land was held by 50 Counts, 150 Barons, and 1,000 noble families, not counting three ecclesiastical Princes, the Bishop of Chur, the Abbot of St. Gall, and the Abbess of Säckingen. The Hapsburgs were the overlords, and overbearing, too, were they. When Rudolf died, his son Albert assumed the imperial crown, without awaiting the action of the Diet. Then Adolf of Nassau was chosen head of the empire. A partisan war took place, and Adolf was victor. Now comes the real first incident in Swiss history which has to do with Hermann Gesler and which all the world remembers as a story, though the truth of most of it later historians have denied.

Gesler built a fortress, which he called "Uris's Restraint," which was considered as a threat. In Unterwalden lived, so the story goes, Arnold of Melchtal. The Bailiff insulted him, and Arnold broke the fingers of one of his men. Arnold's old father was seized and his eyes were put out. Then Stauffacher, Arnold of Melchtal, and Walter Fürst of Uri met and swore a solemn oath to free their country of its tyrants. The night of Nov. 11, 1307, is famous in Swiss annals, for it was then they met.

Now follows the story of William Tell, reported to have been the son-in-law of Fürst. The shooting of the apple from the head of his son and his killing of Gesler, it is believed, never happened. The heroic period of Switzerland opened at the close of the fourteenth century with the battle of Sempach, thus described:

"Leopold III. of Austria, swearing vengeance on all the confederates, united his forces with those of 167 Seignors, and on the 9th of July, 1386, met the Swiss Army near Sempach, in the Canton of Luzern. The nobles, finding their horses useless among the mountains, dismounted, cut the long peaks from their shoes, that they might not become entangled in the high meadow grass, and closed in an apparently impenetrable phalanx which bristled with pointed lances. The 1,500 Swiss bore only boards for bucklers, and at the first charge many fell before the extended spears of the enemy. Undismayed the peasants rushed forward a second time, but only to meet a similar repulse. The utter annihilation of the brave little band seemed inevitable, but suddenly the tide of battle turned, and Winged Victory rested on the side of the patriots. The chronicled solution of this caprice of fortune was undisputed by early Swiss writers, though too romantic to be credited by modern historians. According to the ancient records, a knight of Unterwalden, named Arnold von Winkelried, heroically devoted his life to save his country, and at the third charge extended his arm, with the words: 'I will open a path to freedom; provide for my wife and children; honor my race!' He clasped as many as he could gather of the iron lances, and bore them to the earth. Over his prostrate body his comrades forced their way into the Austrian ranks, and, beneath swift maces, armored Prince and knight fell to the ground, until 600 of their number, with 2,000 soldiers, had been slain by a band of 1,400 poorly armed peasants. Thrice the Austrian banner sank, thrice was it raised again, until, Duke Leopold himself falling beside it, a disastrous flight ensued."

*ANNALS OF SWITZERLAND. By Julia M. Colton. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

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BLUEBEARD'S CASTLE, INTERLACHEN.

At the batle of Mortgarten, some seventy-one years before this, the Swiss had been found able to hold their ground, but Mortgarten was a skirmish and Sempach a great battle. A peace was patched up after Sempach. Swiss feeling then is thus described:

"Thus, seventy-one years after Mortgarten, the intrepid confederates again triumphed over Austria. Their leader, Gundoldingen, was slain in the battle, and their loss in numbers was great, but they were unsubdued. A truce of eighteen months was concluded with Austria, but so numerous were the acts of ill faith committed on both sides during the period covered by the compact that it became notorious as the Bad Peace. The spirit of animosity continued so intense that in all Switzerland no man dared to display the peacock feather, (the symbol of the Austrian Dukes,) no peacock was permitted to live in the land, and it is recorded in Swiss annals that once a patriot shivered to fragments the drinking glass he held because through it refracted sun rays produced the variegated colors of the abhorred bird."

But there were to be other battles with Austria, these to be inscribed in the most glorious annals of Switzerland:

"On a day in June, 1405, the Austrian Army appeared, ascending the hill of Stross, which leads to the heights of Appenzell. Made slippery by the abundant rain which was falling, the narrow pass proved a difficult path for mail-clad troops, into whose ranks barefooted peasants hurled masses of heavy rock, increasing thus the confusion of their wavering advance. When the enemy had mounted the hill half way, Count Rudolf gave the signal for assault, and a desperate conflict began. The rain had rendered the crossbows of the Austrians useless, but they fought valiantly until put to rout by the sudden assault of a band of peasants who had been in ambuscade. The stories tell also of the sudden appearance of another army upon the heights above the pass, at sight of whom the enemy's courage failed, and they fled precipitately, unaware that the force whose advent discomfited them was composed of the women of Appenzell, clad in shepherds' frocks, who were advancing to share the fate appointed for their husbands and fathers."

The author thus tells of the results which followed the battle of Grandson and the flight of the Duke of Burgundy and the capture of his camp:

"His camp, a luxurious city, greeted the astonished gaze of the victors. The old chronicler, Philippe de Commines, has described in glowing terms the treasures there exhibited. With the intention of holding Court the next season in Savoy, the Duke had brought with him the Crown regalia and ceremonial appurtenances of his Court. The sword of state, incrusted with precious gems, immense diamonds, treasured manuscript, beautiful tapestries, and robes of costliest fabric, were articles of booty, with 600 standards, 10,000 packed horses, and arms in corresponding quantity. Gold, it is reported, was divided by the hatful; but some authorities maintain that any private appropriation of the plunder was forbidden, under the severest penalty, and that only after several years had elapsed and an inventory of the captured wealth had been completed, was division and distribution made. One of his diamonds, after passing through many hands, was finally purchased for the Papal crown, another rested in the Treasury of Vienna, while a third was returned to India, whence it came."

The crowning victory of the Swiss was the battle of Morat.

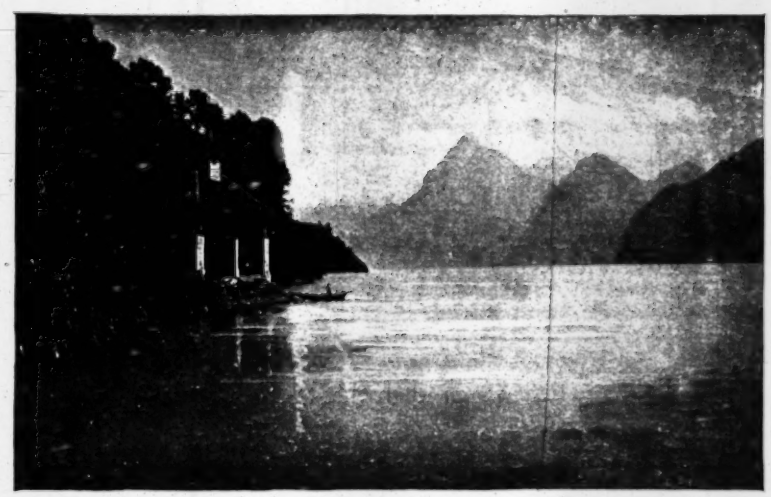
"The confederates had halted in the woods, while prayers were recited by a soldier in each band. During many hours rain had been falling heavily, but as the men rose from their knees the sun burst through the clouds, and John of Halwyl, waving his sword above his head, shouted: 'See, God will shine upon our victory!' Under the inspiring influence of these words the troops rushed forward, startling the enemy from their relaxation. Charles had no time for arranging his troops in the order in in which they had been trained to fight. With the battle cry 'Grandson!' the Swiss resisted every charge of the Burgundians, hurling back one division after another on those forming in the rear. The garrison of Morat made a sally at the same time, and, in the words of a Swiss chronicler, 'the smiting and the fighting spread from the lake to the heights.' Fifteen thousand of the Duke's army lay dead upon the field, and still he fought bravely, with a free company of English. At length, every manoeuvre having failed, he gave orders to fall back to a more favorable position, but to the demoralized army this command was equivalent to a signal for retreat, and over every hillside, in wild confusion, fled the dismayed soldiers, pursued by the triumphant Swiss, until the land ran red with blood and the lake had ingulfed hundreds."

With so much fighting intellectual advancement could not have been very high.

"The intellectual dimness of the Middle Ages had not disappeared from Switzerland in the fifteenth century; any one who could read, sing, and translate a little Latin was considered sufficiently elevated above his associates to hold the office of pastor, and if his acquirements surpassed this limit, he was liable to be regarded as a magician. In addition to the belief in astrology and necromancy, common to the age, local superstitions were numerous. Glowworms were indicted before the spiritual court of the Bishop of Chur, and condemned to banishment into regions uninhabited by man. One Bishop issued an edict against the eels in Lake Geneva; another fulminated a similar decree against earth worms, grasshoppers, and field mice. If these anathemas failed to accomplish their purpose, the sins of the people were the reasons ascribed. But in 1460 the University of Basel was founded, and the German monks, who had taught that there was 'a new language called Greek, the mother of all heresies, and another called Hebrew, which held the power of converting into a Jew whosoever should study it,' were themselves brought to taste of the fountains of culture opened to them through the repudiated tongues."

The invincibility of the Swiss was believed in after these many battles, and then all the rulers of Europe were anxious to secure the aid of the brave mountaineers:

"After Grandson and Morat, the reputation of Swiss troops was established. The confederacy, no longer 'that miniature republic, an inspiration from the glaciers and the avalanches,' had developed into a nation with whom war was an instinct, and whose annals had never been stained with a military disgrace. The phrase 'God fights on the side of the Swiss!' had become proverbial, and Kings vied with one another in



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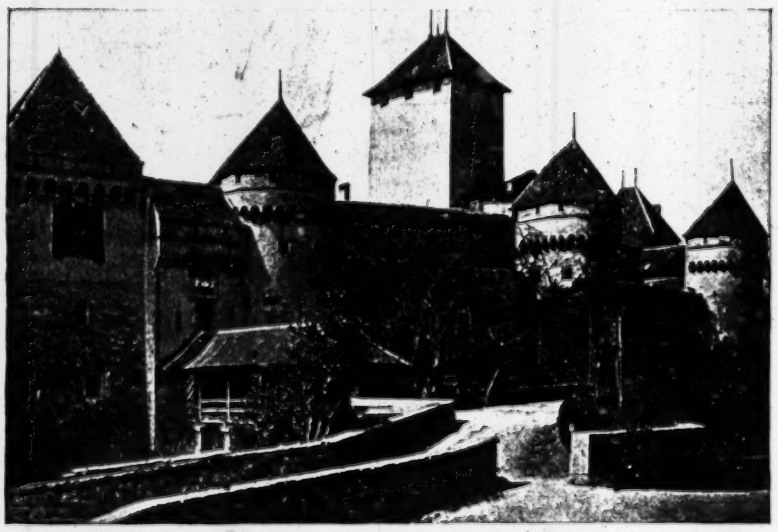
TELL'S CHAPEL.



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CASTLE OF CHILLON.

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LION OF LUZERN.

efforts to gain the support of such puissant arms. Rivalries for this object reached the extent of Governmental intrigues, and State policy frequently deteriorated into the art of driving the best bargain for the service of troops. To secure the strongest forces, bribes were offered both secretly and openly, and freely accepted, until the mercenary motive of the confederates was so prominent that 'No money, no Swiss,' became an axiom. The hired troops were usually commanded by their own officers, and paid from the home exchequer, while the latter was reimbursed by the foreign Government; but private influence was also effectual, and thousands, tempted from the cultivation of their fields by the potency of proffered gold, enlisted at so small a gratuity that it became a common saying, 'The flesh of the confederates is cheaper than that of their kine.'"

In subsequent time Switzerland no longer assumed to rule by power of arms, but by the exercising of religious thought; and now come to the front those remarkable men, Zwingli and Calvin:

"Zwingli, peasant, poet, scholar, patriot, reformer, had been called, when twenty-two years of age, to be parish priest in Glarus. There his influence was exerted against the enlistment of the Swiss for foreign service, although at the summons of the Pope he accompanied the troops of his canton in an expedition into Italy. In 1510 his poem, 'The Labyrinth,' represented vividly to the confederates, under the figure of the Minotaur, the monster of vice, irreligion and foreign influence that threatened to devour them. His sojourn in Italy opened Zwingli's eyes to much that was unsound in the Church, and on his return home he began to study Greek, in order, as he said, to draw truth from the fountain head. One day, while visiting the priest at Mollis, Zwingli discovered a liturgy 200 years old, in which he read these words, 'After the child is baptized, let him partake of the sacrament of the Eucharist, and likewise of the cup.' 'So, then,' said Zwingli, 'the sacrament was at that time given in our churches under both kinds.' From that day his course was slow, but progressive."

Geneva became the great centre of religious thought. Berne and Geneva were free towns, but religious dissension had reached a crisis in Geneva. The evangelists Farel, Viret, and Fromene renewed their opposition to Rome. The Duke of Savoy, having a hold on Berne, wanted Berne to side with him against Geneva, when Calvin arrived.

"In August, 1536, Calvin arrived in Geneva, a fugitive from his native France, on account of his advocacy of ecclesiastical reform. Calvin during two years had been a wanderer. At Strassburg he had published the first Latin edition of his 'Institutes of Christian Religion,' a work styled by his enemies 'the Koran of the heretics.' In the Spring of the same year he visited the Court of Ferrara, where the good Duchess Rénée welcomed all who were in sympathy with the new religion. Returning thence to Strassburg, with the intention of remaining in that city for a period of quiet study, Calvin rested over night at Geneva. News of his arrival having been carled to Farel, the evangelist at once determined to secure the assistance of his fellow-countryman in the toilsome task of reforming the pleasure-loving city of the lake. At length the inflexible Farel declared that the curse of God would rest upon his compatriot if he persisted in his refusal, and so vehemently urged the claims of his work that Calvin declared he felt as if the hands of the Almighty had been stretched out from heaven and laid upon him."

We find, as shown by the author, the stringent character of the laws in Geneva in 1536, which laws were carried out a hundred years later by our Puritan forefathers:

"Regulations for the conduct of daily life were at this time publicly promulgated, and any violation of their restrictions was punished by the magistrates. The following laws are recorded: 'Violators of the Sabbath shall receive public admonition from the pulpit'; 'the gamester shall be exposed in the pillory, with a pack of cards tied around his neck'; 'a dinner of ten persons shall consist of no more than five dishes.' On the 20th of May, 1537, the records show that a bride who had walked out the preceding Sunday with her hair curled to an extent deemed unreasonable, was sentenced to imprisonment, together with her companions, and the hairdresser whose art had been thus exhibited."

The era of the French Revolution, the League of Rothen, the Sonderbund War, and the Constitutions of 1848 and 1874 are all fully recorded in this excellent history, and now, "bound together by principles preserved through a long fellowship of conflict and endurance," Switzerland, "an Alpine battery against oppression," has also been surnamed "The Land of Unfulfilled Destiny."

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LAUTERBRUNNEN.

ORIGIN OF NAMES.

Where a community persisted in calling a man Black, it was useless for him to try to call himself White—he had to acquiesce in the choice of the majority, says a writer in Good Words. This class is the most difficult of all to do justice to in the short space of a paper. Indeed, the bases of nicknames are so numerous that it is almost impossible to classify them. Physical peculiarities, complimentary, (as Strongitharm,) derogatory, as Spindleshanks, Sheepshanks, Crookshanks, Heavisides, &c.; mental attributes as Grave, Stern, Wise, Sage, Moody, Proud, Courteous, (Curteis,) on one hand, and on the other Blythe, Gay, Foolhardy, Jolly, Meek, &c.; nicknames from complexion and color of the hair, as Black, White, Brown and Browning, Ruddy, Readman, Hoare, Grey, &c.; nicknames from peculiarities of dress, Curtmantel, Shorthose, &c.; from social position, as Bastard, Lacklands, and so on; from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, from birds and fishes.

Then compounds were made by applying a sobriquet to a Christian name, as Mickle-john, Littlejohn, Brownjohn; if he was a comely well-made fellow he was Proper-john. These names appear again in Norman guise, as Grosjean, Petijean, Bonjean, from which comes Bunyan—so that when we speak of good John Bunyan we are (perhaps unconsciously) only transposing the name of "the inspired tinker."

PIERS PLOUGHMAN.

This poem, says a writer in The Cornhill Magazine, is the most important surviving example of the Middle-English language, using its own native poetical form, that of alliterative verse, at the time when it had reached its last development before being superseded by the foreign metres which the genius of Chaucer made decisively predominant. It embodies, almost for the last time, that organized and coherent system of political and theological thought which to the mediaeval mind gave a complete account of the whole human life. And it presents a picture, at once vivid and convincing, of the actual England of the time, the aspect of things and the life of people in the period between the Black Death and the Wars of the Roses, when the whole framework of the Middle Ages yet stood, but was penetrated throughout by the stirring of modern forces.

This picture is the more valuable because it is drawn, as it were, incidentally, without self-consciousness, and not under the prepossessions of any theory. The author belonged to the common people himself, and knew common England like an open book. The life of the Court, the ordinances of chivalry, the romantic side of feudalism, he only saw from a distance and without sympathy, as a villager might look on at a tournament, or glance, as he passed by on his daily work, through the open door of a castle. But what actually met his eyes as he wandered over England—the life of the landowners in their manor houses, of the merchants and craftsmen of the towns, of the village communities, of the agricultural laborers who made up nine-tenths of the population, of the floating population of landless men, outlaws, beggars, and thieves, of the clergy, priests, monks, and friars—all this he knew through and through, and all this he handles with extraordinary fidelity. He seldom sets himself to make a description; but his keenness of eye, his humor, and his mastery of terse and mordant expression, make the whole poem full of pictorial effects.

THE SANGUINE AUTHOR.

He was an honest clergyman, who preached a sermon in a remote county in England, and the parishioners liked the sermon, and entreated him to publish, and so he went to London, says an English paper.

"On his arrival in town, by great good fortune, he was recommended to the worthy and excellent Mr. Bowyer, to whom he triumphantly related the object of his journey. The printer agreed to his proposals, and required to know how many copies he would choose to have struck off. 'Why, sir,' returned the clergyman, 'I have calculated that there are in the kingdom many thousand parishes, and that each parish will at least take one, and others more; so that I think we may safely venture to print about 35,000 or 36,000 copies.' The printer bowed, the matter was settled, and the reverend author departed in high spirits to his home."

Having waited for about two months with much impatience, he wrote to Mr. Bowyer for a debtor and creditor account, and then—

"Judge of the astonishment, tribulation, and anguish, excited by the receipt of an account charging him for printing 35,000 copies of a sermon, £785 5s. 6d., and giving him credit for £1 5s. 6d., the produce of seventeen copies, being the whole that had been sold. This left a balance of £784 due to the bookseller. All who knew the character of this most amiable and excellent printer would not be at all surprised to hear that in a day or two a letter to the following purpose was forwarded to the clergyman:

"'Reverend Sir: I beg pardon for innocently amusing myself at your expense, but you need not give yourself uneasiness. I knew better than you could do the extent of the sale of single sermons, and accordingly printed but fifty copies, to the expense of which you are heartily welcome in return for the liberty I have taken with you.'"

IT MATTERS NOT.

Living, I have not sued you for a smile—
Dying, I do not ask you for a tear:
For that might other hapless hearts beguile,
And this to Death's self make you all too dear.

And some will crave a look, and some a touch,
And some a word, albeit 'twere but rebuff;
But none of these for me—each were too much,
Too much in faith, and yet not half enough.

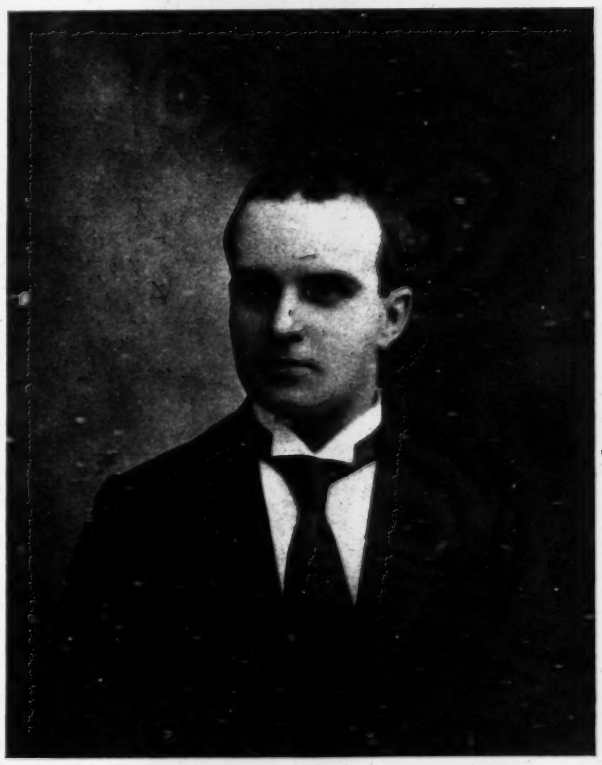
So will I pass the threshold of your door
As proud and poor, dead, as in life I passed:
Your scorn can do no less, your love no more—
From both or either I am safe at last.

—From The Pall Mall Gazette.

THE REV. WILLIAM M. TINKER.

The new pastor of the Bedford Heights Baptist Church, corner of Rogers Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn, the Rev. William M. Tinker, is a native of Northwestern Pennsylvania, and is not quite thirty years of age. He was educated in the common and high schools of Greenville, in Mercer County, and was graduated at Thiel College with a Bachelor of Arts degree at the age of twenty. He spent three years teaching in the Greenville High School and one year in the academy of Sharon. Yale Theological School granted him the Bachelor of Divinity degree in 1894, after he had taken a thorough course there.

His first pastorate was the First Baptist Church of Gallipolis, Ohio. Here he was most successful, although he remained but one year. A unanimous call brought him to Bloomsburg, Penn., in May of last year, and another unanimous call brings him to Brooklyn. He leaves Bloomsburg, he says, with many regrets, in view of the fact that that congregation, while glad to see his success, anxiously sought him to remain if he felt it to be his duty to do so. He is a forceful pulpit orator and a hard student. He is also diligent in pastoral work, and Bedford Heights congregation is looking forward to a season of prosperity under the leadership of a minister so active and zealous in good works.



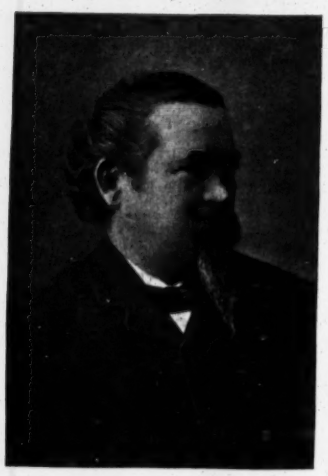
THE REV. WILLIAM M. TINKER.
New Pastor Bedford Heights Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AN INTERIOR VIEW OF THE ARION CLUB, NEW YORK.

TEN years ago last Friday Richard Katzenmayer, who was then President of the Arion Club, unlocked the door of the house that stands at the corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street with the big gold key that hangs in the clubhouse now. This was the formal opening of the house, and last night the members and their friends celebrated the tenth anniversary of that opening.

This anniversary celebration was only a part of the evening's entertainment. The members of the Arion Club have always made it a custom to honor those members who serve the club well either by some special work or by long membership, and last night eighteen members were presented with medals and diplomas because they had been members of the club for more than twenty-five years. Those thus honored and the date of their election as club members were: Fred Beck, April 5, 1870; Daniel Brubacher, Feb. 1, 1870; Charles C. Clausen, Jan. 3, 1871; Valentine Cook, Feb. 6, 1872; George H. Diel, April 5, 1870; George Ehret, Jan. 2, 1872; Ashbel P. Fitch, Feb. 6, 1872; Adolph Jellinghaus, Dec. 5, 1871; John K. Kreig, Feb. 1, 1870; Louis Lau, Feb. 1, 1870; Prof. George Mangold, Nov. 5, 1872; Carl Otto Peters, Feb. 6, 1872; C. G. Pfingsten, Sept. 5, 1871; August J. Rolle, Nov. 1, 1870; George W. Sauer, Jan. 3, 1871; Edward C. Schaefer, April 5, 1870; Robert Schroeder, Jan. 2, 1872, and Hermann Weber, Aug. 13, 1872.

The Arion Club was organized Jan. 29, 1854, in the Apollo Rooms on Canal Street. On the last day of the preceding year some of the most prominent members of the Liederkranz Club withdrew from that organization on account of differences and, taking with them nearly all of the leading musicians, organized a club of their own.



Richard Weinacht,
President of the Arion Society.

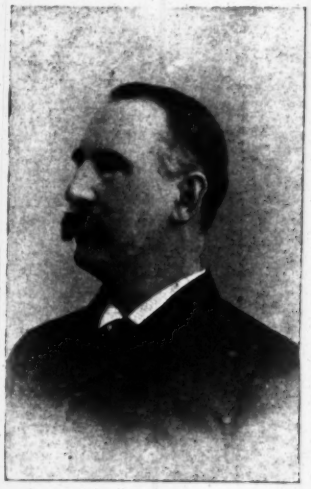
Richard Katzenmayer,
Former President of the Arion Society.

Of the charter members there are still two living, F. G. Adams and G. L. Ely.

One of the handsomest pieces in the building is a bronze of Arion seated on a dolphin. This was purchased by George Ehret in Germany several years ago and given by him as a Christmas present to the club. It stands in a room on the first floor and is surrounded by palms. This is in accordance with the terms of the gift, that the bronze should always be surrounded by growing plants.

Richard Weinacht is the President of the club and his associate officers are Edward Benneche, First Vice President; Bernard Kaempffert, Second Vice President; Carl Schlettinger, Recording Secretary; Julius P. Werner, Corresponding Secretary; August Gebhard, Treasurer; William Ditzel, Financial Secretary; Board of Governors—Max Ams, Edward M. Burghard, George Ehret, Jacob Germenn, William Jurgensen, Richard Katzenmayer, Franz Leinhos, William Lohr, Rudolph J. Mayer, William Menkhoff, H. W. Metzing, Charles Palm, J. P. Pannes, C. M. Vom Baur, Frank von Briesen, and George von Skal.

George Ehret,
Presented with a medal and diploma.



E. C. Schaefer,
Presented with a medal and diploma.

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